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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1841.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.—No. XLV.	1
THE SINDIBAD NAMA 4	4
LINES FROM THE NAGARISTAN 18	18
PLEASURES OF TASTE 19	19
SLIGHT CIRCUMSTANCES 20	20
DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.—No. IV. 28	28
EVENING IN PARADISE..... 36	36
THE SECOND BENGAL LIGHT CAVALRY 40	40
MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.—Chapter XIII. 41	41
LINES BY THE PRINCESS LALAH KHATUN 49	49
THE SATTARA QUESTION 50	50
THE BENCH, THE BAR, AND THE PRESS OF BOMBAY 51	51

CONTENTS—(continued.)

	Page		Page
ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.		Shipping — Births, Marriages, and Deaths 46	
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Lord Auckland's Minute on Native Education—Native Converts — Rent-free tenures—Dost Mahomed Khan —The Law Commission—Mofussil Law—Taxing Religious Edifices—Estate of Fergusson and Co.—Native States—Excerpta 1		<i>Madras.</i> — Government Orders (Officers acting on staff to other regiments — Nizam's army—Relief of Corps)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments, &c. — Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths 58	
<i>Madras.</i> —The American Cotton Planters — Arab Marauders—Conversion from Hinduism—Excerpta 17		<i>Bombay.</i> — Government Orders (acting Commanders-in-Chief — Operations against predatory Bheels—H. M.'s 22nd Regt.—Rifle and Light Infantry Corps) Court Martial (Ensign Marriott) — Civil and Military Appointments, Promotions, &c. — Shipping — Births, Marriages, and Deaths 63	
<i>Bombay.</i> —Supreme Court (committal for contempt)—Inquiry into the conduct of Major Clibborn—State of the City—Badamee—Abyssinian Mission—Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker—Scinde—Excerpta ... 19		<i>Ceylon.</i> — Appointments. &c.—Shipping 69	
<i>Ceylon</i> 33		<i>Dutch India.</i> —Shipping 70	
<i>Penang</i> <i>ib.</i>		<i>Penang, Singapore, &c.</i> —Shipping — Births and Marriages ... <i>ib.</i>	
<i>Australasia</i> 34		<i>China.</i> —Deaths <i>ib.</i>	
<i>New Zealand</i> 36		<i>Mauritius.</i> —Shipping — Marriage, and Death <i>ib.</i>	
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> 37		<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i> —Shipping—Births, Marriage, and Deaths 71	
<i>China</i> 39		<i>St. Helena.</i> —Marriage and Deaths <i>ib.</i>	
REGISTER.		HOME INTELLIGENCE.	
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Government Orders — (Rifle Companies — H. M. 50th Regt. — Interpreters & Quarter Masters—Fort Adjutants—Subalterns for the Light Infantry Battalions — Connexion of Civil Servants with the Public Newspapers—Extra Batta to the Madras Native Troops at Hyderabad, Jaulna, and Nagpore — Volunteering from H. M.'s 6th Foot — Guznee Medals)—Court Martial (Capt. Mellish) — Civil, Ecclesiastical and Military Appointments, Promotions, &c.—		Imperial Parliament—Expedition up the Euphrates—Miscellaneous—Appointments by her Majesty—Promotions in her Majesty's Forces in the East—India Shipping — Births, Marriages, and Deaths 72	
		Prices of European Goods in the East	
		India Securities and Exchanges	
		Ship List, &c., &c.	

NOTICE.

This Journal is now published two days after the arrival of each month's overland mail.

** * * The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.*

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER,
1841.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLV.

THIS month's mail brings advices to the following dates:—Calcutta, July 8th; Madras, July 10th; Bombay, July 20th; Macao, May 20th.

The intelligence from China, which has been expected with so much solicitude, adds but little to that which was communicated in our June Journal. The Emperor still breathes defiance and war; his edicts express grief, mortification, and implacable rage—the emotions of a despot, whose power mainly rests upon a conviction of his invincibility residing in the breasts of his subjects, and who finds himself foiled by a nation whom he and his officers have affected to treat with contempt. The unhappy Keshen, whose able report affords a strong testimony in favour of his talents and judgment, is condemned to the terrible fate of being sawn asunder, because he could not accomplish impossibilities; his innocent connections are involved in his doom: the local officers are to undergo various forms of degradation; and so inflexible is the imperial resolution, that the words “make peace” are not even to be uttered. The Emperor's brother is commanded to march with 50,000 men to exterminate the foreigners, and the Emperor has announced his intention to put himself at the head of another army, if it should be necessary, and root the barbarians out of their dens in India and England! If these threats really mean any thing; if the court of Peking meditate the raising into motion by the lever of its despotic will the whole military resources of the empire, we should look with some degree of apprehension to the result. But vapouring and gasconade form part of the policy of the Chinese government; and there is little doubt that a firm, but temperate and placable, disposition on the part of our new plenipotentiary, backed by an increased force in the Chinese waters, would infuse a different spirit into the court. To cure the evils created by a long course of wretched mismanagement, must be a work of time.

It is a remarkable trait in a government so despotic as the Chinese, that it should permit the publication of a document which reveals so clearly the weakness of the empire not only to the people but to the enemy, as the report

of Keshen. Whether this openness be a mark of the confidence which the Emperor reposes in his "children," or is intended to rouse their sleeping energies, it would appear to have produced the latter effect at the capital, where young men of good family are said to be pressing for admission into the army.

The local authorities at Canton have permitted the temporary re-opening of the trade, and a large quantity of tea is on its way hither. The trade, however, is carried on very disadvantageously on our part; the cargoes of British manufactures, which are offered for sale or barter at heavy sacrifices, are refused, dollars alone being accepted in payment; the prices of tea are raised, and the old exorbitant duties are still exacted, to supply the means of future resistance. The latest advices state that the Chinese were persisting in the erection of the fort near Canton, which it was thought likely we should very speedily have occasion to demolish; the Mandarins were becoming more and more insolent, as their troops continued to muster in enormous numbers around them; the restitution of Hong Kong had been demanded by them; the people were leaving Canton in great numbers; the shroffs and wealthier inhabitants had fled, or were flying rapidly, and that Captain Elliot had gone up the river on the 18th in the steamer *Nemesis*, and additional ships of war were following. Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir William Parker left Bombay for China on the 18th of July, and have ere this reached the scene of operations, where, besides the other force, six formidable war steamers, or "wheeled fire-ships," would be collected, and six more were to follow from Bombay.

In Afghanistan, no event had occurred of any importance, except an engagement between a detachment of our native troops and a large body of Ghilzies, resulting in a victory. This occurrence, of which we have given full details, appears from all accounts to have been a kind of *contre-temps*, not unlike the affair with the Murrees. Major Lynch, the political agent, mistook a party of Ghilzies, in a fort, belonging to a friendly chief, for foes, and exterminated them; the tribe was exasperated, and although their attempt to surprise Col. Wymer's force was happily frustrated, the feud will not, perhaps, be composed without difficulty. These embarrassing accidents cannot always be avoided by the most prudent men, who have to guard against treachery in such a country as Afghanistan.

Some benefits have resulted to British commerce already from our expedition across the Indus. Caravans are now moving into Afghanistan with British manufactures, on account of native merchants, and it appears from an account published by Mr. Torrens, of Calcutta, that the value of the export trade to Cabul, in British and Indian products, had increased in one year £330,000, with every prospect of a rapid further augmentation.

Scinde and Beloochistan appear tolerably quiet; the heat was oppressive, and the sickness, according to the Bombay papers, appalling. Nusseer Khan still holds out, and whilst he remains aloof, it is difficult to adjust the affairs of Khelat.

Some mystery seems still to overhang the proceedings of the Shah of Herat, especially with relation to Persia, with which power Kamran or his

vizier seems bent upon forming some alliance repugnant to British interests. A statement has appeared in the Agra paper, in defence of Major Todd, which wears the appearance of authenticity. It is therein stated that, when Major Todd arrived at Herat, in July, 1839, a treaty was entered into, by which we allowed the Shah Rs. 25,000 per mensem, on certain conditions, one of which was, "that he should hold no intercourse with Persia without the knowledge and consent of the British envoy." Major Todd had paid but few of these monthly instalments, when he received from the British envoy at Erzeroom a letter addressed by the Herat Government to the King of Persia, offering to deliver up Herat to Mahmud Shah. This act of treachery was pardoned, but it was followed by others of a more serious nature. The fortifications, however, were completed, and Herat was rendered a place of considerable strength. As the fortifications advanced, the position of the envoy became daily less secure, and, at length, the Wuzeer became intolerable. He openly, and in defiance of the envoy, sent a mission to Meshed, the object of which he refused to communicate. Major Todd threatened to stop the monthly stipend if the minister would not explain the object of the mission. A few days after this, Yar Mahomed waited on the envoy, and said that Kamran was in debt to the amount of some lakhs of rupees, which it was necessary that Major Todd should pay; that the fortifications must be made stronger at our expence. Major Todd refused this, so long as Herat remained at the mercy of our enemies, and suggested that the admission of a British garrison would be the only security likely to be thought sufficient by our Government against the occupation of Herat by a Persian force. The minister told him he must then quit Herat, and after our envoy had for months submitted to every indignity short of personal violence, and not conceiving that the honour of his country would be raised by his waiting to be forcibly ejected from Herat, he quitted it, with the mission.

The Punjab remains *in statu quo*. The South Mahratta country and the Nizam's territories are the scene of incursions by bands of desperate Arabs or Rohillas, who appear to be in concert with some parties at Hyderabad.

Amongst the items of intelligence from the presidencies, the minute of Lord Auckland on the subject of Native Education, and the documents respecting the inquiry into the Nufoosk affair, are worthy of attention. The first is an admirable paper, and displays much sound knowledge of the subject, which has been of late years so injudiciously dealt with. With respect to the report of the military Court of inquiry into the defeat of Major Clibborn at Nufoosk, without attempting to justify the report, which is evidently founded upon imperfect evidence and false conclusions, and censures individuals whose conduct was not a legitimate subject of inquiry, we think that, upon abstract grounds, the *punishing* of any of the officers who sat upon that Court for expressing their opinions, affords a dangerous precedent, and upon principle is unjust. A conversion outbreak has taken place at Madras.

THE SINDIBĀD NĀMAH.

ANALYTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SINDIBĀD NĀMAH, OR BOOK OF SINDIBAD, A PERSIAN MS. POEM IN THE LIBRARY OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 181, vol. xxxv.)

WHEN the eldest vizir had ended, all the others applauded him, and acknowledged the wisdom of his counsel. It was therefore agreed, that every morning one of their number should repair into the presence of the king, and relate tales illustrative of the craft and deceitfulness of women, in the hope that, when one week had thus passed, the fortunes of the prince would have become prosperous.

The First Vizir comes before the King to intercede for the Prince.

Accordingly, the first vizir, after having gone to the executioner and desired him to delay till further orders, waited upon his majesty, and after humble prostration, complimented him on his justice, but warned him of the cunning of women, and cautioned him to avoid precipitation. "The word," said he, "which has once escaped the lips—the arrow which has once left the bow—have ceased to be under your control. Perhaps you may one day repent your rashness, and grieve for what you have done, like the foolish man who slew his parrot without a crime." The king desired him to relate the story, and he began :—

The Story of the Confectioner, his Unchaste Wife, and the Parrot.

There once lived in Egypt a confectioner, who had a very beautiful wife, and a parrot* that performed, as occasion required, the office of watchman, guard, policeman, bell, or spy, and flapped his wings did he but hear a fly buzzing about the sugar. This parrot was a great annoyance to the wife, always telling the suspicious husband what took place in his absence.

One evening, before going out to visit a friend, the confectioner gave the parrot strict injunctions to watch all night, and desired his wife to make all fast, as he should not return till morning. No sooner had he left, than the woman went for her old lover, who returned with her, and they passed the night together in mirth and feasting, while the parrot observed all. In the morning, the lover departed, and the husband, returning, was informed by the parrot of what had taken place; upon which he hastened to his wife's apartment, and beat her soundly.

She thought to herself, who could have informed against her, and asked a woman who was in her confidence whether it was she. The woman protested "by what is hidden and what is open,"† that she had not betrayed her; but informed her that in the morning, upon his return, the husband stood some time before the cage, and listened to the talking of the parrot. When the wife heard this, she resolved to plot the destruction of the bird.

Some days after, the husband was again invited to the house of a friend, where he was to pass the night. Before departing, he gave the parrot the same injunctions as before. His heart was free from care, for he had his spy at home. The wife and her confidante then planned how they might destroy the credit of the parrot with its master. For this purpose, they resolved to counterfeit a storm, which they effected by means of a hand-mill, placed over the

* The Hebrew translator has borrowed the Italian name, *pappagallo*, which he writes most frequently פפניא, once פפנא, and once פפניא.

† 'η δὲ δαλὴ μεγαλῶ: ὠμνυεν, κ.τ.λ. Syntipas.

parrot's head (which the lover worked), by a rush of water, by blowing a bellows, and by suddenly uncovering a taper hid under a dish. Thus did they raise such a tempest of rain and lightning, that the parrot was drenched and immersed in a deluge. Now rolled the thunder—now flashed the lightning—the one from the noise of the hand-mill, the other from the reflexion of the taper. "Surely," thought the parrot to itself, "the deluge has come on—and such a one, as perhaps Noah never witnessed. So saying, he buried his head under his wings, a prey to terror. The husband, on his return, hastened to the parrot, to inquire what had passed during his absence. The bird replied, "that he found it impossible to convey an idea of the deluge and tempest of last night; that it would take years to describe the uproar of the hurricane and storm."

When the shopkeeper heard the parrot talk of last night's deluge, he said: "Surely, O bird, you are gone mad. Where was there—even in a dream—rain or lightning last night? You have utterly ruined my house and ancient family. My wife is the most virtuous woman of the age, and all your accusations of her are false." In anger, he dashed the cage upon the ground, tore off the parrot's head, and threw it from the window.

Presently, his friend, coming to call upon him, saw the parrot in this condition, with head torn off, and without wings or plumage. Being informed of the circumstances, he suspected some trick on the part of the wife, and said to the husband: "When your wife leaves home to go to the bath, compel her confidante to disclose the secret."

As soon, therefore, as his wife went out, the husband entered his harem, and insisted on the woman telling him the truth. She detailed the whole story, and the husband now bitterly repented having killed the parrot, of whose innocence he had proof.*

I will now, continued the vizir, relate to your majesty a still pleasanter tale to the same purpose, illustrating the craft of women. The king expressed a wish to hear it, and the vizir proceeded:—

Story of the Officer and his Mistress; his Servant, and the Woman's Husband.†

In the kingdom of Balkis and city of Sepā (Seba or Sheba), there lived a tailor, of whose wife a young officer became enamoured. When the tailor was from home, the officer sent his servant with a message to the wife. The slave, being a handsome youth, found favour with her, and staid so long, that the officer's patience being exhausted, he proceeded himself to the house. Aware of his approach, the woman concealed the slave in an inner apartment.

While the officer is with her, the husband is heard knocking at the door. The woman, afraid to hide the officer in the other apartment, lest he should discover his slave there, devises the following escape from her difficulty. She desires her lover to draw his sword, feign to be in a violent passion with her, and, abusing her in opprobrious terms, to rush out of the house past her husband, without saying a word to him. The officer does so, and, the husband entering, the wife hastens to his embrace. "Be thankful," cried she, "that we are delivered from such a calamity! This morning, a lad rushed in here, trembling like a reed, and entreating me to save his life. I concealed him in

* In Syntipas, the husband is not undeceived, but ceases to have faith in the parrot. Syntipas, p. 21. In the Hebrew version, he kills the parrot, and is reconciled to his wife.

ויהרנ את פנינאה וישלח להביא את אשתו ויתן לה מתנתו

MS. of *Mishl' Sindabar*.

† The MS. has the commencement of the story, but wants a leaf, viz. fol. 41, in the middle of it.

that apartment. That furious man, whom you saw, burst in upon me and asked, 'Where is the boy, my slave?' I replied, that he was not here, and that I had not seen him; upon which he darted away in a passion. Enter the closet, and quiet the lad's fears. He is an orphan, and without relations."

The simple husband did so, and having soothed and consoled the lad, sent him away with good wishes.

I have related this tale to shew the cunning of women; believe not their words. I will vouch for the prince's innocence with my life.

The king reflected for a while, and then, remanding the youth to prison, retired to his private apartment.

Next morning, the damsel, hearing of the impression which had been made upon his majesty by the eloquence of one of his vizirs, and how her plans were thus overthrown, again presented herself, and complaining loudly of her wrongs, implored justice. She reminded his majesty of a day of retribution; accused him of protecting one who had looked on his harem with an eye of sin; denounced the vizir as corrupt and a receiver of bribes, and as bent upon bestowing the sovereignty on the prince by the death of his master. "If," said she, "your majesty will not listen to my advice, the same thing will happen to you which happened to the washerman through his son." "Relate it," said the king; and she began

The Story of the Washerman and his good-for-nothing Son, who was drowned in the Nile.

I have heard from an Ethiop washerwoman, who learned it from her husband, that there once lived in Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, a washerman, by name Noah, who was—like an atom—all day in the sun, and—like a fish—all the year round in the water: * who would have washed with his soap the blackness from an Ethiop.†

This man had a darling son, who was headstrong, good-for-nothing, and foolish; and who, as soon as he saw his father in the water, would seat himself on his father's ass, and drive it into the river. The father was in constant terror lest the boy should fall into the water and be drowned, or lest a crocodile should seize him.

One day, the boy, as usual, mounted the ass, and rode with such fury into the river, that at once the water reached his head. At one moment he was, like an oyster, under water; the next, like a bubble, on its surface.

As soon as the father learned that his son was drowning, he rushed into the water, in the hope of saving him, and caught him by the hand. The lad grasped at his father, and seized him by the hair. Both sank, and were drowned together.

The king, reflecting upon this tale, changes his purpose, and orders the executioner to do his duty.

The second vizir now sends a message to the executioner, desiring him to

* همه روزه چون ذره در آفتاب
همه ساله مانند ماهی در آب
+ ز زنگی هنرپیشه کارگر
بصابون سیاهی بکردی بدر

delay the execution for a short time; he then hastens into the presence of the king, and, after obeisance made, breaks out into invectives against women, and concludes by saying: "If your majesty listens to the wiles of women, you will repent it, as the partridge did of killing his mate."

The king desired to hear the story, and the vizir said,—

Once upon a time, two partridges dwelt together in the closest intimacy—like two souls in one body, or like two bodies in one shirt; and between them was neither duality nor separation.

In their vicinity, lived a hawk, that from morning to night preyed on young partridges, and that occasioned the male bird constant apprehension, for he was a troublesome and meddling neighbour. When you buy a house anywhere, first take care to examine well its neighbourhood. This hawk was ever on the watch, and never allowed a young bird to escape, while the parents were in continual terror, and scarcely ventured to thrust their heads out of the nest.

One night, the male partridge proposed to his wedded partner that they should leave their home, saying: "I will go to the confines of Rey to escape the oppression of this bird of evil omen. There will I provide a home, and collect corn and grain. I have there two relations, who are my friends. Do thou too follow me thither, for this is no home, but a prison—a net." His mate shed tears, while he continued: "follow after me to those friends; for no one would, for the sake of his own ease, expose his family to destruction."

While they were thus conversing, the hoopoe paid them an unexpected visit. "What has happened," inquired he, "and why is the good-wife weeping?" They detailed to him their circumstances, the annoyance occasioned by their neighbour, and their resolution of removing.

The hoopoe observed: "In Rey there prevails a pestilence; it is the abode of plague, of misery, and woe. I have visited the most distant confines of the earth, and have seen something of every country you can mention. Do not imagine that there is in the whole earth a spot of security and peace like Shiráz—whose very rubbish and thorns are pleasanter than roses; whose every pebble is a ruby, and whose dust is gold! Mosella,* with the stream of Roknabād flowing through it, is a Paradise, with Kauther in the midst.† Sweet, too, is the air of its Ja'frabād,‡ whose breezes perform the work of the Messiah.§ In the environs of that amber-scented city, there is a pleasure-ground like Paradise, in which is a delightful fountain, resembling the fountain of life. There, partridges are abundant; hence it is called the Fountain of Partridges. Beyond it is another fountain, which you might suppose to be that of Kauther. In that quarter, a single ear of corn yields two stacks. A cousin of mine is the sheikh of the district. Still farther on is the city of the Peacock, where you might stop a few days."

When the partridge heard this, he smiled, and said to the hoopoe, "O,

* A favourite promenade at Shiráz, where Hafiz, who has celebrated it in his *Diwan*, is buried.

† Compare with this description of Shiráz the beautiful *ghazal* of Hafiz, beginning

خوشا شیراز و وضع بیمثالش

خداوندا نگهدار از زوالش

Joy to Shiráz! Earth bosoms not
A fairer clime, a lovelier spot!
Oh, Heaven! bid Time its beauties spare,
Nor print one trace of ruin there! &c.

‡ A suburb of Shiráz, famous for its gardens and country seats.

§ The breath of the Messiah is believed by the Muhammedans to have had the effect of restoring the dead to life.

bird, full of understanding ! In this desert of grief, you are the Khizer of my path ; well have you spoken, and you are indeed my friend !” Then embracing him closely, he bade him adieu, and set out on his journey, accompanied by his spouse.

The delighted partridge ceased not smiling with joy at his escape from his bad neighbour. He ate not—drank not—but travelled on from morn to night—from even till morn. Thus he proceeded till he reached the place of security, and beheld from the top of a mountain the Stream-of-Birds. Then did his mate exclaim to him : “ Gratitude and praise ! thanks without bound or limit ! It is indeed a blessed abode, a charming spot !”

In this delightful retreat they fixed their habitation, and sorrow had now given place to happiness.

The joy of youth—the season of spring—an affectionate mistress, and the margin of a stream ; this is the new-wine of life—and more there needs not—happy he who has this within his reach !*

The happy day on which the pair arrived at that spot was the night of the middle of the month Azar (*i.e.* vernal month). On every bush, roses were blowing ; on every branch, a nightingale was plaintively warbling. The tall cypress was dancing in the garden ; and the poplar never ceased clapping its hands with joy ! With loud voice, from the top of every bough of the willow, the turtle-dove was proclaiming the glad advent of spring ! The diadem of the narcissus shone with such splendour, that you would have said it was the crown of the emperor of China ! On this side, the north wind, on that, the west, were, in token of affection, scattering dirhems at the feet of the rose. The earth was musk-scented ; the air musk-laden !

Two affectionate and loving friends find themselves at home wherever they go. The relations of the male partridge and the neighbours heard of his arrival, and hastened to visit him. One kissed his face, another brushed from his plumage the dust of the journey. Such affection did they conceive for each other, that they were never apart ; all day, wandering about desert and country ; all the year, roaming joyously without a care.

I need not say that no cultivated fields or houses were there ; that there was no night attack, or plunder, or ravaging ; for not even a land-measurer passed that way ; no burner of (the herb) alkali came there to give any one a headache.

As the father did not wrong the son, the son sought not to take his father's life. As the daughter used not violence towards her mother, brother did not deprive brother of eyesight.

Happy that time, those days, that age ! when none had a quarrel with his neighbour. The world being then free from the ills of strife, the eye of the arrow saw not the face of the bow.

Thus passed some years over them, during which care or grief visited them not.

But triumph not, O friend, in prosperity ; still look forward to the evening

* نشاطِ جوانی و فصلِ بهار

بتِ سازگار و لبِ جویبار

همینست نو بادهٔ عمرو بس

خنک آنکه دارد برین دسترس

and the night of grief. Bid the young think of the sorrows of age; let the aged reflect on the sufferings of death.

There chanced to come on such a year of drought, that it was impossible to procure a drop of water from the fountains, and a hundred ears of corn yielded not a single grain. Locusts drank from the cup of every one. Not merely the store of the poor was exhausted, but even the granary of kings was empty. People went to Egypt and to Syria to procure corn, as in the time of Joseph (on whom be peace!). When the eye of the partridge awoke from sleep, he found himself destitute of provision. His mate said: "It matters not; let us practise devotion and be satisfied with what little there may be. It is better to be content with barley-bread, than to carry one's request before the king."

The male partridge replied: "You pass your days in difficulty; yet sorrow not, for grief as well as joy will pass away. Six days' journey off, is the city of the Peacock; there, perhaps, corn may be procured. I have there a friend, by name Durraj, from whom I can borrow something."

He thus spoke, and embracing his mate, went forth, and took the way of the mountains.

The male partridge departed; the female remained behind and sang her sad songs. The master is the stay of a house; when he leaves it, it falls. He was absent about five months, for he loitered long upon the road.

When winter came, and the cloud rained camphor from the sky, and ice closed fast the eye of the fountain, suddenly, the male partridge returned from his journey, and entered to take his spouse to his bosom. He beheld her changed; her neck slender, her body swoln. When he saw her thus apparently pregnant, all his affection for her was at an end.

"I see," said he, "that I have involved myself in calamity. I have left a giddy wife at home. Fine housekeeping this! A rare husband I! In my absence, you were about your own affairs; tell me, from whose granary is this grain?"

His mate vowed by Isa and by Maryam, that he suspected her wrongfully. "No one has seen my face since you left; no one has beheld a feather of me. You are my only treasure in life; you are father, relation, every tie of my soul."

The enraged husband, however, gave her no credit, but tore off the head of his helpless mate. With her blood they wrote upon his tomb: "Shed not innocent blood; if you wish not your own disgrace, do it not! He acts wisely who acts with reflection." The partridge repented what he had done, and that he had acted on mere suspicion. "Where," said he, "can I meet with a companion like her; one who was ever contented and accordant, and who bore patiently with my reproaches?"

The birds of that quarter, hearing of his return, waited on him to congratulate him on his arrival. When they saw his wretched mate weltering in her blood, their hearts burned with compassion for her. One asked, "Why have you slain your mate? No one entered this house. I will answer for it that this poor wretch had no crime." The husband told the whole story with tears. They assured him with one voice that he had acted precipitately; that he was mistaken grievously; that in that city a disease had been raging for some time, by which the crop was swoln; but that a certain grass was a cure for it. "Why," said they, "did you not tell your case to any one?" The male bird was distracted at hearing this, and reproached himself bitterly. He lit up a

fire, and burnt his house and home. He procured poison, which he took and died. If he deprived another of life, he saved not his own !

"Hence your majesty may see the danger of precipitation." The vizir then relates, in further illustration of the cunning of women, the story of the

Old Man who sent his young Wife to the Market to buy Rice.

The manuscript here wants fol. 57 ; but enough remains to show that the tale is the same as that given in Syntipas (p. 40), and in the *Toolī-nameh*, p. 126 of the edition of London, 1801.

The king is induced by these tales and the intercession of the vizir to suspend the execution and remand his son to prison.

The damsel now returns for the third time, and renews her demand for justice against the prince. "If," says she, "my counsel is not listened to, the same thing will happen to you which befel the prince who, yielding to the guidance of his vizir, was made prisoner in the haunt of the ghouls."

His majesty desires to hear the tale, and the damsel proceeds.

A woman of the race of the kings of Persia once related to me, that, in the city of Kermán, a city whose like neither does the earth behold nor space contain, there ruled a brave and just prince, of the family of Kisra, by name Ardeshr, to whose sway were subject fowl, fish, and ant ; and whose threshold was kissed by the sultans of Ghor. He had but one son, named Bedr, whom he fondly loved, and who, he hoped, would succeed him when he should cease to reign ; when the rose should pass away, this rose-water would remain ; when the sun should set, this moon would arise.

One day, in the season of spring, the young prince, wearied of confinement, asked permission of his father to go a-hunting for a day or two. "The master of the hawks," said he, "informs me, that in Rudbár, and Meshír, and Nigár, there is abundance of cranes, partridges, and other game, and makes me eager for the sport."

His aged father replied : "Listen to my counsel, and do it not, my son ! The chase is an evil thing in its beginning and in its end. In the eye of those endowed with reflection, it is unlawful that the hawk should pluck out the eye of the partridge. The antelope, with all its beauty and grace—is it not a pity that it should be mangled by the fangs of the dog ? The pheasant, with its delicate and graceful gait—is it not a shame that it should fall into the power and snare of the fowler ? Those animals cause pain or injury to no one ; are happy amid their thickets and grass, and covet nothing more. Well said the widowed wife to the falconer : "Go, withhold thy hand from this evil occupation. They are all the servants of their Maker ; all of them live by His command. What advantage canst thou derive by depriving them of life ? What benefit canst thou reap from sacrificing an ant ?"*

* جواش چنين داد پير كهن
 كه بشنو حكايت جواني مكن
 كه نخچير كاري بغايت بدست
 در اول بد و در نهايت بدست
 روا نيست نزديك اهل نظر
 كه بازي كند چشم كبك بدر

"Sire!" replied the prince, "the law sanctions hunting and the chase; and, since it is permitted by the Prophet, whence is this prohibition, and why this severity of rebuke?" In short, the king seeing that he was bent on going, cautions him to be on his guard against evil and danger; and his majesty's favourite minister, in whom he had the fullest confidence, receives instructions to attend and take charge of the prince, but is desired by the king not to conduct him to the desert of Rūdān, as it is infested with ghouls. They set out, and the vizir proposes that they should proceed to *Shemsi Ghórān*, which abounds in wild asses. Another of the vizirs, however, who had long borne envy towards the premier, and who was secretly the enemy of his sovereign, worked on the prince by his insinuations against the minister, drew him aside from his train, when they were near *Shemsi Ghórān*, into a tent, and persuaded him to drink a cup of wine. The prince was then about to repose in

غزالي بآن نازكي وآن نمك
نه چيست در دست و دندان سگ *
تدروي چنان نازكي خوش خرام
نه عيبت در دست صياد و دام
دريشان نه رنج و نه آزار كس
بخار و كياهي بسازند و بس
زن بيوه خوش گفت با بازدار
كه رو دست ازين كار بد بازدار
همه بنده آفريننده اند
سراسر بفرمان او زنده اند
چه حاصل ازينها كه بيجان كني
چه حاصل ز موري كه قربان كني

* The poet has here committed an error which, according to Gladwin, is unpardonable, in rhyming a Persian with an Arabic letter, viz. گ with ك. See Gladwin's Dissertations on the Rhetoric, Prosody, and Rhyme of the Persians, p. 158, of the defects in Cā-fe-yeh. This blemish, however, which is called ^{كافا}اَكْفَا, is sanctioned by the usage of modern poets, and even by that of Sadi, in the following passage from the *Hosān*:

كسانرا درم داد و تشريق و اسب
طبيعيست اخلاق نيكو نه كسب

On which the scholiast remarks:—

درين بيت قافيه از باي نازي و پارسي است و اين عيب است
مگر شعراي متاخرين درست داشته اند و اين را اكفا ميگويند

the tent, when a cry arose that a wild ass was started. The prince sprang up, mounted his steed, and rode on in pursuit of the animal, and never reined in until it suddenly disappeared as if the earth had swallowed it up.

The prince looked on every side, and beheld before him a charming lady, beautiful as a *peri*—her stature straight as a box-tree; her mouth small as the end of a hair; her waist a hair's breadth.

One wonders not to find a rose growing by a fountain; but, if it is found springing from a salt-marsh, it may well cause surprise. The prince was galloping in pursuit of a wild ass, and if he missed it, he found an antelope; he was in search of a serpent, and found the treasure in its stead. "A table," thought he to himself, "has descended from heaven."

"O envy of *Houri* and *Peri*," said he, addressing her, "for human being possesses not such beauty, thou art an angel, and Paradise thy home; say, what wouldst thou in this world of gloom?" The damsel replied: "One must not hide one's complaint from the physician. I once beheld thee at a distance, from my terrace. I had ascended to look for the new moon, when, to my unexpected good fortune, the sun appeared. (Thus) one sought the moon, and found the sun; one looked for the goblet, and found *Jemshid*. Since thou art amber and I the straw, tell me, how can I preserve my heart? O captivating youth! the heart is a source of affliction: I would not wish even an infidel the misfortune to have his heart enslaved!" The prince was carried away by his desires; for the fountain was in sight, and his lip was parched. The damsel pointed to her abode, and led the way, while the prince rode on after her till they reached a desolate spot.* She entered and cried out "Come and see what I have brought hither by my contrivance!"† From every corner the black ghouls‡ rushed out. The prince, on seeing them, was alarmed for his life, and conning a prayer, fled to the desert.§ He urged on his steed, while the female pursued him, begging him not to desert her thus cruelly."

"Excuse me," said the prince, "I am not my own master, but in the hands of another (*viz.* his steed). Whatever I sew, he undoes: I go not willingly, but he flies with me."

The damsel continues to entreat; but the prince persists in not returning.

Although the pages of the manuscript are numbered consecutively, a leaf is wanting here. The conclusion may be guessed from *Syntipas*, where, as soon as the prince had uttered a prayer, the damsel falls powerless on the ground, unable longer to pursue him; while the prince sets off at full speed, and reaches home in safety.

The commencement of the next chapter is wanting: but it of course contained the order of the king for the execution of his son, which is stayed by the third vizir, who, repairing to the foot of the throne, intercedes for the prince. He counsels the king to put no faith in slaves. "If," says he, "you desire a son, ask in marriage a daughter of the emperor of China. For whenever you have a son by a slave, he will be of evil disposition,

* ἐπὶ τινὶ αἰκῇ καταλυματί.—*Synt.*, p. 34.

† ἰδοὺ ἡγάγον ὅμιν νεανίσκον ἐφιππον.

כֹּה־אָמַר הַנַּעֲרָה מִשְׁחָת עִם שָׂרִים אֲחֵרִים וְאָמְרָה לֹחֵם הִנֵּה כֹהֲנִי לְנֶכֶד
בְּחֹר בֶּן מֶלֶךְ

M.S. of Mshlê Sindabar.

‡ λαμῖαι.—*Synt.*

§ Καὶ εὐθὺς εἰς οὐρανὸν ὁ υἱὸς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀνατείνας, καὶ τὰς χεῖρας, "Διοσκὸτα Χρῆστί," παρεκαλεῖ λεγὼν, κ.τ.λ.—*Synt.*

and ill-affected towards you ; a beggar will be introduced to your court, and a black seated on your throne. Listen not to the advice of the worthless ; slay not your son rashly ; otherwise, you will repent, as the officer did of killing his cat."

The vizir then relates, that an officer had an only child by a beloved wife, who had died in giving it birth. He entrusted the care of it to a faithful nurse. Once, when she was absent from the apartment where the child lay in its cradle, and a favourite cat, that had been the pet of the officer's deceased wife, was left beside it, a large snake was observed by the cat approaching the cradle. The cat attacks the snake, and, after a long struggle, kills it. The father, returning, and seeing the traces of blood in the apartment, hastily concludes that it was that of his child, and that the cat had killed it. In his rage, he despatches the cat ; but discovering afterwards that his child was safe, and that the blood was that of the snake, he reproaches himself bitterly, for having killed the faithful animal.

In the same story, told in Syntipas (p. 60), and also in the Hebrew version,* a dog kills the snake ; in the *Pancha-tantra*, a *mongouse*.

"Shed not then," proceeds the vizir, "the blood of your innocent son. If the officer had reflected, he would not have acted so rashly. Slay not a prince on the testimony of a woman. Women are fickle and inconstant, and pray at ten *kiblahs* in one day.

"I will now, with your majesty's permission, relate a story still more entertaining than the last, viz. that of the merchant's wife and the old woman who conducted her to a lover.

"An old man had married a young and beautiful wife. The husband used frequently to go to his farm in the country, leaving his wife in town. Upon those occasions, she threw off all restraint, and met many lovers ; and an old woman acted as her go-between. The husband, once, on returning to town, instead of going home, applied to the old woman to introduce him to a mistress ; and his own wife, not knowing whom she was to meet, is induced to grant him an assignation. She manages so well to dissemble her own confusion, and reproaches him so naturally, that he never suspects her guilt, but entreats on his knees to be forgiven his infidelity."

The king's resolution is again shaken by the above tales, and he remands his son to prison.

The damsel now presents herself a fourth time, and demands justice, threatening, if it is refused, to drink a cup of poison which she holds in her hand. She relates to his majesty the story of the monkey, the fig-tree, and the boar.

An old monkey, finding himself a burden to his wife and family, takes leave of them, and wanders forth into the world. After suffering much distress, he at last reaches a spot in a forest full of every sort of fruit, and abounding in figs so delicious that you would have supposed them composed of sugar and milk. Here, reposing from the fatigues of travel, he slept long and soundly. When he awoke, he performed his ablutions in the stream, and ate some fruit. Although his heart burned when he thought of his family and relations, of what avail was it to grieve ? Having here abundance of provision, he quitted not the spot the whole year. He reserved a quantity of the fruit on the branches for the winter. In the meantime a boar, fleeing from the combat, with his face bathed in blood and the stream flowing from every hair of his body, appeared in the forest, like sudden death entering a door. After lying for a week in feeble-

ness, the wounded boar went about in search of food, but in vain, it being now winter. At length he saw the monkey seated on a fig-tree, every branch of which was laden with figs. He implored the monkey to give him some food; upon which it threw him down a lapful of fresh figs, a *mun* or more. These he quickly devoured, and still demanded more, until he had eaten ten *muns*, and the tree was stript of fruit. The boar now threatened, and the monkey prayed to heaven for deliverance; upon which the boar, springing upon the tree, fell back, broke his neck, and expired.

"Fear then that God, by whom this was brought about, and grant me justice, remembering that the throne of tyrants shall be overturned."

The king is now more determined than ever on the death of his son, and orders wood to be brought together, that he may be burnt by the executioner; upon which the fourth vizir presents himself, and intercedes for the prince. To show the danger of trusting in women, he relates the story of the bath-keeper, who conducted his wife to the son of the king of Kanój. This story is the same as that told in Syntipas, p. 48.

The vizir next relates the story of the virtuous woman, the lover, and the old woman who made the dog weep; for which see Syntipas, p. 51.

There seems to be here a considerable displacement in the leaves of the manuscript, and throughout the remainder of the volume, and also some deficiency. The prince is, of course, remanded. The damsel probably next appears for the fifth time, and instigates the king to execute his son.

The next tale, viz. that of the man who had compiled a book on the wiles of women, and was afterwards caught in them himself, is that told in Syntipas, p. 92, and appears to be related by the fifth vizir.

The intercession of the fifth vizir having produced the same effect on the king as that of the other vizirs, in making him remand the prince to prison till further inquiry, the damsel presents herself the sixth time, and demands redress. She inveighs against the vizir, and cautions the king not to trust him. She then relates the

Story of Sal'úk the Robber, the Lion, the Monkey, and the Tree, and how the Monkey was slain.

In the happy reign of Feridún, a caravan pitched their tents by the side of a running stream. Thither a robber of great daring, "who would have stolen his nose from the face of a lion," came by night in the hope of meeting with some booty, but finding a sentinel at every corner, and seeing that his art would be of no avail, he departed. Thinking, however, that he might contrive to steal some of the fleetest of the horses, he sat down in the midst of the cattle, to watch his opportunity. By chance a lion, in search of prey, passed near the caravan, and fixed his desire on the herds; but from the outcry raised by the crowd, he could not succeed, and remained quiet in his place. Sal'úk, seeing no other means of safety or escape, suddenly sprang on the lion's back and held fast. The lion, alarmed, ran off with his rider, and ceased not running the whole night. The robber was exhausted with sitting on the lion's back, yet dared not quit it, for almost certain death.

I once heard a traveller in Arabia say, that if you fix a determined gaze on a lion, he will that instant take to flight; while, if you flee from him, he will pursue you. In all cases of danger, courage is the best security. The lion, under his rider, had by this time become timorous as a mouse. Coming to a lofty tree, he went under its shade; upon which Sal'úk sprang boldly from his seat into the tree. The lion on his part also was glad to escape from

his rider, and took to flight with his tail trailing on the ground. Meeting a monkey, he was at first inclined to flee, thinking it might be the man, but observing his humble attitude, he stopped. The monkey, after respectfully saluting him, and inquiring after his royal health, asked him why he was travelling without his train? whither he was going, and on what object? at the same time offering his services. The lion related his adventure, and told him that his enemy was on a tree not far off. The monkey reproached him for being afraid of such a foe. The lion conducts him to the tree; the monkey mounts into its branches, not observing that the robber was concealed in a cleft of it underneath him. The man suddenly seized him, and grasped him so powerfully that he instantly expired. Be not forward or precipitate, and engage not in a contest with one who is your superior in strength. The lion, seeing what had taken place, betook himself to flight.

The king reflects on this tale, and resolves to put his son to death before his power should increase, when it might be too late.

The sixth vizir, hearing of his majesty's change of determination, comes before him to intercede for the prince. He inveighs, like the rest, against women, and advises his majesty to put no trust in them. In proof of his assertions, he relates the

Story of the Peri and the Religious Man; his learning the Great Name; and his consulting with his Wife.

A holy man, who spent all his time in devotion, had a peri for his constant and familiar companion for many years. At length, the peri is obliged to leave him,* word having been brought her of the illness of one of her children. On

* The reflections of the devotee, when taking leave of the peri, perhaps deserve to be quoted:—

چه خوش بود کش آشنای نبود
 که در پی فراق جدای نبود
 چو عنقا برو همدم خویش باش
 ندیم خود و محرم خویش باش
 که زهر فراق نباید چشید
 که درد فراق نباید کشید
 چو خو کرد جان مدتی با بدن
 بسختی بین چون بر آید ز تن
 خوش آنکس که بازار دنیا ندید
 غم و رنج و آزار دنیا ندید
 چو در اولش محنت زادنست
 چو در آخرش درد جان دادنست
 غم آباد دنیا بلا خانه ایست
 نه آرامگاه ازدها خانه ایست

parting, she teaches him the "three great names" (of God), on pronouncing one of which, on any great emergency, his wish will be immediately accomplished.

One night, the Sheikh communicates the circumstance to his wife, who dictates to him what he is to wish for. The result shows the folly of consulting with women; but is unfit to be repeated. It is sufficient to say that the tale is similar to that of the *Three Wishes*, by Fontaine, and to Prior's *Ladle*, and is that given in Syntipas, p. 84.

The vizir next relates the story of the Stratagem of the Old Woman with the Merchant's Wife and the Young Man, which, being told in the "Seven Vizirs" (Tales, &c. p. 168), need not be here repeated.

The king is again persuaded to suspend the execution, and to remand his son to prison.

The Damsel comes the Seventh Time before the King, rends her Garments, and demands Justice.

When the damsel learned that her calumnies were ineffectual, and that the wrath of his majesty, and the thirst for his son's blood which she had excited, had been dispelled by the counsels of his sage minister, thinking that she might yet conceal from him her crime, she approached the throne, and shedding tears, exclaimed: "O king! whither is departed that justice for which you were renowned? Dread that God who created the soul, and made you ruler of the earth. When a son aims, as yours has done, at the life of his father, he is a curse and not a blessing. Trust not your vizir, who is attached to other interests than yours, and who seeks only the aggrandizement of his own family. You yourself exercise no real sovereignty, but are guided in every thing by him, and have not the liberty of a common rustic. If I have spoken too freely, consider for whose interest I am speaking. You are a mighty sovereign, and honoured with the esteem of other monarchs. Your son is but an ignorant boy, pleased with his panther and his hawk; while your vizir is so intent on his own ambitious schemes, that he knows not months from years. Entrust not the management of your kingdom to a foe. You have gained it by the sword; leave it not to the needle. Since this vizir is leagued with your son, choose another minister. What will it avail you to lament my fate, when I shall be in my grave? You know what a prince once experienced from his vizir who acknowledged not the ties of gratitude, but involved him in dire calamity. If your majesty desires it, I will relate the story." The king having expressed a wish to hear it, the damsel relates

The Story of the Prince who went to hunt, and the Stratagem which the Vizir practised on him.

There appears to be here a considerable *hiatus* in the MS., and the whole of the above story is wanting.

The period during which the evil aspects in the prince's horoscope were to prevail having now come to a close, and the seven days during which he was

مكن خواب در خانه اژدها
ميسنداز خود را بدام بلا
مبادا كه با گل كند خار خو
كه مرگيست واكرس از يار خه

to keep silence being ended, he sent a messenger to the chief vizir, to thank him for the exertions he had made in his behalf. The vizir, upon this, waits on the prince, who requests him to beg for him an audience of his majesty, when the nobles and courtiers should be all assembled. The vizir joyfully hastened to the king, and announced the request of the prince, expressing his confidence that it would soon appear before the whole assembly, who was innocent and who was guilty.

The king accordingly assembled his grandees, and when he was seated on his throne, the sage Sindibād entered, and the king desired him to be seated. The prince next presented himself, and after kissing his father's carpet, raising his head, he gave thanks to God that he was again permitted to appear at the foot of the throne.

"When God," said the prince, "wills not the destruction of any one, no ingenuity of man can effect it; and if it be decreed by Him, it cannot be countervailed."

In illustration of this remark, he relates the story of a man who had invited a party of friends to his house. His maid-servant went out to procure some milk for their entertainment, and neglected to cover the dish in which it was. A kite was flying overhead, with a snake which it had brought from the desert. The venom dropt from the mouth of the snake into the milk and mixed with it; and every one of the party, having partaken of the milk, died on the spot. "Who was guilty in this instance," asked the prince, "and who ought to have been punished?" One said: "Doubtless, the female slave, because she did not cover up the milk." Another said: "The kite was to blame for having the snake in its mouth." Another said: "The snake, for dropping its venom in the milk." "Nay, nay," said a fourth, "but the giver of the entertainment, who left it to this slave to bring the milk."

The prince said: "All these opinions are mistaken. No one was to blame; it was the decree of God.

"There are four things," continued the prince, "about which the wise do not distress themselves. *First.* One's daily bread; for however scant it be, it will undoubtedly suffice to conduct one to his grave. *Second.* Death, which none can avert or retard, and which ought, therefore, to be met with resignation. *Third.* One's destiny, which will not cease to attend a man, notwithstanding all his exertions. *Fourth.* Distress, which neither the wise nor the foolish can remedy.

"One is constantly engaged in devotion; another is for ever in the tavern. Who leads the one to the street of the tavern? Who draws the other to the practice of devotion?

"Many a man, though immersed in the water, has reached the shore, while the sailor has not seen it: many an alchemist has gone to his grave poor and naked as he first entered the world: many a grave-digger has found unexpectedly the treasure of Feridūn. The one and the other event are alike the ordinance of God. Whatever He decrees inevitably happens. If a man undergoes imprisonment and chains, it is not the order of any one, but the decree of destiny."

When the king heard this address of his son, he was filled with admiration of his wisdom; he kissed his face, and took him to his bosom, and all his former love for him returned. He opened the doors of his treasury, and enriched the poor and needy. He set free the prisoners and debtors from their confinement. He now turned his thoughts to the philosopher Sindibād; and when he reflected how he had hazarded his life, his esteem for him increased, and he

resolved to reward him munificently. He sent for him, and bestowed ample benefactions on the sage himself, his sons, and dependants.

He then inquired of Sindibád how it happened, that the prince was at first averse to learning, and afterwards made such proficiency; how he was at first silent, and afterwards had his mouth opened?

Sindibád kissed the hand of his majesty, and after offering vows for his prosperity, replied: "Your majesty is aware that every thing is restricted to its appointed season. The winds of winter come not in spring. The tree while it is but yet a sapling bears no fruit, but yields it when it has grown tall and affords a shade. The business was at first beset with difficulties. Much did I labour, and the seed which I sowed has sprung up, and yielded increase. The prince, O king, has now no equal in this age. On whatever science you question him, he will answer with correctness."

The king commended the exertions of Sindibád, and addressing the prince, desired him to explain his former backwardness.

The prince replies by relating the story of a young woman who, having gone to the well for water, and happening to see a handsome youth, was so engrossed with her admiration of him, that she unconsciously tied the cord about her child's neck and let it down into the well instead of her pitcher, when its cries brought people to the well, who drew it out. "So thoughtless is youth," said the prince. "Make not thyself uneasy, then, about the raw stripling, since time will render him mature. Thus was it with me. Youth is the season of gaiety and thoughtlessness. I then cared but for sport and the chace. That period is now past, and no one sees it a second time even in a dream.

"Reason then became my guide; and when I distinguished right from wrong, my heart was plunged in thought. Virtue and knowledge are the only garments that never grow old.

"Sire! I have seen three persons wiser than myself and more experienced in the world. The *first*, an infant at the breast, by the inspiration and aid of the Creator; the *second*, a little child of five years old; the *third*, a blind old man."

[*The conclusion next month.*]

LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

رضا جویان بسی باشند یاران
کسی را تا بُود در کوزه آبی
وز آن پس گر نماند دستگاهش
یکمی ندهد سلامش را جواپی

PLEASURES OF TASTE.

To thee we owe
The bloom, the fragrance of the poet's tale;
The fresh'ning verdure of his trees, the glow
That lights the violet dark, or lily pale.*

Fair Spirit—thine,
On Fancy's shrines of amethyst, to pour
The gentle radiance of thine eyes divine;
Awaking lustrous gleams unknown before.

What jewels blaze
In crown of tragic, or of epic, muse,
But draw from thee the glory of their rays,
And the warm summer, blushing of their hues.†

And not alone,
In the resplendent visions of the pen,
The mighty magic of thy wand is shown,
Building enchanted palaces for men:—

How the beams start
From Raphael's canvas, while thy radiant hand,
Rousing each solemn feeling of the heart,
Points to those breathing forms and colours bland!‡

Pure Fancy's sun
Through wondrous Titian's purple drap'ry streams,
And Guido's faces, brighter than Love won
From the heart's paradise, to bless its dreams.

In cloud and storm,
Not oft to thee ascends the earnest vow;
Nor while Ambition's fires our skies deform,
Shines on our dusty path thine angel-brow.

A stranger—Taste,
Wander beneath thy veil the world along;
On them, who seek thee in life's dreary waste,
Still sprinkling from white urn the dew of song.

Unheeded pass,
In gloom and silence, through the madd'ning crowd;
Wait for the garden and the emerald grass,
Ere thy bright face of beauty melt the cloud.§

Thou art the child
Of Intellectual Beauty—she will lead
Thy rosy footsteps through the desert-wild,
And pitch thy tent in Quiet's flow'ry mead.

* In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's share;
Both must alike from heaven derive their light,
These born to judge, as well as those to write.—*Pope*.

† Taste gives a brighter yellow to the topaz, a more celestial blue to the sapphire, and a deeper crimson to the ruby: it imparts a higher brilliance to the diamond, and a more transparent purple to the amethyst.—*Chapman*.

‡ Alison has a remark on painting, in his *Essay on Taste*, which may be quoted:—"The landscapes of Claude Lorrain, the music of Handel, the poetry of Milton, excite feeble emotions in our minds when our attention is confined to the qualities they present to our senses. It is then only we feel the sublimity or beauty of their productions, when our imaginations are kindled by their power, when we lose ourselves amid the number of images that pass before our minds, and when we waken at last from this play of fancy, as from the charm of a romantic dream."

§ Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes, et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restituit Aëneas, claraque in luce refulsit,
Os humerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventa
Purpureum, et lætos oculos adflarat honores.—*Æn.* b. i. 596.

SLIGHT CIRCUMSTANCES.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, walking one day along the banks of Yarrow, where Mungo Park was born, saw the traveller throwing stones into the water, and anxiously watching the bubbles that succeeded. Scott inquired the object of his occupation : " I was thinking," answered Park, " how often I had thus tried to sound the rivers in Africa, by calculating how long a time had elapsed before the bubbles rose to the surface." It was a slight circumstance, but the traveller's safety frequently depended upon it. In a watch, the mainspring forms a small portion of the works, but it impels and governs the whole. So it is in the machinery of human life ; a slight circumstance is permitted by the Divine Ruler to derange or to alter it ; a giant falls by a pebble ; a girl, at the door of an inn, changes the fortune of an empire. If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, said Pascal in his epigrammatic and brilliant manner, the condition of the world would have been different. The Mohamedans have a tradition, that when their Prophet concealed himself in Mount Shur, his pursuers were deceived by a spider's web, which covered the mouth of the cave.*

Luther might have been a lawyer, had his friend and companion, Alexis, escaped the thunder-storm at Erfurt ; Scotland had wanted her stern reformer, if the appeal of the preacher had not startled him in the chapel of St. Andrew's Castle ; if Mr. Grenville had not carried, in 1764, his memorable resolution, as to the expediency of charging " certain stamp duties" on the plantations in America, the western world might still have bowed to the British sceptre. Cowley might never have been a poet, if he had not found the *Fairy Queen* in his mother's parlour ; Opie might have perished in mute obscurity, if he had not looked over the shoulder of his young companion, Mark Otes, while he was drawing a butterfly ; Giotto, one of the early Florentine painters, might have continued a rude shepherd boy, if a sheep, drawn by him upon a stone, had not attracted the notice of Cimabue, as he went that way.

The Spaniards owed the mines of Potosi to the accidental up-rooting of a shrub. An Indian, pursuing deer, to save himself from slipping over a rock, seized a bush with his hand ; the violence of the shock loosened the earth round the root, and a small piece of silver attracted his eye. He carried it home, and soon returned for more : the discovery of the mines followed. In that science which relieves the sufferings of our bodies, for how much are we indebted to what appear to us to be Slight Circumstances ! A sick man sleeps in a room in which bark had been kept, and a wonderful medicine is given to the world. To the employment of bells in our churches, about the tenth century, has been traced, with probable justice, the introduction of towers ; built in the beginning from necessity, they gradually rose into beauty and grace ; and the church-going bell called into existence those wonderful steeples and spires, which, Bentham says, have always been considered the pride and ornament of our churches.†

* *Modern Universal History*, t. I.

† *History of the Cathedral of Ely*. Sect. v. Edit. 1771.

In the lives of eminent persons, we frequently find ourselves turning aside from the exploits that dazzle us, or the productions of genius that charm us, to contemplate some little incident in their histories—some fleeting expression of feeling—which seems to possess peculiar beauty to our eyes. How delightful is it, for example, to behold Warren Hastings, during his residence in India, surrounded with the pageantry of Oriental pomp, and apparently absorbed in the politics of the hour, and yet keeping perpetually before his sight *a little wood at Dalesford*. Amid all the glory of that Eastern vegetation, he beheld, in fancy, the chequered shade of English meadows, and the glimmering walk of lime-trees; the village landscape glittered with its bloom and dew. Or turn to Cuvier, directed by the accidental dissection of a species of cuttle fish to study the anatomy of mollusca, which gradually unfolded to him the whole animal kingdom. Or join Fox, walking in the garden at St. Anne's Hill, as described by Rogers, with Dryden or Horace in his hand, reading to his companion,

In his grand and melancholy tone,
Some splendid passage, not to him unknown.

These are Slight Circumstances, but they give us glimpses into the economy of the mind; they resemble little apertures in a forest, that let in the sunshine upon the scene.

A slight circumstance in our public conduct often stamps its impression on the character. Perhaps the reader has already met with the following passage in the Journal of Bishop Heber; it illustrates my argument very happily. "Why do you not go thither?" asked the bishop of the Indians, pointing to an unoccupied hut, a little out of repair. "We like to sleep together," was the answer. "But why not bring the branches here, and make your own hut larger? See, I will show you the way." They started up, says Heber, immediately, in apparent delight; every man brought a bough, and the work was completed in a few minutes. The only interruption was occasioned by the frequent exclamation of the rejoicing Indians, "Good, good, poor man's provider!" Could religion, working by love, be more sweetly displayed?

To Slight Circumstances we owe some of the most admirable treasures of literature. Milton retires to Chalfont; and that refuge from the plague gives us *Paradise Regained*. An accidental allusion to a sofa calls up the various scenery of the *Task*. A dispute about placing a music-desk awakens the humour of the *Lutrin*. An apothecary's quarrel produces the *Dispensary*. Gray was waiting in some anxiety to compose his ode for the installation of the chancellor at Cambridge, but he could not make a satisfactory beginning. Fortunately, a friend unexpectedly calls upon him at Pembroke, and is received with the startling exclamation,

Hence, avaunt! 'tis holy ground!

The visitor is astonished, but the poet has commenced his ode. That slight circumstance—a knock at a door—opened to the eye of Gray the plan of his noble lyric. The decline and fall of the Roman empire might have

remained without its prose-epic, if Gibbon had not walked at night among the ruins of the Capitol. The history of sculpture would supply us with similar illustrations. Thorwaldsen sees a boy sitting on the steps of a house, and returns home to model Mercury. So also in painting :—

Perhaps some time-worn hanging's faded pride,
The painter's vigorous impulse first supplied ;
Or, yet more humbly touch'd the spring of taste,
By holy tales in chimney china traced ;
Some village Vandyck haply fires his eye,
With Hawke or Affleck flaring from on high.*

Leonardo da Vinci advised artists to attend even to stains upon old walls ; he thought that the imagination might learn something from the capriciousness of the tints. Not many years ago, we are told by Gilpin, in a note to his poem on landscape-painting, there was living an old Thames waterman, who remembered very well the younger Vandervelde, having often carried him in his boat up and down the river to study the appearances of the sky. Vandervelde went out in all weathers ; in storm, rain, or sunshine. He took with him large sheets of blue paper, which he marked all over with black and white. These excursions he called, with his Dutch accent, *going a skoying*. How much of this artist's fame was owing to the slight circumstance of those blue sheets of paper !

We trace the same happy influence of Slight Circumstances in the history of science. Pascal was born with a genius for mathematical discovery ; no discouragement could repress his eager passion for scientific investigation ; he heard a common dinner-plate ring, and immediately wrote a treatise upon sound. While Galileo was studying medicine in the University of Pisa, the regular oscillation of a lamp, suspended from the roof of the cathedral, attracted his observation, and led him to consider the vibrations of pendulums. Kepler, having married a second time, and resembling, perhaps, the great Florentine astronomer in his partiality to wine, determined to lay in a store from the Austrian vineyards ; some difference, however, arose between himself and the seller with respect to the measurement, and Kepler produced a treatise, which has been placed among the "earliest specimens of what is now called the modern analysis." The slight circumstance of Newton's observing the different refrangibility of the rays of light, seen through a prism upon a wall, suggested the achromatic telescope, and led to the prodigious discoveries in astronomy. The motion of a speck of dust, it has been said, may illustrate causes adequate to generate worlds. The wonderful hypothesis, that the sun is surrounded by a nebulous atmosphere, has been nearly built up into certainty by Encke's observations on a comet. Thomson, in his poem on Sir Isaac Newton, has not lost sight of the influence of Slight Circumstances in science : Newton, he says,

From motion's simple laws
Could trace the secret hand of Providence
Wide-working through the universal frame.

If Slight Circumstances ought to encourage, they should never depress us.

* Sir M. A. Shée's *Elements of Art*.

The hasty and ill-judging reproof of a Wesleyan minister, scrawled upon a window at Motcomb, near Shaftsbury, induced Adam Clarke to abandon all his classical studies.* The person who inflicted upon him this mortification probably was impelled only by that narrow spirit of ignorance, from which he had not been released by a just and expanding education. It was a slight circumstance, but it impeded and nearly destroyed the usefulness and the happiness of Clarke. From 1782 to 1786, he gave up every learned book; even the perusal of the Greek Testament was relinquished. Throughout his life, he bewailed the irreparable loss of these four precious years. Burke, upon one occasion, rose to address the House, holding a very large roll of paper in his hand; a member, remarkable for nothing but presumption, interrupted him by expressing a hope that he did not intend to inflict that voluminous MS. upon the assembly. Burke, in mingled mortification and anger, rushed from the house. He who had battled all his antagonists night after night, with courage only surpassed by eloquence, was defeated by a sneer. A slight circumstance deprived him of his confidence and resolution.

In our common hours of reading, we are affected by Slight Circumstances; a page, a line, a word, often touches us in a large volume. Frederic Schlegel was preparing at Dresden, in the winter of 1829, a lecture which he was to deliver on the following Wednesday; the subject was, *The Extent of Knowledge to which the Mind of Man seems capable of attaining*. It was between ten and eleven o'clock at night when he sat down to finish his manuscript. One sentence he had begun:—"But the consummate and the perfect knowledge"—There the pen dropped from his fingers, and when the clock struck *one*, the philosopher, the orator, and the scholar, was no more. There is something solemn and even tremendous in that abrupt and mysterious termination—that dropping of the curtain upon the intellectual scenery, which he was about to display to the eyes of his audience. "The consummate and the perfect knowledge"—and lo! even while he is gazing through the glass darkly, the mirror of the intellect is clouded by a shadow, still blacker, and the Angel of Death conducts him into a world where the consummate and the perfect knowledge can alone be found!

The Arabians have a precept that conveys a profitable moral:—"Let him to whom the gate of good fortune is opened seize the opportunity, for he knows not how soon it may be shut." History furnishes some pleasing and some melancholy illustrations of the aphorism. Cardinal Bessarion might have been a pope, if, when the cardinals knocked at his door, his conclavist had not hesitated to interrupt his studies. "Nicholas," exclaimed Bessarion, in his disappointment, "thy respect has cost thee a hat, and me the tiara."†

Let us turn to the life of Robert Bruce. His repeated defeats seemed to have annihilated all his resources. Now he determined to draw the sword once more for the crown of Scotland, and now to retreat to Palestine and find a grave among the armies of the Saracens. In this crisis of hope and

* Autobiography, i. 185.

† *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vi. 425. Edit. 1786.

despondency, he looked up to the ceiling, and saw a spider endeavouring "to swing himself from one beam in the roof to another, for the purpose of fixing the line on which he meant to stretch his web." Six times the spider made the attempt, and six times it failed. Bruce had been defeated in an equal number of battles with the English; with an anxious superstition, not uncommon to great men in every age, he watched the result of the insect's perseverance. He was not kept long in suspense. The spider tried the seventh time to fasten the thread, and succeeded. Bruce accepted the omen; and the reader knows with what success. The story is related by Scott and other writers, upon the authority of a tradition which has been preserved in all the families of the name of Bruce. It is certainly a slight circumstance of great interest, and is scarcely exceeded in poetical beauty by that light which suddenly illuminated the head of the child Iulus, and altered immediately the resolution of Anchises not to abandon the smoking and desolate city of Troy.* He acknowledges the omen, and we see him immediately hastening from the scene of terror upon the shoulders of his son. But the slight circumstance of the spider's thread would have availed nothing to the Scottish chieftain, if he had not possessed energy and vigour of mind to carry out the analogy. "The instant time is always the fittest time. In Nebuchadnezzar's image, the lower the members the coarser the mettle. The further off the time, the more unfit. To-day is the golden opportunity, to-morrow will be the silver season, next day the brazen one, till at last I shall come to the toes of clay, and be turned to dust."† What is called *good fortune* is often the effect of skill, confirmed and supported by decision of character. When Wicliffe was lying ill at Oxford, the friars vehemently urged him to recant his censure on the Mendicant Orders. The Reformer listened with tranquil attention to their threats and persuasions; then desiring his attendant to raise him on the pillow, and looking sternly at his persecutors, he replied:—"I shall not die, but live, still further to declare the evil deeds of the friars."‡ In the life of Wicliffe, this was but a slight circumstance, but it indicates the entire course of his courageous honesty and perseverance.

Upon Slight Circumstances often depends the texture of our life; they are threads which diligence alone can weave into a beautiful and costly web. Genius may then display all its skill in embroidery and decoration. Fuseli has, indeed, ventured to assert, that intuition is the attendant of genius, while gradual improvement only accompanies talent. But the aphorism is contradicted by experience and by history. "The little talent that God has given to my assiduity in my profession"—such were the simple terms in which Galileo described his own discoveries in science. Newton expressed himself with the same humility. All I have done, he said, has been accomplished by steady and unwearied observation and study. I give the sentiments, not the words. In the closing hours of his life, he is known to have looked upon himself as a child who had gathered a few painted shells upon the shore of time. The examples of Galileo and Newton cannot be contemplated with too much closeness or attention.

* *Æn.* b. ii. 685.

† *Fuller's Personal Meditations.*

‡ *Southey's Book of the Church*, 4th edit. 305.

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But if Slight Circumstances are the sources of some of our pleasures, they also occasion some of our distresses. It is a subject of hourly experience that the friendships of years are snapped in a moment. A slight circumstance converts affection into enmity; or, at least, chills it into indifference. Let me give an illustration. Barretti was always welcomed and praised by Johnson with affection and esteem; he called him the oldest friend he had in the world. Yet this intimacy of many years was overthrown by a little irony. Ten minutes destroyed the architecture of a life. Barretti, happening to call upon Johnson, was rallied with much mirth and enjoyment by his friend, upon the superior skill of Omai, a native of Otaheite, who had vanquished Barretti in several games of chess. Barretti was displeased, but Johnson continued his bantering ridicule, until Barretti, in a storm of indignation, snatched up his hat and stick, and hastening from the room, never called upon Johnson again. If Omai severed the acquaintance of Johnson and Barretti, he has recompensed the lover of poetry by the lines with which he inspired the tender heart of Cowper. The example of Barretti should not pass from the eye without leaving an impression upon the memory. General propositions, wrote Pope to Arbuthnot, are obscure, misty, and uncertain, compared with plain, full, and home examples; precepts only apply to our reason, which in most men is but weak; examples are pictures, and strike the senses. What Pope advanced as an apology for his satires may be employed in a different manner by the moral essayist.

There is another aspect under which Slight Circumstances deserve attention. D'Israeli mentions the influence of a vivid and warm intellect upon the minds that dwell near it. Genius diffuses an electrical atmosphere through a house. Thus we find Evelyn's son treading in the footsteps of his father, and his wife entering with delight into his horticultural pursuits. But attraction is equally powerful for evil and for good. A slight circumstance in household economy gives the tone to the conversation—imparts the colouring to the picture of domestic life. The father and mother truly grow up in their sons and daughters; for every child is an imitator, and every face he gazes upon is a mirror by which he shapes the expression of his own features. In the wonderful mysteries of life, the magic of example occupies a prominent place. It is a lamentable reflection, very familiar to all persons who take an interest in parochial education, that the lesson of the afternoon is frequently erased by the conversation of the evening; that the accents of prayer are drowned by the profanity of the parent. Hogarth's celebrated Progresses are only a series of Slight Circumstances put *into action*. I have already alluded to the pleasure afforded to us, or the interest excited, by Slight Circumstances in books: they form a charm in every poem. Spenser has not forgotten them: Una, in her wanderings in search of the Red-crosse Knight, after travelling over wide deserts without meeting any human object, discovers, at length, with rejoicing eyes, a pathway of *trodden grass*,

In which the track of people's footing was.

How touching is the allusion of Milton to the summer rose, in his blindness! That single note seems to revive all the music of his youthful imagination. The reader of Shakespeare is aware that the great dramatist produces some of his most surprising effects by the slightest circumstances. He opens the source of tears with one touch of his wand. For *Slight Circumstances* in description, read these lines from the *Italy* of Rogers. The poet having passed the day at Pompeii, twilight at length comes on; and while he stands where three ways meet, by the house of Pansa, a solemn silence hangs over the scene:—

But now a ray,
Bright and yet brighter, on the pavement glanc'd,
And on the wheel-track worn for centuries,
And on the stepping-stone from side to side,
O'er which the maidens, with their water-urns,
Were wont to trip so lightly. Full and clear
The moon was rising, and at once reveal'd
The name of every dweller and his craft.

That old wheel-track, seen in the moonlight, carries us into the city of the dead.

If we look to the sky above us, and survey the world around us, what a mysterious combination of *Slight Circumstances* environs mortality on every side! Frederic Schlegel has a very interesting observation:—"There are everywhere living elemental powers, hidden and shut up under the appearance of rigidity. The quantity of water in the air is so great, that it would suffice for more than one deluge; a similar inundation of light would occur, if all the light, latent in darkness, were at once set free; and all things would be consumed by fire, if that element, in the quantity in which it exists, were suddenly let loose." The surface of the earth is covered with loose masses, which are only restrained from universal motion by the power of *friction*.* The star in the sky, the wave upon the ocean, and the flower under the hedge, have each and all their laws and their economy: *Slight Circumstances* to us, if we did not remember that all our knowledge is only a little chain of such circumstances. Nor let me forget, in reverting to Schlegel for a moment, the illustration which he furnishes of the influence of *Slight Circumstances* upon our future habits of thought. He visited Dresden when he was seventeen years old; and while pursuing his solitary studies in the Brühl-garden, he formed that attachment to classical antiquity which continued with him through life, and contributed so largely to his usefulness and his fame.

The light and shade of life are produced by *Slight Circumstances*; a little gleam of sunshine, a little cloud of gloom, usually give the tone and colour to its scenery. Let us begin with the *light*. How abundantly are objects of consolation scattered about our feet! Mungo Park, in his travels through the interior of Africa, was plundered by robbers at a village called Kooma. Stripped even of his clothes, he sat down in despair in the midst of a desert. The nearest European settlement lay at a distance of five hundred miles. His spirits drooped under the vivid *sensé* of his desolation and distress.

* Whewell; *Astronomy and General Physics*, 247.

Still, his confidence in the providence of God had not entirely forsaken him ; and he recollected that, even in the wilderness, there was the stranger's Friend. At this moment, the extraordinary beauty of a small moss, in flower, irresistibly caught the traveller's eye. The whole plant, he says, was not larger than the top of one of his fingers. He gazed with admiration upon the beautiful formation of the leaves. "Can that Being," thought Park, "who planted, watered, and brought to perfection, in this obscure part of the world, a thing which appears of so small importance, look with unconcern upon the situation and sufferings of creatures formed after his own image?" The thought kindled his dying energies, and revived his fainting spirit. He started up, pursued his journey, and in a short time arrived at a small village. What slight circumstance could be more beautiful than this ?

Thus the glad skies,
The wide-rejoicing earth, the wood, the streams,
With ev'ry life they hold, down to the flower
That paints the lowly vale, or insect wing
Waved o'er the shepherd's slumber, touch the mind,
To nature tuned, with a light flying hand
Invisible.*

Let us now take an illustration of the *shade*. It has been remarked by philosophical writers, that the slightest annoyances in life are often the most painful. Ridicule stings more than injury. The Narrative of Humboldt† may supply an illustration. "How comfortable must people be in the moon!" said a Saliva Indian to Father Gumilla ; "she looks so beautiful and so clear, that she must be free from moschettoes." We frequently hear exclamations of the same character in the walks of life. "Man never *is*, but always to *be* blest." Some slight change of situation or of employment would make us happy ; and from the want of it we are miserable, and burn in perpetual

Wishing, that constant hectic of a fool.‡

Slight Circumstances are our moschettoes. Christianity remedies this fretfulness of the mind ; it cools that tingling irritability of feeling, which urges us into scenes of frivolity for the mere purpose of change ; it teaches us not only to endure the difficulties and annoyances that surround us, but to endure them with placid resignation. In whatsoever situation we may be placed, we are to *be content*. That one word carries a sermon within it.

* Thomson ; *Spring*, 877.

† *Personal Narrative*, t. iv, p. 91. Edit. 1821.

‡ Young.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. IV.

If there be any one station in the Madras presidency of unmitigated abominations, relieved by no single redeeming good quality, it is Bellary, the principal station in the Ceded Districts. The very aspect of the place is enough to produce "detestation at first sight;" it shows itself boldly, the very concentration of heat, aridity, and disease.

My inclination would lead me to choose one of two things; either a very large station, such as Hyderabad, Nagpoor, and Bangalore, where you may live, in a great measure, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot;" or else a very small station, with only one's own regiment, which gives a character of domesticity to all the pursuits and intercourse of the small society. Bellary is neither one thing nor the other; it is neither a large station nor a small one; although of a mixed civil and military character. The good and evil of a station must be estimated in a two-fold relation, as positive and negative; and it may have both positive and negative good and evil. Of the positive good of Bellary, I could say but very little; that little, moreover, being not intrinsic but extrinsic, and consisting only in the worth and goodness of some of those individuals, who, however, season other places as well as this: of the negative good, I can say as little; that little being only that it is not so bad (to use an Hibernianism) as those that are worse. Of its positive evil, I might speak *in extenso*: it is dreadfully hot and arid, subject to epidemic fevers, and periodical visitations of cholera; it is a long way from any port of arrival from Europe, and five or six days behind the presidency in the receipt of home news; all Europe articles are shamefully dear; if requiring change of climate, you must go from bad to worse before you can get better; it is the seat of a division command, and there is consequently a great deal of etiquette; it is a civil station, and there is consequently a good deal of foolish pride and vying; having one wing of a King's regiment and three native corps, with a company of artillery, there is a constant round of parties, and consequent expense; being unhealthy, half the regimental officers are absent on sick leave, and consequently regimental and general duty is onerous; and about every other year comes a terrible visitation of famine. This is *my* estimate of Bellary; let those who have found it otherwise speak of it otherwise.

Having brought the cholera with us to the confines of the station, we were not allowed to enter the cantonment for a week, until we were able to report "no case of the disease to have occurred for forty-eight hours." My connection with the —th now ceased, and, in conformity with the order I had received from head-quarters, I reported myself to the officer commanding H.M.'s —th, the left wing only of which was quartered in that pandemonium, the fort; the right wing being at Belgaum.

There is a story told to this effect. A general came to review an Irish regiment, quartered at Athlone; the men were standing at attention, with shouldered arms, when the general, his staff, and the commanding officer, rode up in front of the line; the word, "present arms!" was given by the commanding officer; not a piece was moved, but every soldier stood as if he had heard not a word; the command was repeated, but not a movement was made; the general, astonished at such an unaccountable manifestation of passive mutiny, rode close to the centre of the line, and exclaimed, "Men! how is this?" upon which an old veteran sergeant stepped out from the ranks, and capping, said,

"Plase your honour giniral, the rđal truth is, that we aint on speaking terms with the curnil." Such was almost the state of things which I found existing in the left wing of the gallant —th when I joined it; at least, so far as the officers and the commanding officer were concerned. This latter individual was senior captain of the regiment, but a brevet lieutenant-colonel; he was a very stout, heavy man, from the "Land o'Cakes." As my connection with the regiment was but temporary, I meddled in nowise with the squabble, nor do I even know its cause or progress. Colonel ——— did not hold the command more than two months, when he was superseded by the arrival of ———, who had been promoted to a majority in the —th from another regiment, but who was also a brevet lieutenant-colonel. Of this individual I might make a character; but I shall be content to leave him in the serene enjoyment of those honours which the Affghan campaign has heaped upon him. In days not very long gone by, when a junior regimental major, we called him Fusbos, and sometimes Long J——; the first from the length of his whiskers, the second from the length of his legs: Malvolio says, "some are born great," — was not; "some achieve great things," — has not; "some have greatness thrust upon them," — has had. No one can say that ——— is undeserving of his honours; he has been very fortunate; his career has had a tide which, by being taken at the flood, "has led on to fortune;" he is a living manifestation of the truth of the immortal poet's aphorism. His great failing is martinetship, to which he has oftentimes unnecessarily sacrificed the comfort of his officers, not so much of the men, at a time when ease and freedom from needless harassing were peculiarly required. Personally, ——— has always been popular; he is brave, cool, and moderate, possesses considerable *bon-hommie*, and is really in private "a good fellow." I mention this because he has been somewhat harshly spoken of in some accounts of the recent campaign in Cabool.

About a fortnight after ——— had joined us, I witnessed a singular exemplification of the bearings of regimental and brevet rank. It has been mentioned that we had two brevet lieut.-cols with the regiment—Colonel Fusbos, the regimental major, and Colonel ———, the senior captain; of these two officers, the *brevet* rank of the last was senior. There were a few artillery-men quartered in the fort, in a part of the barracks, and occasionally doing a little garrison duty under the orders of the officer commanding the King's regiment, which is always quartered in the fort, the native regiments occupying lines in the cantonment, about two miles distance. One morning, Fusbos ordered the artillery men, about thirty, to attend parade along with the regiment; accordingly, in due course, they mustered, and took up their place on the right of the line. Fusbos, punctual to the moment, came on the parade, and stood in front to cast his quick eye up and down the line; the quartermaster and myself were standing by the flag-staff; when, to our surprise, we saw Captain ———, brevet lieut.-colonel, step forth from his company, advance forward, turn round facing the line, and call out, looking towards the astonished Fusbos, "all officers to their places!" The thing was clear in a moment to every one present by the succeeding word, which he gave—"brigate, attention!" The fact was, that a brigade had been actually constituted by the simple addition of the few artillery-men, and the senior *brevet* rank superseded the superior regimental rank.

If Bellary is the most villanous station in Madras, the fort is the most detestable locality in Bellary. The character of most fortifications, *cæteris paribus*, is much the same; nor can a description of mere walls, scarps, covered ways,

and so on, have any attraction save for uncles Toby and corporals Trim. The system of *chumming* seems so desirable, both on the score of economy and companionship, that scarcely any bachelor lives alone in India. I joined myself by invitation to the quarter-master of the —th; a weather-benten grog-faced veteran, who had been raised from the ranks; a Monaghan man, with a strong brogue, and commonly called Jem M. This old soldier, under a somewhat unpropitious exterior, concealed many good qualities; his attachments were in some points too firm, for I question if he ever laid himself down to sleep at night without a farewell cup.

I firmly believe the elevation of privates to commissions is a very great service to the army itself; a long discussion upon a matter scarcely disputed would be useless. Some of the best officers in the British army were once in the ranks; three instances are in my own personal knowledge, and they may serve to countenance and encourage. The first is the case of one who for many years was band-master of the —th; being a very intelligent, sober, active person, he was made adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of ensign. He is now alive, a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay. The second case is that of an individual, once a private in the —th Light Dragoons, who is now a major of that regiment, and has a son a cornet in it. But perhaps the third case is the most remarkable. E. C. was born in a large manufacturing village in Yorkshire, where he served an apprenticeship to cloth-weaving; at the age of nineteen, he went to London, to seek his fortune. Driven by necessity, he was lucky enough to enlist as a recruit in the Life Guards. Having a fine manly figure, and being a bit of a scholar, and also very steady and sober, he was made a corporal in three years; then, very soon, a sergeant; sergeant-major, riding-master, adjutant, and cornet, lieutenant without purchase, and finally was gazetted to a troop some four years ago, when his prosperous and promising career was cut short by death.

A very great security for the fidelity of the Indian army exists in the circumstance of every native officer being chosen from the ranks, and it is a most remarkable trait in the character of the natives, that they adapt themselves most readily and aptly to their elevated position. I should venture to say that no army in Europe of the same extent presents as few instances of court-martial on commissioned officers as the native commissioned department of the Indian army. Good conduct, with good personal bearing and sufficient education, is sure to lead to promotion in the native army; and it is always *gradatim*, presenting an object of ambition until the highest rank is attained. Nothing surely can be better regulated or juster than the system of Indian military economy. There is but one point with which I should be disposed to find fault, and that is the amount of sepoy's pay; seven rupees a month is not sufficient to put the sepoy in a better position than that of a respectable native domestic; in such a position, however, he ought to be placed. I would add one rupee a month to the present rate of sepoy's pay. I do not so much think an increase of pay necessary to any other rank, because the very fact of elevation is of itself so gratifying to the native soldier.

The medical duties connected with a King's regiment in India are very much more onerous than those in a native regiment. Under ordinary circumstances, twenty sick in hospital from a native regiment is considered a great number, whereas fifty from a European regiment would not be considered a great number; besides which, the character of the diseases commonly incident to European soldiers is so much more serious than that of the diseases incident to native troops. Fever, dysentery, hepatitis, and partial paralysis

from intemperance, continually tend to fill a European hospital; and these diseases manifest themselves in an exacerbated form, requiring watchfulness in treatment.

When I had joined the —th about three months, the weather became exceedingly hot, with fearful land winds; one morning, the thermometer, standing against the coolest wall in the house, at ten o'clock in the morning, ranged to 104°; more than once we had several tumblers standing on the mess table split by the land wind. Fearful thunder and lightning also occasionally prevailed, and one day, as we were crossing over the parade-ground to the mess-house, a flash of lightning struck one of the mess boys, and killed him in a moment, as he was carrying one of the dishes from the godowns to the table: an incident of this sort gives a melancholy complexion to the day.

Like many other places in India, the interior of the fort at Bellary is occupied by one of those great agglomerations of large stones tossed in barren heaps one upon another, and misnamed "a rock." Upon the top of this great pile—an elevation of five hundred feet—is a strong cell or prison-house, which, at the time I speak of, was tenanted by the deposed monster, once rajah of Kurnoul. There was a weekly guard supplied from the —th over this prison; being an officer's guard, I used occasionally to go up and dine, both for amusement, and as duty, to see the men. The rajah was a very handsome young man, but reputed bloody-minded and crafty; his character belied his physiognomy, for his features were of the pure high-caste Asiatic breed—dark searching eyes, olive-brown complexion, glossy hair, and dark moustache. Among other enormities, he had been guilty of cutting off his favourite wife's head in a tent, and putting it to stand upon a table. The rajah was not confined to the cell or prison, but had a certain extent of range within the sentry posts, and in which extent there was a howree or tank, artificially constructed, the water being several feet deep. The captive's great amusement was to throw some native ornamental vessel, or inferior jewel, or some object of attraction (and he had a great quantity of such articles), to induce the soldiers off duty to dive for them. He had, by a certain sort of reckless profusion in this way, and by tact, very much ingratiated himself with the Europeans, so much so, that several times whispers and rumours of an unpleasant nature were buzzed about; and I am told that, in consequence of one very serious report of suspected treachery, the rajah had been removed from Bellary hill fort.

I used most generally to go up to the hill guard when poor Ned D. was on duty: ah! in him was a Yorick indeed! one "whose mirth was wont to set the table in a roar." Time, which makes such fearful havoc in a regiment in India, scarce looks now upon one single officer who was present with the —th some half-score years ago, or rather more; yet surely, if, scattered here and there, and squatted in life's silent corners, there be any of the old S. D. still carrying the remembrances of the honoured dead, they will not have quite forgotten the many frolics and the humours of poor Ned D. To use an expressive adage, but one which has a melancholy savour, he was nobody's enemy but his own: his destruction was want of discretion. When he came out to join the —th, as a lieutenant, he brought out the strongest interest both from the Horse Guards and one of the Royal Dukes, and was consequently placed immediately upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, as aide-de-camp. This *ought* to have led, and would, to something of the best ultimately; but D. had high spirits, and a turn for mimicry. Upon occasion of the sovereign's birth-day, one year, as usual, there was a public ball and supper at Government House; the festivity terminating in one of those abomina-

tions, a "second supper," to which staid, very unbecomingly, as I think, both the Admiral-in-Chief of the station, and the Commander-in-Chief. These two individuals were both very convivial spirits, particularly the latter, of whom many remember his addiction to late hours and cold claret. He still lives, at an advanced age, in spite of both. Upon the occasion of which I speak, these two big-wigs were among the late-sitters, and their "pottle-deep potations" had produced what may be vulgarly called "kissing drunkenness," the character of which was made manifest in the circumstance of the two chiefs hugging each other in a bear's embrace, and dancing a reel round the room, after the fashion of a Highland fling, though both of them were Irishmen. This ebullition of bacchanalian sentimentality attracted the pantomimic powers of poor D., who placed himself behind one of the pillars in the room, and set up an imitation of the key-bugle with his mouth; this was followed by the loud braying of an ass; then, the hooting of an owl, and concluding with a terrible contest between a maternal cat and an intrusive dog; in all of which imitations D. was most imitative. The attention of the whole company was of course turned to the pillar, from behind which issued the startling sounds. It caught the ear of the dancing chiefs; their career was checked; the military chief cast a ferocious look towards the offender, called for his sword, hat, and gloves, made direct to the *porte cochère*, where his carriage was waiting, and left the discomfited aid-de-camp, who was in waiting for the night, with his doom sealed. His place of course was by the side of his chief in the carriage home, but that place was to know him no more. Stung by immediate conviction of his folly, D. hastened home to the chief's house, at Chepauk, and went direct to the great man's bed-room; the door was fastened, and the warrior night-capped; however, maddened with wine, annoyance, and passion, D. burst open the door, and there lay the chief outstretched and naked. The result of the affair was, that a general order immediately appeared, which stated "Lieut. D. will proceed forthwith to join his regiment, having resigned his appointment as aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief."

As D.'s indiscretion was the destruction of his prospects, so was it the cause of his death. Having continued with the regiment about three years, he fell sick, and was ordered home. He went down to Madras, preparatory to embarking, but getting a little better, was so insane as to go to a large public ball at Government House itself, where he was, of course, well known, and where he met the members of the Medical Board, and the inspector of hospitals for King's troops, whose countersignature to his sick certificate was requisite. This, however, was quite out of the question for a man who had been seen spending those hours in a ball-room, which were supposed to be lingered out in a sick one. His sick leave, therefore, was not countersigned. In disgust, he applied for leave to join the regiment, which he did, but soon died of an abscess in the liver.

Falstaff says, discretion is the better part of valour; if it be not, it has at least one-half the share in man's prosperity and well-being through life. It teaches us not only *what* to do, but *how* to do it; not only what to leave undone, but the best way of so leaving it. Discretion is the half-sister of religion, and the nurse of peace and prosperity. Of the painful consequences of a want of discretion, the case of D. is one instance; the following is another. The —th, which had been three years at Bellary, was ordered elsewhere, and to be relieved by the —th, which regiment in due course arrived, and remained for a few days encamped, until the officers could procure themselves houses. During this interval, these officers were in the habit of riding every evening

about the cantonment, searching for convenient houses. One evening, two of them, in the course of their ride, came by a large house, which they conceived to be unoccupied, from not seeing any servants about; they consequently rode up to it, but to their surprise found an officer sitting with his legs on the table in the hall, and smoking a cheroot. They had dismounted before they discovered their mistake, and were about to apologize, when the officer got up and begged them to come in and take a glass of brandy and water, an offer which was promptly accepted. It is sad to think how unforeseen events are brought to issue in the most unlooked-for way; we know not what a *minute*, much less a *morrow*, may bring forth; we stand in fancied security upon the very edge of the pit-fall, which destiny has dug for our destruction. The officer in question was ———, of the —th N.I.; his two visitors were scarcely seated, when, as was most natural, the conversation turned upon their newly-arrived own regiment, they stating that they were themselves looking for a house. In the most indiscreet and thoughtless manner, ——— said, "By the bye, haven't you got a shy-cock or two in your regiment?" Could any thing be more foolish or ill-judged? it was a general accusation of cowardice against a whole body of officers; there being no *individual* named by ———, the charge of course indirectly applied to every officer in the regiment. Without making any sort of reply to this most foolish observation, the two officers of the —th immediately withdrew from ———'s house, returned directly to their own camp, and calling together their brother officers, reported what had passed. Deliberation of course followed as to what course should be adopted to vindicate the insulted honour of the —th: it was agreed that M——, the senior officer of the two to whom the offensive question was put, should send a message to ———, to inquire to whom in the —th it was intended to apply; if ——— gave any individual name, then of course the matter rested entirely with that individual; but if ——— declined to do so, then the affair must fall upon M—— to settle first, as the senior of the two present when the offensive words were spoken, and afterwards with any other that should choose to take it up. ——— declined to indicate any particular individual officer of the —th as meant in his observation; consequently, a hostile message was transmitted to him by M——, requiring a meeting. The meeting took place early on the third morning; at the first exchange of shots, ——— leaped almost a yard in the air, and fell dead upon the spot; he had been shot through his brain—the victim of mere indiscretion.

Amongst the singularities and disagreeables of the fort at Bellary, not the least is the number of beasts which find habitation in the cavernous spaces formed by the resting upon one another of great blocks of stone, such as constitute the hill there. Notwithstanding the place is thickly inhabited, and the presence of human beings, generally speaking, wild animals avoid, this rocky compilation is infested with cheetas/or leopards, hyænas, jackals, and mongooses, and many instances have occurred of goats and dogs, which had been fastened near, or even in, the verandahs of houses, being actually carried off by them, in the night; the relieving guards have fallen in with them in their night-rounds; and when the fort gates have been opened at gun-fire, they have been encountered escaping out. One evening, as F. and myself were riding round outside the ditch, a hyæna passed just across us, making over the plain for one of the nearest hills. F. happened to have a hunting whip in his hand, and we set off after him, keeping close upon his stern, F. laying into him with all his might: these brutes in running go and *grunt* not unlike a pig, and have always appeared to me very cowardly. I think it is Bruce who speaks of one

getting into his room at night, and crouching behind some article of furniture, his eyeballs like fire glaring in the dark, and which he destroyed with a spear. Shakespeare says, ironically :

Travellers ne'er did lie,
Though fools at home condemn them.

But it is certain that the scepticism of "home-keeping" people is a great obstruction to the free course of knowledge. Some facts, indeed, are almost too strong for the evidence of even the senses. How often have we seen in India the serpent-charmers compel the cobra di capello, one of the most deadly of reptiles, to rear itself an end upon its tail, and wriggle its spiry body in motions like a nautch girl ! During my stay at the Mount, anterior to marching to Bellary, I was present at and inspected minutely one of those Hindoo religious ceremonies, which might really well meet with an incredulous reception from those who have only heard of it. Persons who have been in the habit of frequenting our large theatres have occasionally seen, in some of the dramatic representations, children swinging above the stage suspended from the back by iron wires or suspensors, and decorated with wings, to make them represent aerial spirits ; now fancy a *full-grown man* elevated some sixty or seventy feet above the ground by means of strong wooden supports, and suspended from the highest extremity of the cross-beam by means of *three* large hooks passed through the fleshy parts just below the shoulder-blades, while he is made to describe a number of circles in the air by people pulling at ropes attached to the lower end of the cross-pole, and running round and round ; the suspended man meanwhile scattering flowers from above on the crowd below. I saw and handled the victim's back before the hooks were passed, as well as after, and saw them pass through the flesh without extorting one groan, or causing one single drop of blood to flow. I do not pretend to say what prevented the oozing of blood ; it might possibly have been the grey powder with which the wounds were *instantly* dusted, as soon as each hook had penetrated the muscles ; the fact, however, I do aver, that there was no more appearance of bruise or blood than if the hooks had been passed through a board.

Years before going to India, I had heard of "hunting leopards," and had fancied that it must be a particularly first-rate sort of sport to follow, mounted on "my Arab steed," a pack of leopards in full cry. I am not quite sure if it be not owing to some such impressions as this, that I selected India as the field in which to follow fortune. I confess, therefore, that when I had an opportunity of seeing the reality of cheetah-hunting, and comparing it with the scenes which fancy had painted, I was no longer guilty even of a momentary infidelity to my "first love"—*fox-hunting*. I received an invitation from A. D. C., the principal civilian at the station, to go out to a country party, and witness some cheetah-hunting. I confess I was somewhat dubious as to the rationality of trusting a good, sound Europe body to the cannibal propensities of a pack of leopards, and I had a good mind to ask C. beforehand, how many couple he intended taking into the field, for "By bright Diana, whom we honour all," I had no wish whatever to say with Helicanus—

We'll mingle bloods together in the earth,
From whence we had our being and our birth.

I started, however, from the fort by day-break of the day appointed, and got to the ground designated in C.'s *chit*, just as the party were assembled for the sport. To my surprise, I saw no indication of hunting, except a covered cart, drawn by two bullocks, and attended by two shikaree-looking fellows. It

was not long, however, before I was duly informed that this cart neither contained a pack of leopards, nor a stag, but only one solitary animal of the first species, upon whom were dependent all our hopes of sport. The party soon moved on, and rode with the cart until we came to a large open plain, when we horsemen were instructed to remain stationary behind a little rising ground, while the men went stealthily about to see if there were any deer in the neighbourhood, the cart remaining with us. After waiting not more than half an hour, the searchers returned to us, and reported that they had seen five or six deer feeding near at hand. We now dismounted, and left our horses with the horse-keepers, walking perfectly silent and quiet until we had a sight of the deer at some distance. During all this time, I had seen nothing whatever of the cheetah, he being securely caged in the covered cart; *his* time, however, was now come. The tail of the cart was turned towards the distant deer; the keeper entered it, and unhoodwinking his charge, it leaped through the door upon the ground, and there lay for a moment crouched flat on its belly; it gave a rapid glance across the plain, rose up about half-height, then trotted towards the prey; stopped and crouched again; gazed, moved forwards again; manifesting all those actions which every body has seen in a cat approaching its prey. These movements had not occupied more than five minutes, by which time we could observe that the cheetah was almost within what we conceived to be springing distance of the prey, which, however, was not destined that day to fall. The plain was perfectly destitute of cover, and as if conscious of this, the approaches of the cheetah had been exceedingly cautious and stealthy, he scarcely once raising himself from what might be called his hands and knees; probably a little impatient of the distance he had travelled, he lifted himself a little more than at all before when near the deer; it might have been to select his victim. The motion, however, was fatal; the rapid eye of the deer had caught it, and in a moment they were bounding away, leaving the cheetah lying close to the ground, evidently exasperated and astonished. Any inclination which he might have had to pursue the flying deer was, however, instantly suppressed by a shrill whistle and shout from the keeper and the shikarrees, who soon hood-winked and re-carted him again. Thus ended our day's sport, as far as cheetah-hunting was concerned.

The officer who commanded the Ceded Districts at this time was one of the very few men who might serve for a character in a novel. He had been more than thirty-five years in India, and had, like "Tom Tough," seen "a little service." His ruling passion was horseflesh, from which, with the first syllable of his Scotch name, he derived that cognomen by which he had been known by at least three successive generations. His passion for horses is said to have originated in the loss of a considerable sum of money, which (the amount of his savings) he had deposited with a house of agency, and lost through its bankruptcy; he vowed, with an oath, that no HUMAN being should henceforth be invested with any monies of his; and as it became necessary to employ his surplus receipts some how or other, he made his investment in horses. At the time he commanded at Bellary, he had nearly seventy horses of different sorts, sizes, and value. He would at any time purchase, or sell. If you made a call upon him, you were sure to find the verandah filled with chucklers at work upon saddles, bridles, or other horse-gear. He had assumed much of the language and habits of a horse-dealer, and wore sometimes a singular mixture of military and jockey costume—a red jacket and hunting-cap, top boots over duck trousers. Any good rider, who came to the station, was sure to find favour in his eyes. He had also a great number of Arab greyhounds, and afforded

the station great sport by going out to the country on hunting-parties. With all this, he was an excellent officer, both in the field and on parade.

Without applying the observation individually, I may say that there was a time when the minds of many, even the majority, of English residing in India were in a deplorable condition as to religious knowledge and control. Early sent out from the sanctity of the domestic hearth, a thousand incentives to vice and profligacy besetting every step, no single opportunity of religious observance available to counteract the multiplicity of temptations, no word of admonition spoken in due season tending to guard against the rising passions; what wonder if multitudes fell? Many who gave indication in youth of better things, and whom a different destiny might have matured for good, and brought to a green old age, perished like the swine that were "choked in the sea."

EVENING IN PARADISE.

Might our tired pilgrim-feet,
Worn by the desert's heat,
On the bright freshness of thy turf repose;
Might our eyes wander there,
Through heaven's transparent air,
And rest in colours of the immortal rose!
What could thy flowers and airs
Do for our earth-born cares?
Would the world's chain melt off and leave us free?—*Hemans.*

Through the tinged leaves,
Gold-drops of light, the fan of morning rain'd,
Rosier than painted cheeks of summer eves,
By populous city's clouding smoke sustain'd.

How bright!—but look—
Meek Beauty, gliding o'er the silver sand,
Sprinkles the lucid water of the brook
Upon the op'ning rose, with gentle hand.

How sweet!—but hark!
Up the green path of trees, perfumed and dim,
The blackbird, piping in the leafy dark,
Pours the rejoicing music of its hymn.

'Tis fervid noon!
And sweetly now, amid the glowing air,
The fountain murmurs with a lulling tune;
Flowers close in od'rous dream their eyelids fair.

Delicious hour!
The Queen of Paradise reclining now,
Her soft cheek flushing on the pillow'd flower,
Unbinds the morning garland from her brow.

A richer mist
Of kindling vapour over rose and rill,
Bathed in the splendour of the amethyst,
Rolls, like a pageant, up the western hill:

Through the warm glade
Of Paradise, the reddening sun went down,
Lighting the shadows of the cedarn shade,
Like Eastern Satrap, with his ruby crown.

In musing calm,
Upon the scented grass the angels lay,
Under the dim pavilion of the palm,
While the resplendent cloud-land roll'd away.

Bright colours flow'd
Along their pinions in the fragrant gloom;
And their empurpled robes of beauty glow'd,
In Eden's sunny radiancy of bloom.

And night-hymns, play'd
On lute of softest harmony, arose,
Through twilight aisles and myrtle colonnade,
Singing of gorgeous day, the golden close.

Methinks, a shade
Over the world's grey Father's forehead pass'd,
When, darkening slowly down the green arcade,
The lingering, dying sun had set at last.*

O'er the soft turf,
With rosy Beauty wondering by his side,
Like light and shade upon the changeful surf,
In autumn winds, their lengthening shadows glide.

Lo! through the trees,
The mild rays of the summer moonlight fall;
And stealing, like perfume, along the breeze,
The bird-enchancer sings from leafy hall.

Sweet nightingale!
Then first a startled stranger paused, to hear
Thy song oft-scattered through earth's glimmering vale,
Rich with the fragrance of thine Eden-year.

Unfear'd by thee,
The footstep rustling on the shining ground;
Or the bright eye turn'd upward through the tree;
Or matted bough by curious hand unwound.†

From thy warm tent
Of woven boughs and dewy leaves, was pour'd,
Like angel's voice, through prophet's slumber sent,
The hymn of Paradise unto its Lord.

In my charm'd ear,
A voice of music, gentler than thine own,
Beloved songster of the blooming year!
Utter'd its sighs of fear in mournful tone.

* I believe that I am indebted for this thought to Wollaston's *Religion of Nature*—a most learned and eloquent book. He supposes Adam to have viewed the setting sun with mournful feelings, and to have wondered whether it would return.

† See Coleridge's poem on the Nightingale.

Evening in Paradise.

" Say, sweetest one,
Will opal-colour'd morn no more appear?
No more the radiant spirit of the sun
Unfold his purple robes of beauty here?"

" Will night bereave
The gorgeous sunset of its pearly hue?
Nor gem-like, on the golden gate of Eve,
Will the meek star of even glitter through?"†

Meanwhile, the gloom
Gather'd o'er tree, and brook, and flowing blue;
And, breathing on his cheek the breath of bloom,
Closer and closer still, his meek companion drew.

So—like a dream—
The poet's landscape glimmers into night;
With red-rose bower, cool walk, and crystal stream,
And all the costly palace of delight.

Not ours! not ours!
On earth the paradise of peace must be;
When Time, with dial of celestial flowers,
Mark'd each swift minute rolling to the sea.

Not ours, the sleep—
Soft as the moon-beams on the violet's breast,
Or dew that glisten'd on Arcadian sheep—
Tinting each placid thought with bloom of rest.

Yet scatter'd oft,
Before our pilgrim-steps sweet violets bloom;
The sunshine gilds our door; and clear and soft
The balmy south-wind breathes into the room.

The eldest-born‡
Of our meek Muse's children, heavy-ey'd
With pain, and sadness, and presumptuous scorn,
Still in a verdant garden could abide.

• Now when the rosy-finger'd Morning faire,
Weary of aged Tithone's saffron bed,
Had spread his purple robe through dewy aire,
And the high hills Titan discovered.—*F. Q.*, b. I. c. ii. st. 7.

† Waller has a very pretty thought, in one of his poems, which may be new to many readers:—
To man, that was in th' evening made,
Stars gave the first delight;
Admiring in the gloomy shade
Those little drops of light.

And let me accompany the lines of Waller, with a very pleasing and elegant stanza from Langhorne's
Owen of Carron—a poem of much grace and sweetness, although rarely noticed in modern times:

As the first human heir of earth
With pensive eye himself survey'd,
And, all unconscious of his birth,
Sat thoughtful oft in Eden's shade.

‡ Chaucer:

Whereof I had so inly great pleasure,
That, as methought, I surely ravish'd was
Into Paradise, where my desire
Was for to be, and no further pass.—*The Floure and the Leaf.*

And he, of love
The gentlest laureate in love's golden age,
Whose cheek was shadowed by the silver dove
Of Cytherea—wove in blooming page,

A paradise
Of scented myrtle-boughs and summer rose ;
And shed the colour of Arabian skies
Upon the Queen of Beauty's mild repose.

We still may sow
The seed of Eden-flowers upon the ground,
And plant a garden of delight below,—
If the angelic guard our home surround.

No desert spot,
In the lone world's dark wilderness, can be,
By flower, or tree, or fount, or ray forgot—
Angel of heavenly Hope ! if blest by thee.

By fancy crown'd,
By him in robe of Poesy array'd,
" In populous city," still a rose is found ;*
Fountain, and cedar dark, and sunny glade.

In busy street,
The daisy sprinkles all the whiten'd ground ;
With quivering wings, the lark, beneath his feet,
Scatters, from beaded grass, the dew around.

Round him, oft-times,†
Over the world's dark atmosphere, a breeze,
Sweet with the harmony of Sabbath chimes,
Fans the undying leaves of sacred trees.

Never from him
Can song of birds, or summer flower depart ;
Nor blooming branches die, nor skies grow dim ;—
HE BEARS AN EDEN-GARDEN IN HIS HEART.

* So Cowper :—

Man, immur'd in cities, still retains
His inborn inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes.

† Buchanan has a beautiful stanza :—

Forsan supremis cum Deus ignibus
Plabit orbem, lætaque sæcula
Mundo reducet, talis aura
Æthereos animos fovebit.—*Calende Mæie.*

THE SECOND BENGAL LIGHT CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—The conduct of the men of the Second Light Cavalry, in not following their officers into action, has naturally excited much regret in all who feel an interest in the honour of the Indian army. We know that the natives of Upper India, generally speaking, are very far from being deficient in courage, and that instances are on record where they have followed their officers into action, when Europeans have refused.

I have taken some trouble to ascertain the cause of this unusual conduct of the troopers, but cannot say that my inquiries have been successful. I have heard one cause assigned, which I think deserving attention, as I have reason to believe it has some foundation in fact. I am informed that some of the men said, "What could they do against the enemy with their *straight* swords?" This may or may not be one of the causes assigned for their desertion, but it is deserving of consideration.

I was many years in the military service in India, and in the constant habit of familiar intercourse with the native officers. A few years since, the straight swords were served out to the men of the regiment to which I was attached, and I inquired of a native officer how they liked them. "Why, sir," said he, "they are very good to guard the hand (alluding to the basket handle); but they are not of any use in cutting." In other words, he did not feel the slightest confidence in them. Now, it is surely exceedingly ill-judged to place weapons in the hands of men, in which they do not feel any confidence. We think the straight sword a much more efficient weapon than the old sabre, and consequently feel confidence in the use of it; but the natives of India do not. They are, generally, excellent swordsmen, and can use their own weapon most efficiently, as I have witnessed on service. Even an old cavalry sabre, in point of efficiency, is not to be compared to the common Indian sword, which is made of better metal, and being kept in a leather scabbard, lined with wood, is always sharp and fit for service. This is not the case with the English sabre; for, although the steel scabbard may be lined with wood, it seldom fits the sword, and, consequently the keen edge is soon destroyed. I could relate instances within my own knowledge of the superiority of the native weapon in native hands; but what I have already stated may be sufficient to direct the attention of those in authority to a subject deserving our earnest and most serious consideration. If we wish to command the willing and efficient services of men, we must pay attention to their habits and prejudices, and not conclude that discipline best suited to Europeans must, of necessity, be equally well suited to Asiatics.

I know that much dissatisfaction has been caused in the native cavalry, by harassing the old men with riding-school drill. They cannot understand the use of it; and I have heard the officers make comparisons between the easy and efficient discipline under Lord Lake, and the annoyance of the present system. I once heard a gallant old soldier say, "I am always willing to fight, but I don't like dancing." In consequence of this dislike to "dancing" (a degrading occupation in native estimation), he left our regular cavalry, and entered Colonel Gardner's corps, in which he proved himself a most brave and distinguished officer.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London, August 6, 1841.

T. E. B.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XIII.

HAVING, by General Capsicum's promised interest, obtained a fortnight's leave of absence, I took an affectionate leave of Grundy and Marpeet, and sent on my two or three servants to Mr. Augustus's boat, accompanied by Teazer and the one-eyed bull-dog. The next day, in the early grey of morning, I proceeded with him to Tolly's Nullah, a creek near Calcutta, communicating with the Balliaghāt Passage, where the boat was lying. It was a cool and pleasant morning, the air delightfully fresh. On our way, we met several ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta on horseback. In India, bathing and early rising principally contribute to create the amount of health generally enjoyed there, which would be far greater and less precarious than it is, were it not for an immoderate indulgence in the pleasures of the table, which inflames the blood, disorders the liver, and renders the whole system peculiarly susceptible of disease; then steps in mercury—the remedy—which is a fearful shatterer of the constitution, and in the end proves worse than the disease. I would earnestly advise all my brother griffins, if they value their happiness, to live moderately and simply, though generously, and to guard against the insidious habit of drinking *brandy panney*, to which a hot climate offers strong and peculiar temptations. These precautions observed, and the mid-day sun avoided, a fair average amount of health may be enjoyed for years.

My friend's boat rowed ten or twelve oars, and was of a kind a good deal in use in Calcutta. The front part was decked, and behind it had a cabin, with Venetian windows, occupying about half the length, and rising several feet above the gunwale; inside there was a small table, and on each side lockers, which served for seats; to the back of these again were some cots or dormitories. It differed from the up-country going craft in being keeled, and having on the whole far more of the European long-boat build. On arriving, we found that the majority of the dandies, or boatmen, had gone to a neighbouring bazaar to purchase provisions. They were some time absent; Mr. Augustus grew impatient, and threatened to flog them all round. At last they made their appearance, laden with plantains, fish, and other stores for the voyage. Having stowed all these carefully in the forepart of the hold, hung a wreath of red and white flowers round the neck of the boat's figure-head, which they duly baptized by showering water over it with their hollowed palms, they sprung on board with a shout, and pushed off into the stream. Each man now seized his oar, and commenced rowing to a not unmusical chaunt, the whole crew giving a vigorous and simultaneous pull at certain parts of the song. As we shot along the creek for a few miles, each turn gave us peeps of the rich and luxuriant scenery of this part of Bengal. Gardens of plantain, mango, and jack trees lined the banks, intermixed with clumps of the tapering bamboo; clusters of neat huts, with arched roofs, appeared half-buried beneath their umbrageous foliage, through openings of which, in the dim, chequered light, village girls, with water-pots on their heads, might be seen gliding along, and imparting to the whole scene an air of primeval and truly Eastern simplicity. Here and there, in front of a hut, mantled with its creeping gourd, would appear the milk-white cow or petted calf, picketed by the nose, and munching his *boosa** under the cool shade of the

* *Boosa*, chopped straw.

tamarind or plantain, whilst kids and goats, in various picturesque attitudes, sunned themselves on the ruined wall or prostrate tree. Sometimes we came on fishermen, in their *dingies*, or canoes, with out-spread nets catching the much-prized *hilsa*; or we looked on the dark peasantry in the green rice-fields, engaged beneath a fervid sun in their various rural occupations. Occasionally we came suddenly upon a market, with its congregated fleet of boats, and its busy, squabbling assemblage of villagers, fish, grain, and vegetable venders, &c.; or a thannah, or police-station, would break into view, known by its picturesque burkundazes lounging about in front, armed with spears or tulwars, and the portly, bearded thannahdar, *en déshabille*, smoking his *kulian* under the projecting thatch of the entrance or porch, shields, like those of knights-errant, suspended from the wall around him, with here and there, in Persian, some stringent regulation of the Sahiban Alishan, a terror to all evil-doers. The tattoo or pony for the great man's riding, with its padded saddle of many hues and gay but cumbrous trappings, was in waiting, perhaps to take him to the scene of some brawl or commotion. His pigeons* are wheeling aloft, through the clear blue sky, or hanging poised on outstretched wings above their jaffree stand, whilst his little son, with his scull-cap, shakes the towering pole, of which it forms the termination, to prevent their settling. The novelty of the scene, so truly un-English and Oriental, delighted me, and my heart bounded with joy from a feeling of vitality and freedom.

At length we began to approach those vast forests, called the Sunderbunds, stretching for two hundred miles across the delta of the Ganges, and through a considerable part of which our route lay. The vicinity of this wild tract was indicated by the gradual termination of the cultivated country, and the commencement of the half-reclaimed lands on the borders, presenting to the view stumps of trees, patches of jungle, and some paddy fields, occasionally a few scattered huts, with their sickly inhabitants huddled around them. The boatmen being somewhat exhausted, and the tide on the turn, Mr. Capsicum ordered them to drop anchor in the stream not far from the shore, that they might refresh themselves. It was a curve in the river where we brought to, deep and broad, and remote from the habitations of men. The lazy dark tide rolled slowly on, its movement barely indicated by a slight set in the current, with here and there a few tiny curling whirlpools, which seemed to my imagination to tell of the fearful depths and frightful monsters below. An open spot of green sward approached the bank on one side, whilst beyond this, on both banks, the huge trees of the sombre forest hung darkling over the Stygian stream—here emerging into light, as from a realm of dolorous shade which would have daunted Rinaldo himself. How my thoughts now flew back, awakened by the contrast, to the flowery meads and crystal streams of merry England! My companion now ordered chairs and his hookha to be taken to the roof of the boat, and there, with a teapoy and tumblers between us, we seated ourselves at our ease, a bearer with a huge chattah, or umbrella, shielding us from the noontide rays of a powerful sun. A few faint airs, wafting the chirp and pipe of unknown birds, came fanning from the woods, which, with the monotonous bubble of Mr. Augustus's hookha, produced a tranquil and soporific effect upon me.

In the little patch of grass meadow I have mentioned, which lay nearly opposite to us, two or three miserable stunted white cattle were feeding, one of them considerably nearer the margin than the others. Whilst looking towards them, I thought I discerned something dark slowly emerging from the

* Flying pigeons constitutes one of the principal amusements of the East.

water where the muddy shelving shore dipped into it. I kept my eye steadily fixed upon the object, which evidently moved and presented to my view the resemblance of two large foot-balls, at the end of a rough log of wood. I directed my companion's attention to it, at the same time asking him what it was? "There, yonder," said I, "just beyond the tuft of reeds. See! see! it moves." "Oh, I perceive the rascal," said he; "it's a huge alligator, making a point at that poor beast of a cow; but I'll spoil his sport. *Bearah Bundook laou juldee!* bring up the rifle quickly." Ere gun, however, could be brought, the monster, as if anticipating our intentions, suddenly rushed from his concealment, with a rapid and wriggling motion, and in an instant had the unsuspecting cow by the nose. The poor brute struggled, his tail crooked with agony, his two fore feet stuck out, and bellowing most lustily, whilst the alligator backed rapidly towards the water, dragging the cow along with him. "Quick! quick!" shouted Augustus, as the servant blundered along, capsizing a bucket or two in his hurry, and handed up the gun. "Click," went the lock—the rifle was pointed, but it was too late: the scaly monster sunk with his prey, as the bullet cracked sharply over the eddy; a few bubbles and a slight curl of the deep waters alone marking the spot where the poor cow had disappeared in a doleful tragedy—her last appearance in public. "What a ferocious monster!" I exclaimed; "do they often carry away animals in this way?" "Oh, yes," replied Augustus, vexed that he had been foiled. "Alligators in the salt and brackish waters of the lower parts of Bengal are dangerous and ferocious; but as you recede from the sea, for some reason or another, they become comparatively harmless, and seldom molest man or beast, confining their depredations to the finny tribe. Near my factory they are continually carrying off the villagers from the ghauts, and I have heard and believe, though I have never witnessed a case, that they sometimes adroitly knock the fishermen from off their dingies by a blow of the tail, and then snap them up in a moment." "Why do not the people hunt and destroy such monsters?" I asked. "They require more salt to be put upon their tails than your sparrows at home," said Augustus with a roguish leer, which made me think that he had been cognizant of an early attempt of mine in that way. "However," he continued, "after a good many poor devils have been carried off, blacky's apathy is a little roused, and he does sometimes catch them in the following manner. They row slowly up the stream, dragging a number of hooked lines; when these are arrested by the horny hide of the alligator, as he lays in the mud at the bottom, they slowly raise the torpid brute, who seldom makes any resistance, till he appears above the surface; they then simultaneously dart a number of small barbed harpoons into him, to the heads of which (from which the shaft is made to detach itself easily) stout cords are fastened, and thus they secure his body; to prevent his doing mischief with his jaws, they present a stick, and when he seizes it with a snap, they belay a cord round these formidable instruments of destruction."

After the crew had refreshed, we pursued our voyage, plunging into the dreary solitude, intersected by a labyrinth of creeks and rivers; on each side arose a wall of forest, with a thick undergrowth of the most luxuriant vegetation, springing up from the fat alluvial soil. The silence of death was around, broken at intervals by the distant crow of the jungle-fowl, the cry of the deer, or the blowing of a porpoise, and the measured dash of our oars, as we swept along, sometimes on the surface of a broad river, with bright green trees on each side, and black-faced monkeys chattering in the branches; at other times, in a lateral creek, where the boughs almost brushed our deck. There is

something solemnly impressive in such a scene, and the sounds which fall on the ear seem truly to speak in majestic tones of the power and greatness of the Creator. Such a scene carries the imagination back to that primeval period when man was not in this earth, and when the mammoth and the mastodon roamed undisturbed amongst its voiceless forests and lonely retreats.

Occasionally a Mugh or Arracanese boat, of peculiar construction, with its broad-faced crew and banks of oars, laden with bees' wax, ivory, &c., glided by, or a raft, heavily laden with piles of wood or charcoal for the Calcutta market, swept past us, a momentary relief to the deathlike loneliness of the place: the wood they carry is cut and collected by a particular class of men, who pursue their perilous trade in these jungles. Sometimes, too, the continuity of the forest was broken by a cleared patch, and piles of timber ready for lading; or the hut of one of those religious devotees or fakeers, whose austerity acquires for them the respect of the ignorant and superstitious boatmen, whom, by their charms and incantations, they profess to insure from assaults of the alligator and the tiger. Boatmen, however, and even fakeers, are continually carried off; but as superstition always counts the hits, and never reckons the misses, a few favourable predictions set all to rights again.

At one of these fakeer stations, we made a halt, and a more wretched locality for a man to take up his abode in imagination can scarcely picture. A small spot of about a quarter of an acre was cleared from the forest, and in the centre of it was a fragile hut of thatch and bamboo, which a puff of wind might have blown away; a tapering bamboo, with a small red pennon, rose above it, and a little clay durgah for prayer, to indicate the sacred calling of the lonely occupant. "Now," said my companion, laughing, "I am going to introduce you to the Bishop of the Sunderbunds, a prelate whose domestic chaplain is an alligator, whose cathedral service is chaunted by a tiger, and whose choir is served with black-faced monkeys." "Bishop!" I exclaimed, "I should rather have expected a rural dean." As we brought to, the fakeer came down to the boat, and was most respectfully received by the crew. He was an aged man, withered up like a potsherd, and smeared with dust and ashes; his long, grizzled, and matted beard swept his breast, and a tiger-skin was thrown over his shoulders; he held a long stick in one hand, on which he supported his bent and decrepid form, whilst in the other he carried a dried gourd-shell, or calabash, to receive the contributions of the boatmen. Here was a Trappist of the East, submitting to every danger and privation from motives somewhat similar to those which actuate the ascetic order all the world over—motives, the origin of which we cannot but respect, however mistaken we may deem them.

Bidding adieu to this lonely anchorite of the woods, we once more pursued our course to the eastward, and after nearly a day's rowing, changed it to the north, following the line of one of the many rivers which, spreading out as they approach the sea in various lateral directions in the Sunderbunds, form the intricate maze. In a little time, the forest became less dense, and a few miles more brought us again into the cleared and cultivated country. Our eyes once more rested with pleasure upon the green rice-fields, the patch of sugar-cane, the cluster of coco-nuts, and the busy haunts of men. "Well, Mr. Gernon," said Augustus, "I suppose you are not sorry to be nearly at the end of your voyage?" "No," I replied; "though I have been greatly interested by the wild scene. But how far are we now from the Junglesoor factory?" "Not far," said my friend; "please God, we'll sup at my house to-night. There, look!" said he; "do you see yonder white building, and

the thick cluster of trees, overhanging it, at the turn of the river?" "I do." "Well, that's one of my out-factories; there I've ordered some of my people to be in waiting with horses, or an elephant, to take us on to my shop, which is about six miles inland." "An elephant!" I ejaculated, as I mentally rubbed my hands. There was now a general stir in the boat, the servants collecting their bundles preparatory to a move, whilst the boatmen plied their oars with redoubled vigour, their cheerful songs and shouts bespeaking that buoyancy of heart which an approach to "*Dulce Domum*" ever inspires amongst all mankind. We now neared the white building, which proved to be a small temple, crowning a little ghaut or flight of steps, running down to the water's edge, backed by something like an old ruined fort or factory, overshadowed by masses of foliage of the banyan and peepul trees, growing out of fissures of the walls. On the crest of the ghaut stood an elephant, caparisoned with his bright red *ghoul* and *howdah*, fanning himself with the branch of a tree; hard by him, a couple of horses, saddled, and held by their *syces* or grooms, each of whom bore a hog-spear; whilst near and around, groups of villagers, factory servants, and followers of Mr. Augustus, in various picturesque costumes and attitudes, some squatting in masses, some standing, others reclining on the steps or abutments of the ghaut, were all impatiently awaiting the arrival of the boat. These groups, backed by the ruined walls, the massive-banyan with its twining roots, and a little sort of bungalow, or summer-house, on the projecting bastions, which stood out in strong relief against the evening sky, all constituted, when viewed in the mellow sunlight of the rich Claude-like repose of the hour, a scene well worthy of the pencil of a Daniell.

The boat moored, a lively greeting and embracing took place between those on board and their friends at the factory, for the Indians, I have observed, though in some things apathetic, are remarkably affectionate, whilst their conduct to their relatives may well shame the nations who are so anxious to convert them. Augustus himself stepped ashore with all the dignity of a monarch returning from exile to his dominions, amidst the bows and prostrations of his rejoicing subjects. Great were the salaamings, and manifold the signs of vitality, which Augustus's arrival caused in the group. The *syces* tightened the girths of the horses; two stately greyhounds rose from a recumbent posture, whilst a couple of little pepper and mustard terriers ran yelping and wagging their tails to greet their master; the *mahout* dug his *ankous*, or goad, into the elephant's head, to rouse him from his drowsy state of abstraction, exciting a loud trumpeting scream as he drove down towards the boat. The gomastah, or manager, a Bengalee, in flowing muslin robes, now advanced, with a dignified salaam, and made a report of how things had gone on in his absence, whilst a Portuguese, of the complexion of charcoal, with a battered hat and white jacket, named Alphonso da Silva, also had a great deal to say touching the recent operations connected with the manufacture of his master's indigo.

"Now, Mr. Gernon," said Augustus, "these matters settled, which are you for, a gallop or a ride on the elephant? take your choice." "Oh, the elephant," said I, "by all means. I have never ridden on one, and long to be on that noble fellow, who looks like a moving mountain." "Then," said my kind-hearted host, "let us mount. I see they have put the guns in the howdah, and we may have a shot at something as we go along. I must give you a lesson in shooting off an elephant, which is no easy matter to a young hand. Here, *hauthee laou* ('bring the elephant')." Another dig and another startling blast, and the leviathan was alongside of us. "*But! but!*" said the driver, and down knelt the docile beast to receive us. The coolie, or attendant, now

applied the ladder to his side; Augustus ascended, and I followed him. Here, then, was one of my Oriental day-dreams realised, and I fairly boxed up on "the elephant and castle!"

'Tis a fine thing to be mounted on a gallant charger; to spurn the sounding sod, and, catching all his fire, to feel yourself "every inch" a hero; to dash away in a brave ship, with a spanking breeze, as free as the winds that propel you, over the blue billows; but I doubt if even they can impart such sensations as you experience when towering aloft on the back of an elephant, nine feet high, moving, with majestic and stately stride, through palmy scenes of Orient beauty, raised far above the humble pedestrian, and taking in the whole country as with an eagle glance.

We now started at a good swinging pace, followed by the horses, sundry burkundazes and peons, with spears and staves, trotting on nimbly before, and clearing the way of the boys, cows, village pariah dogs, and idlers. Alongside ran a *dooriah*, or dog-keeper, with the aforementioned couple of greyhounds in a leash, and a terrier or two, whilst my huntsman, or *matur*, brought up the rear with Teazer and the bull-dog, who, poor beasts, seemed right glad to stretch their legs. Thus we wound through the village, and soon entered on the open country, which for the most part was perfectly flat, and bounded by villages and topes of mango trees. Here and there the land rose a little, forming a sort of rough pastures, on which herds of the black slouching buffaloes were feeding, mingled with small white Bengalee cows and bullocks, their bells tinkling, and tended by herdsmen enveloped in blanket sort of hoods, with long sticks over their shoulders. We had not proceeded far on the plain, when a horseman appeared in the distance, approaching us at a hand-gallop. "Halloo!" said Augustus, "here comes my neighbour and brother-planter, Mons. De la Chasse, as funny, but as good a fellow as ever breathed. I hope you have a tolerable command of countenance, for you'll require it when you hear our friend's English. By this time Mons. De la Chasse was sufficiently near for me to distinguish the Gaul in every lineament. He was a long and gaunt man, with the face of a *vieux musquetaire*, wore a white solar hat, with a vast amplitude of brim, a white jacket, and long military boots. His horse was a large hatchet-faced animal, of a cream colour, with a swish tail, which however bore him along over bush and jungle in capital style. As he approached, brandishing a hog-spear, he rather brought to my mind the picture of a Spanish bull-fighter. "Welcome! welcome! goot friend; glad to see you back," said he, riding up and waving his hand as he wheeled his horse about. "You look ver well, by Jhobs." "Thank'ye, thank'ye, Monsieur; and what have you been doing in this part of the world?" "Oh, de old vay. Ve have had de jodge down, and one of his amis, abote some cochery affaires; had him out for a day after de hogue; killed two, tree—one old boar give fine sport—ver fine; near kill us though, by Jhobs; ha! ha!—But who that wid you, Gapsicome?" "Oh, a young friend of my father's, come to see how we carry on the war down here. Let me introduce him to you—Gernon, Mons. De la Chasse, &c." "Appi see you amongst us, Sare.—By de vay, I not tell a-you I have had 'noder kick ope with dat Bobberyunge talookdar; d—m fellow, his bulloke spoil twenty beegah my plant. I shall him have ope to de jodge, by Jhobs—he is a—a—a (casting about for a suitable expression, and setting his teeth) a frightful shackass." This moved my risibles, in spite of a gentle poke from Augustus's elbow, and a reproving look compounded of gravity and laughter. Fortunately, at this juncture, a dismal yell broke on our ears, and we perceived a-head of us, slinking across the plain, two animals

somewhat larger than foxes. "What are they?" I asked. "Oh, a couple of jackals," said my companion. "Would you like to see a run?" I eagerly expressed my assent, and as this was my first introduction to Indian sport, I shall describe it rather minutely.

"De la Chasse," said Mr. Augustus, "take a gallop after those jackals; our friend here wants to see a hunt." "Oh, aye, ve'll stir dem ope," said the light-hearted Frenchman, who, like his countrymen in general, seemed ready for any thing that promised excitement. "*Choorda khoota choorda*!" ('let loose the dogs, let loose'), he shouted, and in a moment the greyhounds were slipped. "Hark away!" shouted Augustus; the Gaul gave the View halloo, and after the jackals darted the beautiful animals; their bodies undulating like serpents as they emulously strove to pass each other. The small dogs followed in full cry, and my *matur*, or master of the hounds, not to be outdone and justly anxious for the reputation of his charges, drew the cords of the bull-dog and Teazer, lustily cheering them on. The former, being unused to this sort of thing, looked scared, and rather disposed to run the wrong way; but Teazer, my much slandered Teazer, as if anxious to vindicate himself from the aspersions of Captain Marpeet, joined in the chace in a most creditable manner, exhibiting a power of foot and tongue which greatly raised him in my estimation. The jackals, hearing the coming storm, pricked up their ears, and stopped a moment to gaze, as if to ascertain if they were the objects, and then, having evidently adopted that disagreeable conclusion, away they went, their tails on end, for the nearest cover, as hard as their legs could carry them. It was about a mile and a-half to the nearest belt of wood, and the jackals, straining every nerve, bore right away to gain its friendly shelter; but the greyhounds, in spite of the long start, were coming up with them "hand over hand," whilst the Frenchman, like Death on the pale horse, or a spectral hunter of the Hartz, looming large on the horizon, was urging them on with his hand and voice. Our mahout, too, catching the excitement of the chace, was digging away with his *ankous* into the elephant's head, with the vigour of a stone-mason, urging him to his fastest pace, in order that we might lose none of the fun.

It was amazingly exciting—this my first taste of the wild sports of the East. All were now far a-head. The jackals had nearly gained the cover, but the dogs were close upon them; the pursued, like ships chased, separate—the dogs follow one; he makes a circuit—hah! they have him. A cloud rises in the evening sunlight—he rolls in the dust. They are giving him the fatal shake; we soon come up. De la Chasse was leaning on his spear. The greyhounds, with panting sides and lolling tongues, were standing by, having done their work, and the small curs—like curs all the world over—were venting their rage on the humbled, defenceless foe. I begged to have the tail or brush as a trophy, but Mr. Augustus assured me I might as well carry a box of assafœtida in my pocket. Our Gothic progenitors, among the other joys of Valhalla, feasted all night on the boar, who, resuscitating himself for their especial gratification, was hunted by them again the next morning. The jackal in some degree resembles this valuable pig. After a quarter of an hour's worrying and shaking, and being regularly stretched out in a state of deathlike repose, I have known a jackal to get up and stagger off, like Falstaff from the field of Shrewsbury, so soon as by observation, out of the corner of his eye, he had ascertained that his enemies were at a convenient distance; their cunning, as well as toughness, is indeed prodigious.

Leaving our game, we soon regained the road, and in half an hour reached

the Junglesoor factory. The residence was a square building of one story, surrounded by a terrace and covered verandah; on one side was a large garden, filled with orange and other trees. Further back were groves of bamboo, mango, &c. intermingled with buildings, vats, stables, &c. We dismounted, and Augustus invited the Frenchman to come in and sup; but he declined, pleading a necessity for returning home; but he added, "Ven vil you come take your *luck-pote* vid me?" "Ha! ha! ha! *pot-luck*, I suppose you mean, Monsieur?" "Yais, to be sure," said the goodnatured Frenchman; "I put de horse only before de cart. What you mean, you Capsicome, by laughing at me?" said he, poking at him with the butt-end of his hog-spear. After other good-humoured passes between them, it was arranged that La Chasse was to come over the day after the ensuing, to breakfast, make a day of it, and "hunt ope de hogue," and he was to bring a friend. I now entered with my friend, and proceeded to the dining-room. We found the candles lighted, and every preparation for a comfortable meal. We had a roast goose, curry-fish, prawns, &c. to which we did ample justice; a cool bottle of claret was then produced; Augustus changed his boots for slippers, cocked his legs on the table, ordered his *hookha*, and another for the purpose of initiating me, and we were soon in that blissful state, compounded of overflowing health, light hearts, moderate fatigue, and a delightful sense of repletion, when the heart expands, and all the better feelings of our nature predominate. I have always thought that the first and most effectual step towards making men good is to make them happy.

The following day was devoted by Augustus to repose and domestic arrangements—things having fallen a little into arrear during his absence. In the course of the morning, however, he took me round his estate, shewed me his garden, his stables, and his farm-yard; also his indigo-vats, his drying-houses, &c.; whilst exhibiting the latter, he explained to me the process of manufacturing the dye. The morrow at length arrived, the sun rose in splendour, the weather for the season (the beginning of October) was breezy and cool, and all things seemed to wear a propitious aspect, and to promise a delightful day's sport. In a short time, De la Chasse arrived, accompanied by a square, tight-built little man, named Tupper, who had recently (as is not unfrequent in India) changed his berth of mate of a country ship for that of an indigo-planter's assistant. An abundant breakfast duly despatched, there was a buckling on of spurs, a slinging of brandy-bottles, an examination of hog-spears, and other preliminary movements for the foray. Outside, too, was a great muster of Augustus's retainers, coolies or factory men, real "blue demons," in almost Paradisaic costume, with long sticks, or *lutees*, over their shoulders, wherewith to beat the jungles; at the head of these were two or three burkundazes, fine, bearded, up-country fellows (of whom many are employed in the Bengalee indigo-factories as *chokeydars*, or wutchmen), armed with spears and tulwars, or scymetars, their broad, orb-like shields hanging on their ample shoulders, and actively engaged cuffing, punching, and marshalling the beaters. Besides these, there were several *kulasses* prepared to accompany us; one bore a goblet of cool water, encircled by a wet cloth; another a leathern cask, slung round his neck, containing a bottle of *brandy shrab* and a tumbler; a third carried a bangy laden with biscuits, sandwiches, and the like; in short, we were armed and victualled for a most determined campaign against the tenants *feræ naturæ* of the vicinity.

Augustus now vaulted on his Arab, a beautiful creature, with a high reputation, as I was told, as a hog-hunter (horses in India enjoy the sport so much

as their masters), and with his spear in hand gave the signal for departure. Out marched the whole cavalcade, I mounted on a sturdy, little, hill pony, called a tangan, as hard-mouthed and head-strong a little devil, as I afterwards discovered to my cost, as ever tumbled a griffin. Each of us hunters was armed with a spear, whilst spare ones were carried by the syces. The spear used in this sport, by the way, appeared a very formidable weapon. The shaft is about seven feet long, the head an elongated heart, or rather leaf-shape, as keen as a razor, and, to aid the murderous effect of the weapon, the butt-end is loaded with about half a pound of lead.

We formed a group fit for the pen of Chaucer, as we wound along the plain, bending our course for the banks of a river, where wild hogs and other game were said to abound. Having crossed the plain, we found ourselves amongst mango groves and woodland, interspersed with scattered huts and small villages, and I became, by some accident, separated a good distance from my companions. In passing the edge of a tope, or mango grove, an adventure happened, which, though somewhat derogatory to my dignity in its results, my integrity as a historian obliges me to relate. A pause in the narrative may, however, be expedient, in order to give me the requisite degree of composure.

LINES BY THE PRINCESS LĀLAH KHĀTŪN.

من آن زنم که همه کار من نکو کاریست
بزیر مقنعه من بسی کله داریست
درون پرده عصمت که جایگاه منست
مسافران صبا را گذر بدشواریست
جمال چهره خود را دریغ میدارم
ز آفتاب که آن شهرگرد و بازاریست
نه هر زنی بدو گز مقنعه است کدبانو
نه هر سری بکلاهی سزای سرداریست

THE SATTARA QUESTION.

OUR remarks upon the Sattara question have been honoured with a good deal of criticism by writers who differ from us in opinion, and who quarrel with our opinion because it is at variance with their own. One correspondent intimates a suspicion of the sincerity of our conclusion *because* it coincides with that formed deliberately by the general Government of India, the Government of Bombay (under two successive governors), the Governor of Agra, the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and even the Court of Proprietors, where only ten persons voted the rajah innocent, one of whom purchased his qualification for the express purpose of so voting. It would be far more excusable to question the motives of those who pay no deference whatever to such a body of authorities.

Then we are challenged to produce proof of our assertion that the rajah had an opportunity of demonstrating his innocence and of confronting his accusers, and that he declined both. It is admitted that this opportunity was afforded him as to one of the charges, the principal; and it is clear that, although he was not formally invited to defend himself, he was never denied the opportunity of defence. It cannot be maintained, that if the rajah had claimed, as an innocent man, to be heard in his defence, to be confronted with his accusers, his claim would have been refused. His backwardness in this respect is remarkable.

Again, the irreverent manner in which we spoke of the Court of Proprietors is complained of, as if we had impeached the private characters of its members. All we said was, that the Court never was a good deliberative* body; that any person who can command a few pounds may elect himself a member for any particular purpose, and that a resolution of the Court is a mere *brutum fulmen*. All these truths are quite reconcilable with the personal respectability and private virtue of any member of the Court.

We regret to find that our report of the speech of General Robertson has caused dissatisfaction to that gentleman, towards whom it was not our intention to evince any sentiment but that of respect. Our reporter, upon whose integrity and honour, as well as skill, we have full reliance, found great difficulty in following General Robertson—a difficulty which the general recognizes; but having afterwards the means of supplying the deficiencies of his notes from those of other reporters, he prepared what he considered, and still considers, a report more than substantially correct. General R., however, disputed its accuracy, and (at the request of our reporter) wrote his own speech, not from notes, for he had prepared none, but from recollection, after the debate, which differed essentially from the other. Upon this, as upon other occasions, anxious only to secure the fidelity and impartiality of our reports, we objected, under such circumstances, to our report being withdrawn, and that so written by General Robertson substituted; but, in a spirit of courtesy, we inserted likewise his own summary of the topics of his speech.

* Misprinted *deliberate*, which has not escaped criticism.

THE BENCH, THE BAR, AND THE PRESS OF BOMBAY.

THERE would seem to be something in the social atmosphere of the island of Bombay which is peculiarly adapted to nourish and develop the elements of disunion amongst the higher classes of its community, and the soil wherein these seeds of irritation most readily germinate is that which of all others ought to be the least congenial to them, the Supreme Court of Justice. In the course of the last fifteen years, we have seen that Court, at different times, and under successive judges, the scene of contention with the local Government, with its own bar, with the press, and, in a great measure, with the whole European community; exhibiting, in short, an example of discord without parallel in the history of our colonial empire. On more than one occasion we have had to perform the painful and invidious office of investigating these differences, and have been compelled to ascribe them, in great part, to a deficiency of temper and discretion in the judges themselves. Recently, a new collision has taken place between the Court, on one part, and the press, a portion of the bar and of the mercantile community at that presidency, on the other, arising out of a matter brought before the Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Whilst the dispute was strictly confined to the legal merits of the case, we did not think it of sufficient importance to sacrifice a large portion of space in order to bring it fully before our readers; but it has gradually embraced so large a field, and involved so many points of moment, that we cannot be content with the meagre notice which has hitherto been bestowed upon a subject that almost engrossed the attention of all the Indian journals for some time. The character of individuals, as well as of the bench, being deeply implicated, there is no alternative between entire silence, and the bringing all the topics forward as fully as possible, in order that our statement of the case should lead to no misapprehension, and that readers may form correct conclusions upon a question which will not probably be permitted to sleep in its present state.

Mr. David Forbes, surgeon in the first regiment of Light Cavalry, on the Bombay establishment, died in camp, at the village of Kunda, in Affghanistan, on the 21st November, 1839, whilst the regiment was on its route from the Bolan Pass to Shikarpore. He made a will, dated "Kandahar, Sunday, June 16th, 1839," whereby he bequeathed the following sums of money, in the hands of his agents, Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay, *viz.*—to his father, Mr. David Forbes, of Newbigging, near Dundee, Rs. 30,000, and to each of his two sisters, Rs. 10,000, and should any balance of funds belonging to his estate remain in the hands of Messrs. Forbes and Co., after paying these sums, he bequeathed it to his father. He likewise appointed Mr. Farquharson, of the house of Forbes and Co., his "agent." This instrument was not attested, but was valid under the late Will Act, 1 Vict. c. 26, which exempts from its provisions the wills of soldiers in actual military service.

On the 9th January, 1840, Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, announced to Mr. Forbes, of Dundee, the decease of his son, annexing a copy of the will, as furnished by Captain Liddell, of the First Light Cavalry (who, they stated, had not forwarded the original), acquainting him that Mr. Farquharson, who was thereby appointed "executor," could not act, as he was about to return to Europe; and they suggested that Mr. Forbes should obtain letters of administration of his son's estate from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, transmitting a duplicate or exemplification to them, or any other parties at Bombay he might prefer, accompanied by a power of attorney, which should

contain an authority to administer the estate, with will annexed, "to supersede the administration of the ecclesiastical registrar of the Supreme Court there, should he administer before the power arrived," or to obtain from the registrar payment of the balance of the assets.

On the 17th June, 1840, letters of administration (with copy of the will annexed) of the personal estate and effects of the deceased Mr. David Forbes were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Mr. Forbes, the father. The letters set forth that whereas it had been alleged that the deceased having, at the time of his death, property in divers jurisdictions sufficient to found the jurisdiction of the Court, and having executed a will, whereby he appointed Mr. Farquharson sole executor, who had renounced the probate; that the deceased had died a bachelor, and did not in his will name any residuary legatee; that his father had, on the 16th March, received from Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, a copy of the will, the original of which was in the hands of Captain Liddell, of the first regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, or on record in her Majesty's Supreme Court at Bombay; that it was necessary for the due administration of the estate and effects of the deceased that an administration (with the copy of the will annexed) should be had without waiting for the original—the Court decreed letters of administration (with the copy of the will annexed), limited till the original will or a more authentic copy be brought into the registry of the Court, to David Forbes (the father of the deceased), on giving the usual security. The property in the province was sworn under £20.

By a power of attorney, dated at Dundee, 22nd June, 1840, Mr. David Forbes, the father and administrator, appointed Messrs. Charles Forbes, John Bowman, and John Grant Malcolmson, co-partners in the firm of Forbes and Co., of Bombay, his attorneys in the matter of the estate of his son, with authority to act therein on his behalf, as his son's executor and administrator.

The original will, sent by Captain Liddell to Messrs. Forbes and Co. in September, 1840, was deposited in the registry of the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 14th October, and a petition was presented to that Court, a copy of which, as it was the *fons et origo mali*, is subjoined, with the affidavit:—

To the Hon. Sir John Wither Awdry, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir Henry Roper, Knight, Puisne Justice, of the said Court.

The humble petition of Charles Forbes, of Bombay, European merchant and inhabitant,

Showeth,—That the said David Forbes died in camp, at Kunda, in Affghanistan, whilst with his regiment, *en route* from the Bholan Pass toward Shikarpoor, on or about the 21st day of November, 1839; having first made and published his last will and testament in writing, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1839, whereby he appointed Andrew Farquharson, of the house of Forbes and Company, his agent, which will is now deposited with the ecclesiastical registrar of this honourable Court, as appears by his certificate hereunto annexed.

That by the exemplification of the letters of administration extracted from the records of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, under the seal of the said Court, hereunto annexed, it appears that David Forbes, the father of the said deceased, is appointed administrator, with a copy of the said will annexed, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, limited until the original will, or an authentic copy thereof, shall be brought into and left in the registry of the said Court.

That by the power of attorney, hereunto annexed, your petitioner, John Bowman, and John Grant Malcolmson, are jointly and severally appointed the attorneys of the said David Forbes, to take all necessary steps for the collecting in and receiving the

monies, debts, and demands, due to the estate of the said David Forbes, deceased, in Bombay.

That the said deceased died possessed of the sum of Rs. 29,000, standing to his credit in the books of Messrs. Forbes and Co., merchants, and of the sum of Rs. 30,000 invested in Company's paper.

That the said John Bowman and John Grant Malcolmson are not anxious to take upon themselves the burthen of administering to the said estate.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the usual citations may issue to the next of kin and creditors of the said deceased, to show cause why letters of administration to the said estate and effects of the said David Forbes should not be granted to your petitioner; for the due administration whereof, your petitioner is ready and willing to give his security, as this hon. Court shall require.

Charles Forbes, of Bombay, European merchant and inhabitant, the petitioner abovenamed, maketh oath and saith, that the several matters and things stated in the petition of this deponent, hereunto annexed, are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.—CHARLES FORBES.

Sworn at Bombay aforesaid, this 15th day of October, 1840.

This petition was presented on the 18th October, when Sir Henry Roper, the puisne judge, sitting in chambers, directed the application to stand over. On the 22nd, it was again brought before the same judge in chambers, who read aloud, in the presence of several persons then attending in chambers, the following observations, which he had previously written on the petition :—

The slovenly manner, in which the petition and the petitioner's affidavit have been framed, would alone be sufficient to preclude me from granting this application. The petition states that the deceased, by his will, appointed Mr. Farquharson, of the house of Forbes and Co., *his agent*. Query.—Was it intended to have written, “Andrew Farquharson, of the house of Forbes and Co., his agent, to be his executor?” However this may be, with reprehensible carelessness on the part of Mr. Forbes and his proctor, Mr. Forbes swears in general terms to the truth of the facts mentioned in the slovenly petition. Independently of this, a general affidavit of this kind will not be considered by me as sufficient, without strong authority to prove it so. In general, where probate or administration is duly granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, this Court will grant administration or probate to the same person who has obtained the prerogative grant, or to his attorney, if it be duly applied for. In this case, however, I cannot but suspect the grant of administration, with the copy of the will annexed, has been improperly obtained, and by means of some malpractice. In the first place, I am not at present aware of any instance in which administration, with a copy of a will annexed, has been granted, unless where the original will has been lost, and a copy has thus become admissible as evidence of the original, or where the original will has first been duly proved in one Court, and such original being deposited in that Court, a copy duly authenticated has been transmitted, in order to probate, or administration with such copy annexed, being obtained elsewhere. In this instance, according to the tenor of the will, it would seem that all the property of the testator was in this country; therefore, the will, which was at Bombay, or in India, should have been proved here in the first instance, and then, if a prerogative probate became necessary, an authenticated copy might have been transmitted to England. As already observed, it would seem that the testator had all his property in India, and yet the prerogative grant of administration recites, in the usual form, it had been alleged that the deceased in his lifetime and at his death had goods, chattels, or credits, in divers dioceses or jurisdictions, sufficient to give jurisdiction to the Prerogative Court. If all the assets of the son were in India at his death, I cannot comprehend how the proctor could reconcile such an allegation, though almost mere form, with his conscience, unless, indeed, Forbes and Co., of Bombay, had remitted to London the assets of the deceased, which they had in their hands at

his death, without having proved the will or taken out administration, and unless the proctor, in ignorance or false reasoning, had construed such circumstances into sufficient ground for the jurisdiction of the Prerogative Court. In any further application on behalf of Mr. Forbes regarding this will, I shall expect that these matters be cleared up, and that it be expressly shown whether the assets left in the hands of Forbes and Co. have been at any and what time transmitted to England; whether any authority was given by Forbes and Co., to their correspondents in England, to pay to the legatees, or any of them, any and what sum or sums of money on account of the administration of the deceased's estate.

Another badge of ignorance or malpractice in this matter is, that the grant of administration from the Prerogative Court states it is alleged the deceased did not, in his said will, name any residuary legatee; whereas, according to the annexed copy of the will, he expressly names his father as residuary legatee, and such residue would be considerable, it being pretty clear that the Rs. 30,000, stated in the petition to be invested in Company's paper, was considered by the testator as in the hands of Forbes and Co., they no doubt having the notes or paper in their custody. Looking at all these circumstances, I strongly suspect the prerogative grant of administration was obtained unduly and by malpractice, through the inattention or connivance of the officers of the Court, and without the facts having been brought to the notice of the Court. This application is for administration generally, not for administration with the will annexed, and is therefore altogether erroneous. As the original will is here, it must be proved. We can have nothing to do with the copy, or with the copy of the copy obtained from the Prerogative Court. The executor renouncing, or being out of the jurisdiction, the registrar would be entitled to administer; but the father of the deceased is next of kin and residuary legatee, and thus, were he present, would be entitled preferably to the registrar; though not present, he has sent a power of attorney, authorizing the petitioner, not indeed to take out administration with the will annexed, but to act on his behalf in collecting and administering the estate. The statute, 55 Geo. III. cap. 81, gives a discretionary power to the Court, the words being, "or any other sufficient authority to be shown to the satisfaction of the said Court." Therefore, I think, in this instance, if an application be duly made, administration with the will annexed may be granted to Mr. Charles Forbes: whether the Court would allow him to take commission, must depend upon circumstances, *viz.* the conduct of Forbes and Co. in this matter. The decision on that point will not rest with me, but must be determined by the full Court.

This application was, accordingly, refused. On the 3rd November, Mr. Crawford, counsel for Mr. Charles Forbes, moved the Court, that the usual citations might be issued to the next of kin and creditors of the deceased, to show cause why letters of administration, "with the will annexed," to the estate should not be granted to the petitioner; whereupon the judge ordered that the application should again stand over, for affidavit, that the deceased was a surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, and on actual military service, at the time of his decease. On the 9th, Mr. Crawford, fortified with the required proofs, again moved the Court, and the motion being granted, on the 21st December, it was ordered that Mr. Forbes be sworn as administrator, and that thereafter letters of administration, with will annexed, should be granted to him.

Here ends the first stage of the case. But the original petition still remaining of record in the Supreme Court, containing on the face of it an expression of suspicion, entertained by the judge, injurious to those to whom such "malpractice" was attributed, and which suspicion, it was supposed, must have been removed, from the grant of the prayer on the second application, with the concurrence of both the judges of the Court; Messrs. Forbes and Co.,

who felt themselves aggrieved by the publicity given to the judge's observations, instructed their proctor to apply to the Court, that the petition on record might be replaced by another in the same language and form, but without the judge's observations. The proposed petition was to the same effect as the preceding, but somewhat differently and more carefully worded; it represents the deceased as having died "in actual military service;" that his will appoints Mr. Andrew Farquharson "his agent to see the same carried into effect;" and that the sum standing to the deceased's credit in the books of the firm was Rs.23,000; its prayer is, for administration "with the will annexed;" and the affidavit of Mr. Charles Forbes was not annexed to this petition.

On the first day of the ensuing term (11th February), the registrar read to the Court (present Sir John W. Awdry and Sir Henry Roper) the petition of Mr. Charles Forbes, detailing the proceedings in this case, from the time when the petition was first presented, till the grant of the administration, setting out the "observations" of Mr. Justice Roper at length; and concluding as follows:

That your petitioner individually, and as a member of the firm of Forbes and Company, feels himself aggrieved, by having such observations written by the hand of his Lordship, Sir Henry Roper, on the said original petition, and recorded therewith, for the following amongst other reasons:—

Firstly. Because your petitioner is advised, that it is contrary to the established custom of her Majesty's and other Supreme Courts of Justice, as well as of this Honourable Court, for any judge thereof to write his order, judgment, or decree, on the face or in the body of an original record of the Court.

Secondly. Because the observations of the honourable judge, which your petitioner has hereinbefore recited, must, as your petitioner submits, be considered merely in the light of an interlocutory order, and not being or purporting to be in any degree final or conclusive, or supported by the facts, the same ought not, as your petitioner apprehends, to be recorded in the manner aforesaid, with the said original petition.

Thirdly. Because the suspicions, which his Lordship in his said written observations professed to entertain of malpractice, and of the conduct of your petitioner and of the other members of the firm of Forbes and Company, were, as your petitioner submits, unfounded; among other reasons, from the fact that your Lordships, on the production of the further evidence called for, subsequently concurred in granting your petitioner's application, which your petitioner humbly apprehends his Lordship, Sir Henry Roper, would not have done, or been justified in doing, if those suspicions had continued to exist.

And Fourthly. Because, by the continuance of the aforesaid observations upon the said record, the fact of such suspicions having been entertained by his Lordship, Sir Henry Roper, appears upon the files of this Honourable Court; whereas your petitioner has no record or entry filed in this Honourable Court to refer to, directly or specifically proving or establishing the removal of such suspicions from the mind of his Lordship; and your petitioner is thereby precluded from referring to the records of this Honourable Court for any direct and explicit disproof of the grounds upon which the same had been entertained.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Lordships, that the registrar of this Honourable Court may be ordered to take your petitioner's said petition, together with the aforesaid observations in writing of his Lordship, Sir Henry Roper, off the files of this Honourable Court, and to replace the same by filing the said petition alone, or a verbatim copy thereof, without the said observations written or copied upon the same; or that your Lordships will be pleased to make such further or other order herein, as the circumstances of the case may require, and to your Lordships may seem meet.

In the course of the reading, Mr. Justice Roper made various comments upon

the petition. He observed that, on the 22nd October, he had refused the application at chambers altogether; his opinion had been that the administration had been unduly obtained; that there had been malpractice; "I don't mean fraud or swindling," he said; "but gross irregularity, and with some subtle object in view in obtaining it. If Forbes and Co. had been guilty of misconduct, I thought it would be a question for consideration whether they should be entitled to take out administration. I stated my suspicion that there were no *bona notabilia* within the jurisdiction of the Prerogative Court: that suspicion now amounts to a conviction, arising from the words of the will itself, and from the circumstance (which I was not then aware of) that the probate was under £20, the amount under which no stamp is necessary." Where it was stated that the deceased died "*en route* from the Bolan Pass," Sir Henry remarked: "as if this species of Babylonish dialect was to be admitted in documents verified by affidavits!" He further observed, that it was a mis-statement and gross misconstruction of his words to say that, in acceding to the grant of administration to Mr. Forbes, he had altered his opinion—he had altered it as to the fact of any part of the assets having been sent home. On certain letters filed with the proceedings being read, at the request of Mr. Forbes' counsel, Mr. Justice Roper said: "According to my opinion, in this most extraordinary, and, I may say, impudent application, you should only read those matters which formed the ground of the motion on which I made the observations objected to. Your statement in your petition, that I had altered my opinion, is a mis-statement, as I certainly meant to refuse the application when you made it a second time altogether; and when I found that neither you, nor the proctor who instructed you, attended when I read the observations, I think I told the registrar to draw up an order refusing the application altogether, and the registrar has endorsed on the brief 'refused.' But, however, the question is not whether my observations were right or wrong; you must show grounds on which you can get the petition, with those observations upon them, off the file. If you had come forward on different grounds, as on the ground of any irregularity in the petition, I should not, for reasons I shall explain presently, have said anything; but as you come forward to take them off the file on the ground of observations made by me upon them, and as your application is an attack upon me, I shall not compromise the matter, but am prepared to give reasons for those observations, and to support the view I have taken of this case."

The chief justice (Sir J. W. Awdry) here desired to have some authority for a motion founded upon a proposition that it is improper for a judge to write observations upon the proceedings on which he gives judgment—whereas he writes his *fat* on giving judgment on the record, and as he may give a special judgment, it would seem, *prima facie*, it is competent for him to write such special judgment on the original record. "The question seems to frame itself into this proposition: whether, if the grounds of a judge's judgment on a petition are such as, if irrelevant or not uttered on a justifying occasion, would be defamatory or injurious to the petitioner, he may write them on the original. It seems to require direct authority, or argument founded on authority, to decide that he may not, for the regular way of giving judgment is for the judge to write his *fat*. I remember I have on some occasions (but if I was wrong then I may be wrong now), when questions on matters of evidence have been taken down with a view to appeal, directed the prothonotary to record the reasons of my decision on the original record of the proceedings: I have done this on more occasions than one."

Mr. Crawford then addressed the Court on behalf of the petitioner. He

observed that one object of his client was, that the paper, containing the expression of suspicion, which were removed, should not remain on the files of the Court, whence persons may take copies, to furnish grounds of charges of misconduct against him. "The charge of 'malpractice' was injurious, and it might be seen that there had been no management. Mr. Charles Forbes ought not to remain under such imputations, and there was no other mode of proceeding but this, no means of personally proceeding against Sir Henry Roper. The Court afterwards granted administration, and therefore indirectly admits there is no imputation on his conduct." Sir H. Roper. "No; we grant administration to Mr. Charles Forbes as attorney; nothing is disproved as to their conduct." Mr. Crawford. "There is nothing as to Mr. Farquharson." Sir H. Roper. "That reminds me of what I read in a magazine the other day, in an article headed 'A Gentleman in search of an Estate,' where the gentleman calls on the attorney, and asks him, who is a man of business there? and he says, 'I don't mean to force my services on any one, but as you may want an agent, you will find me a good man of business.'"

Mr. Crawford proceeded to say, that Mr. Farquharson, being appointed "agent" of the deceased, considered himself executor. As to Mr. Charles Forbes, he was young, newly connected with the firm, unacquainted with legal matters, and did not know the nature or form of legal proceedings. Here is an affidavit which any man might have sworn. He swears as to facts which he could only know by hearsay, conclusions of law, and other matters of the like nature; but this raises no imputation on his conduct. It may be rash, but the objections were patent. Sir H. Roper here said: "I observed, great allowances might be made for his youth and inexperience. If this motion were brought forward in the same spirit, I should have no objection to take the petition off the file; but I cannot now compromise the matter, and however his lordship the Chief Justice might wish to save the feelings of Messieurs Forbes and Co., I apprehend he could not take any observations of mine off the file without my consent. I am treated unfairly in this case—I do not wish to take notice judicially of matters which have occurred elsewhere; but as observations have been made on me acting judicially, and this conduct is followed by a motion like this, *I cannot help bringing into the consideration of this matter feelings arising from reports and observations made elsewhere.* We have heard a good deal of the high respectability of Messieurs Forbes and Co.; but if one's opinion of that is to be deduced from their conduct in regard to wills of British subjects, my experience (and his Lordship the Chief Justice must, after a ten years' experience in this country, be as cognizant of it as myself) certainly would not lead me to a very favourable conclusion. I will enter into no compromise—you may sugar and honey over your motion as you will; I cannot divest my mind of what this young man has reported elsewhere, and you must be aware of the spirit in which this matter is brought forward, and clothing it in honied words will not alter that."

Mr. Crawford disclaimed a knowledge of any such spirit, and would not be made the vehicle of private attacks. Sir H. Roper said: "If you could have shown that this was brought forward in a different spirit, I should have had no objection to acceding to such an application."

The Chief Justice then gave his judgment.

He felt (he said) embarrassed in this case. If this motion was made on an affidavit acknowledging the improprieties on the proceedings, showing that they were unintentional, and stating that the appearance of these objections on the files of the

Court would be likely to be detrimental to Mr. Forbes, the question would assume a different aspect; as it stands, he certainly felt considerably embarrassed. It was his duty to express his unbiassed judgment; and he confessed he greatly doubted the jurisdiction of the Court to grant the application, and, even assuming the jurisdiction, the propriety of exercising it, not in the first term, and merely on the evidence before him. "It seems to me," he continued, "that if I could interfere at all, I must be equally bound to do so without Mr. Justice Roper's consent; but I could not do so without affidavits. If I could interfere, I think it might be for this reason—that what is there, is not a necessary part of the judgment; such remarks might have found their way there by accident. If I could say it was merely accidental (without saying I could therefore remove the original), it would certainly place me in a more favourable position. This is a peculiar case. I am sorry that the character of Mr. Charles Forbes, and of the house of which he is a member, should suffer from the access of the public to the records of this Court. The subsequent decision of the Court, granting administration on distinct grounds, does not at all bear on the propriety of the course taken with a view to the original application. I have not the least idea that Messieurs Forbes and Co. had any intention to get the control over the funds which they did not believe to be in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. Whether a party who has by his conduct, or, I would rather say (as it is a less personal expression), by his course of proceeding, laid himself open to harsh observation, having established his right afterwards in another way, is entitled to have every thing said against him recalled, instead of applying the rule to persons of known respectability, let us apply it to one of daily occurrence, of establishing a Goozerattee will, where, on the whole case, the decision of the Court is in the applicant's favour, but there is much of the evidence and conduct contradictory and false. Such a case is quite consistent, for it is a frequent thing there for men (I don't allude to houses established here), who have a good case, to spoil it by bringing forward false matter to give it colour and probability. If this Court has a discretion, it would require a vast deal of consideration before it would take the responsibility of exercising it—such a precedent would tend to mischief in general, by enabling a man to conceal the consequences of his conduct: though, in this instance, as to persons of established character and reputation, one might feel inclined to grant it; yet as to persons of different character, it would be dangerous. You must feel that the Court, even if they have the discretion, may have reason to fear that more prejudice would be done by a precedent in such a case as this, than protection afforded to those who may be injured by observations which have been already made and are commented on. I must take time to consider; for if the Court have a discretion, you cannot but feel that the exercise of that discretion involves considerations far beyond that which is involved in the consideration of what is due to the feelings of the person making this application. I do not say any thing as to whether conclusions have been arrived at different from what I should have drawn from the same evidence. I do not enter into these questions. This matter does not come before me as an appeal from the observations objected to. There cannot but be something before the judge to ground his opinion; and assuming, as I must do, and indeed as I know was the case, that the observations on questions of law and of matter of fact were made *bonâ fide*, and not with the intention of imputing malpractice other than that amounting to gross irregularity, I cannot but say that granting such an application in an honest case would be a most mischievous precedent for a dishonest one. I have said this to break the case. How far the Court would exercise its discretion, if it possess any—but I do not mean to pronounce that it has, for I have considerable doubt whether it has—whether in the next term or whether in its present state, without an affidavit of the kind I have referred to, I am not prepared to say."

On the succeeding day, Sir Henry Roper delivered his judgment at great length; in the following abridgment of it, care is taken to omit nothing material:—

"An impartial or soothing judgment on this matter can hardly be expected from me; but as my opinion regarding it is already formed, and is, I believe, unalterable, and as I shall not concur in any opinion of the Chief Justice, that he can be entitled to order a petition on which I have endorsed my reasons for refusing an application to be taken off the file, I shall at once state my view of the subject. In doing so, I shall not hesitate to use strong terms, especially as so much stress has been laid on the respectability of this firm. Their respectability I do not deny; but it does not arise from their conduct respecting the wills and estates of deceased British subjects in their possession, as I shall explain. According to my idea, this Court has too often taken judicial notice of the respectability of the parties, and I imagine these persons have been encouraged by the circumstance to make this application, and have accordingly come into Court trusting in the weight of their name, fishing for compliments, and anticipating concessions. It has always been, and shall still be, my endeavour to make no distinction of persons here; to treat all parties alike, namely, according to their deserts. As I should deal with the humblest native, so will I deal with Messrs. Forbes and Co., and accordingly express myself strongly respecting their conduct in this affair.

"On last Saturday night, I was informed this motion was to be made. It seems I was considered a defendant, and it was thought expedient to give me notice of the motion. I am well pleased the application has been made in this manner, instead of being framed as a request for leave to withdraw documents on which an unsuccessful motion had been founded. In that shape, I should have allowed it to pass *sub silentio*; although even then I should have wished to comment on the matter. But one of these parties, Mr. Forbes, has indulged in personal disrespect towards me upon the occasion. I am aware that such conduct should excite in me no stronger feelings than such as it is unnecessary to mention here; and could I have well avoided further notice of the case, I would have done so, lest, in observing on the circumstances, I should be betrayed into stronger feelings than the affair is worthy of. It may be wrong in me to allow what has taken place elsewhere to influence me on the bench; but this is a peculiar case. If my judicial conduct affects the private deportment of a suitor towards me, I cannot help supposing that an application like this, on behalf of such suitor, is made in a spirit consistent with such deportment; therefore, I cannot fancy the application was intended by the parties in the same spirit in which Mr. Crawford has brought it forward; and however he may have clothed it in honeyed words, I cannot otherwise consider it than as a personal attack on me; be it so."

The judge then observed that, being put upon his defence, he felt no longer reluctance in re-stating his view of the matter, and of the conduct of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and especially of Mr. Charles Forbes, and their proctor, in relation to the matter. He then stated that the petition for administration, with the alleged copy of the alleged copy of the alleged will annexed, was produced before him; that the counsel, who should have moved upon it, did not appear, and the gentleman who did move did not bring to his notice "the gross defects of the affidavit and petition, and the many causes for suspicion apparent on the face of the documents." He took the papers home, and being so unwell as to believe he should be unable to attend at chambers on the day appointed for a decision, he endorsed on the petition his reasons for refusing the application. On the day appointed, however, he was able to attend, but neither the counsel nor the proctor did attend. Had they or either of them been present, an application might have been made to withdraw the petition: no such application was made, and as the papers thus came upon the file, "he was well pleased that his comments on them and on the case had been endorsed on the petition, and therefore were also on the file, in reprobation of that negligent and careless mode of framing documents and affidavits, and even of swearing affidavits, which Mr. Forbes and his proctor had introduced." The first application was wholly refused; the subsequent application was granted. As to the legality of endorsing on a petition reasons for refusing it, Sir Henry expressed his fullest conviction; it

was an every-day practice for a judge to endorse his *fiat* granting a petition, and if so, he might endorse a refusal and his reasons for it; if he might endorse one reason or two reasons, on the same principle might he endorse fifty; and if he might endorse reasons palatable and complimentary to the applicant, so might he endorse reasons strongly reflecting on the petitioner. No doubt several such precedents might be found.

"But it has been contended," he continued, "such reasons in this instance were unjustifiable. But that cannot affect the subject; they were my reasons for the decision. They may have been right, or wrong; it may be the misfortune of the suitors or of the country to have me here capable of giving such erroneous grounds for a decision; but so long as it is not denied that I assigned such reasons for my decision, so long my endorsement on the petition can hardly be held illegal. It would have furnished a guide to the petitioner in removing objections, if the reasons assigned were legitimate, or for procuring a more sound decision, if such reasons were erroneous. But to enable him to succeed in the course he has now adopted, he would have to prove that such an endorsement was utterly illegal, and to establish that point he would find difficulty. Unless he can make out the endorsement to have been illegal, he cannot, I conceive, succeed in this application, which amounts to a demand that the reasons I assigned for my decision be expunged. Even if such reasons were erroneous, that circumstance would give him no title to obtain his demand; for the simple question should be, whether those were really the reasons I assigned. I might have exposed myself to ridicule by assigning absurd reasons. Had I done so, I ought to be most willing to remove the memorial of my folly; but as the reasons still seem to me to have been warranted by the circumstances of the case, I feel no disposition to cancel them on that score. Had these parties come forward expressing regret for the slovenly manner in which the case, the petition and affidavits, had been got up, I should willingly have acceded to the taking the whole of the documents respecting the unsuccessful motion off the file, but certainly not to the replacing such documents by others of the like nature; for the permitting such defective documents to be upon the file, without strong animadversion, would ill become the Court; and hence a strong argument to prove the propriety of my having endorsed the reasons on the petition; for such proceedings could not be perverted into a precedent, coupled as they were with my observations upon them."

The learned judge then stated that, when at the bar, the present Chief Justice had overruled an objection made by him (Sir H. Roper) in a particular case, in very strong language, inserting his decision at great length on the record; and he could find no authority which justified him in objecting to this course. He then stated the grounds of his decision on Mr. Forbes's application.

"As the law now stands, where a British subject dies, leaving effects within the jurisdiction of this Court, but leaving no executor or next of kin within the jurisdiction, the ecclesiastical registrar is entitled to administer his estate, and unless creditors intervene, it is his duty to apply for and obtain the same accordingly. The ecclesiastical registrar is entitled to a discovery of the estate or will of a party so dying intestate, or without leaving any executor or next of kin within the jurisdiction. They who conceal such estate or will from the registrar act illegally, withhold that to which he is entitled, and the Court will enforce the discovery, making the party who wilfully concealed the matter bear the expense. When a person practises such concealment, in order that he, instead of the registrar, may obtain commission for managing the estate, his conduct amounts not merely to nonfeasance, but to malfeasance, and as cupidity is the motive, such conduct is so far unprincipled, as I said when the application was made to me in chambers. The ecclesiastical registrar here is not allowed to keep balances of estates in his hands: it is otherwise, I believe, with the ecclesiastical registrar at Calcutta; but here, the registrar's accounts are regularly laid before the Court and published, and the constant care of the Court is to prevent his holding balances in his hands, and to cause the funds to be invested in

Government securities. Hence, safety to the estate of the deceased is better secured by an administration by the registrar, than by leaving such estate in the hands of private merchants; and, as before observed, such estate ought to be, and I believe is, as cheaply managed by the registrar as by any merchants, although, in my opinion, both the registrar and other administrators receive too high a commission—at all events, where they have merely to collect or sell out Government securities. The law and facts are as I have stated, and no pecuniary advantage accrues to the estate when managed by a merchant, whilst its security is not so well provided for as if the registrar had charge of it. Still, in defiance of law and right, there has been a constant struggle on the part of several merchants in Bombay to conceal from the registrar their possession of effects or wills of deceased persons, the object being, that the registrar, ignorant of his duties and rights, may remain inactive till such merchants shall have succeeded in having themselves appointed, on their own representations, to act as attorneys in managing the estates. Emergencies occasionally arise, when an estate suffers materially, unless the funds be managed in a particular manner. Where such an emergency occurs during the period a private merchant conceals his possession of the will or property of the deceased, in order that he may ultimately obtain commission for administering, there is no representative of the deceased, and the requisite measures for protecting or improving the estate cannot be adopted. In a recent case, the accountant-general of the E. I. Company having concealed from the registrar that he possessed Government paper belonging to the estate of a deceased British subject, a loss of some thousands of rupees accrued to the estate; but the Bombay Government have provided against similar conduct on the part of their accountant-general in future.

“That such struggle and concealment by several merchants has existed, no candid man in this Court will deny. It must consist with the experience of the Chief Justice, who has been ten years in the country; and when I say that Messrs. Forbes and Co. have been for years the foremost, or amongst the foremost, in pursuing such courses, I shall be grateful to any one who will set me right, if I be in error. I had all these matters in view when the application was made to me in chambers, and I well recollect the registrar saying, in reply to my question as to what had been done with the will during the long period elapsed since the testator's death, ‘That he had never seen or heard of the will until the day before that on which the petition was brought forward.’ Why such systematic infraction of the law by Messrs. Forbes and Company and others has been hitherto permitted, it is immaterial to inquire; but Sir Edward West, whilst Chief Justice here, was uncle to the then ecclesiastical registrar; Sir Herbert Compton, the last Chief Justice, was father to the present ecclesiastical registrar. Hence delicacy may have been felt about vindicating what was due to the law. I stand in no such relation to the present registrar as should make me backward to perform what I consider a duty in the matter, and I am not disposed to ingratiate myself or to seek that species of popularity which might be acquired by compromising or neglecting it.

“I let us now look at the circumstances connected with the motion made before me in chambers, and let us consider whether I had not strong grounds for suspicion; whether there be not still strong grounds for suspicion; whether the case, and the documents on which it was founded, were not got up in a most slovenly and discreditable style; and whether Mr. Forbes did not afford ample ground for my believing he had made the affidavit in a most negligent manner, inasmuch that I should have been justified in expressing my sense of his conduct in stronger terms than I employed; and whether it was misplaced delicacy on my part to palliate those strong terms by orally observing, as I then did, that much allowance should be made for Mr. Forbes, on the ground of his youth and inexperience.”

The judge then premised, that probate or administration, granted in England, will not extend to property in India; that if a man leaves no property in England, but only in India, probate of his will in England is unnecessary, and a useless expense; that where a man dies in India, or his will is in India, and he has property in India;

his will should be proved in India, and that concealing the existence of such will is highly reprehensible. From the facts, that Dr. Forbes died in November, 1839, and that no application for probate or administration was made till October, 1840, he concluded that "this case afforded an additional instance of the nearly uniform misconduct of Messrs. Forbes and Co. respecting the effects and wills of deceased British subjects in their custody; that they had concealed their possession of the effects of Dr. Forbes, and had also concealed their possession of the will of the deceased." Although the will had not been received by them till September, 1840, they knew of the death of Dr. Forbes long before that period, as appears from their letter to Capt. Liddell, dated 1st January, 1840. "It then became their duty to take some steps in this Court regarding the will, and to disclose, instead of concealing, that they possessed effects of the deceased. What was their motive in suppressing the will and concealing the effects?—not the saving money to the estate, for the course pursued must, if the costs thereof be allowed, put the estate to a heavier expense than if the registrar had administered. Cupidity was their motive, in order that they might ultimately obtain that commission, which, if the registrar had known the circumstances, and had performed his duty, he would have been entitled to. But further, Mr. Andrew Farquharson, a member of this firm of Forbes and Co., had been appointed executor of the will, and had proceeded to England about the month of February, 1840. After his arrival in England, this extraordinary document was obtained from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; by what means, or with what views, the parties engaged in the matter best know: I could only surmise and suspect. This document purports to attest, amongst other things, that it had been alleged the original will was in India, either in the hands of a Mr. Liddell, or deposited in this Court, and that a copy deposited in the Prerogative Court was alleged to be the most authentic copy that could be procured at the time. How very loose is all this! The document further professed to attest, that Mr. Farquharson renounces the executorship; that the father of the deceased was next of kin; that no residuary legatee had been named in the will, and that administration with the alleged copy of the alleged will annexed was therefore committed to the testator's father. I did certainly at first suppose Mr. Farquharson had evaded to take out probate or renounce here, and had taken the copy of the will with him to England. I was afterwards informed by counsel, that the will had not been received by Forbes and Co. till after Mr. Farquharson's departure, and that the copy had been sent after him. I must therefore plead guilty to having suspected Mr. Farquharson had taken the copy of the will with him to England; but it cannot be said I had no ground for suspicion. The systematic misconduct of Forbes and Co., respecting the estates and wills of deceased British subjects in their hands, induced such suspicion; and it was their business, in stating grounds for their application in chambers, to obviate suspicions so induced, and especially to account for every extraordinary circumstance in this most irregular case. Moreover, on looking at the alleged copy of the alleged copy of the alleged will, it was apparent, that the whole of the property contemplated by the alleged will of the deceased was in Bombay: where, then, was the necessity or the propriety of taking out a prerogative grant of administration in England? a most unnecessary and improper expense. I at first fancied Forbes and Company might have remitted the ready money to England, without any probate or administration having been granted here; and that afterwards, finding they could not sell the Government securities without probate or letters of administration, and the executor being in England, they had sought to extricate themselves from the difficulty by procuring this most irregular and suspicious document from the Prerogative Court. Such was at first my suspicion regarding this part of the case; but I abandoned it on observing, that according to the marginal note on the exemplification procured from the Prerogative Court, the alleged *bona notabilia* had been sworn under £20, viz. sworn not to amount to such a sum as rendered the payment of any duty necessary; still my suspicions in this respect, though erroneous, were not groundless. The systematic evasion of, and opposition to, the law by Forbes and Co. regarding the estates and wills of deceased British subjects in

their possession compelled me to suspect such misconduct in so irregular a case as this; and where the extraordinary features of the case were not accounted for in such a manner as to obviate those suspicions by the documents supporting the petition. The fact, that the *bona notabilia* were sworn not to exceed £20, added to the tenor of the will denoting that the whole property of the deceased was in India, leaves little doubt, or rather no doubt, on my mind, that in fact there were no *bona notabilia* whatever within the province of Canterbury, and that this most suspicious, irregular document has been obtained improperly and by some malpractice, by which term I do not mean that the matter is contaminated with absolute swindling, or cheating, or fraud, although in the alleged existence of *bona notabilia* there was a *suggestio falsi*; and although in the insinuations against the registrar contained in the letter of Forbes and Co. to the father of the deceased, there may have been the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* combined, and all for the sake of pocketing the commission; but I did, and do, suspect the matter was tainted with subtlety and craft, and I have no doubt the instrument was obtained and issued most negligently and ignorantly. Such impressions on my mind arise not merely from believing there were no *bona notabilia* whatever within the province of Canterbury, but also from my being unable to find any precedent for granting probate of a copy of a will where the original has not been shown to be lost, and where the copy has not been proved to be a copy; or any precedent for granting administration with an alleged copy of an alleged copy of an alleged will annexed, upon such mere suggestions as appear from this instrument to have been made, respecting the alleged original will and the alleged copy of the same. Such impressions are rendered very strong indeed, when I find this prerogative instrument alleging there had been no residuary legatee appointed, whereas, according to the copy of the alleged copy of the alleged will which it contains, the father of the testator, the very next of kin himself, is appointed residuary legatee—are not these matters badges of ignorance and malpractice? are not they grounds for suspecting this document has been unduly and irregularly obtained? especially when preferred by parties who for years have persisted in opposing and endeavouring to evade the law with respect to the effects of deceased British subjects in their possession? I know not why or wherefore this document was obtained. I could only surmise that the executor being in England, and not having proved the will or renounced here, he might have fancied his renunciation was necessary to enable his partners, or one of them, to administer the estate here on behalf of the next of kin, and pocket the commission; that therefore the proceeding may have been got up as a renunciation of the executor and a granting of administration to the next of kin, under the mistaken notion, that such document could be binding in this Court; by the letter from Forbes and Co. to the father of the deceased, and of which I this day first became aware, it is obvious that my surmises and suspicions were well founded and almost in every particular consistent with the facts.

“No blame is imputable to Mr. Charles Forbes regarding the matters I have last mentioned, for he had only become a member of the firm shortly before the application in chambers was made. But without dwelling on the ignorance of the proctor who brought forward a petition for administration with an alleged copy of an alleged copy of an alleged will annexed, and accompanied by such a thing as this instrument procured from the Prerogative Court, and all as a matter of course, and without adducing any thing explanatory to account for the extraordinary features in the case, or to obviate suspicions or doubts arising from such features, I now come to consider the form and style of the petition, and the affidavit sworn by Mr. Charles Forbes.

“In this Court we have no such proceeding as proving a will in common form, or as a mere matter of form; such a practice here would lead to endless flaws and perjuries. In my experience I never knew an affidavit in support of a petition for administration or probate in this Court which did not enumerate and specify the several matters intended to be verified, distinguishing those positively sworn to, and those regarding which the party making oath could merely speak as to his information or belief. In this instance, the slovenly petition was sought to be verified by an affidavit.

vit in such terms as these. What things did the swearer know of his own knowledge? What things did he merely attest according to his information or belief? What were the grounds of his alleged knowledge or belief? Did he, in fact, upon any just or reasonable grounds, know or believe any thing about the matter? or was his alleged knowledge and belief founded altogether on hearing or suggestions? What reliance can be placed on such an affidavit or testimony so expressed? I asked for precedents for such an affidavit from the files of the Court; not one could be or was produced. But examine the petition to which the affidavit refers. The first four or five lines are a jargon of bad English and French. Mr. Forbes adopted it, and swore to such jargon accordingly. The petition then states matters of law and matters of fact, and matters of law and fact combined, to all which Mr. Forbes roundly swore, and amongst other things, that Mr. Farquharson was appointed agent of the deceased. The word "agent," indeed, is introduced in the will, but every lawyer knows the effect of that passage was to appoint Mr. Farquharson executor of the will of the deceased. To speak of a man being the agent of a dead man, is to talk nonsense; but such absurdities and such difficulties will involve those who rashly or ignorantly take upon themselves to swear to matters of law and matters of fact. A proper sense of the obligation of an oath should have induced Mr. Forbes to make more accurate distinctions; to refrain from swearing loosely and in the lump to points of law and matters beyond his comprehension, and to things of which he had no positive knowledge. He should have paid more attention to the petition which he undertook to verify.

A most eminent man—the Bishop of London—has spoken of the natives of this country as inferior to the British in adherence to, and regard for, truth; and to the best of my judgment, I never heard of or knew any person, impartial and competent to give an opinion on the subject, who did not agree with the Bishop of London. An opposite doctrine has been maintained by some who probably might see nothing objectionable in this affidavit by Mr. Charles Forbes. For my part, being convinced that if such affidavits were permitted, the morality of all classes, so far as adherence to truth is concerned, would soon be on a level; and being unable to find any precedents for such affidavits, I shall always, to the utmost of my ability, reprehend and reject them.

Sir J. Awdry said that, as the question involved some personality, he should endeavour to steer clear of any thing like personal animadversion. "I feel that I am bound to give my own opinion, and as, unfortunately, the Court is not full, I have the individual responsibility of acting upon it in case of a difference of opinion. I may perhaps (because I should have expected precedents to evidence jurisdiction if it really existed) incline against the jurisdiction to remove a document properly on the files of the Court, on the ground that it is inclosed with relevant, and therefore not scandalous matter; but I think that, to do this, particularly as an entire term has elapsed, would be (if competent) so mischievous in point of precedent, that if the Court has authority, it ought not to be exercised in a case where the reasons for the judgment (whether sound or not) were such as so fairly arose on the evidence, that they might without question have been orally made in open Court."

The application was accordingly refused.

Here ends the second stage of the case. The details of the third stage, in which the Court came into collision with the press, and with a portion of the bar, are so long, that they must be the subject of a succeeding article.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD AUCKLAND'S MINUTE ON NATIVE EDUCATION.

We have for some time past had a copy of Lord Auckland's Minute on Education, dated at Delhi, November 21th, 1839, and we have been desirous of bringing this important document under the notice of our readers, but its great length and the pressure of other matter have hitherto compelled us to keep it back: even now we can only give an abridgment of it.

The Minute commences with two preliminary topics—the appropriation of those funds heretofore assigned to the more ancient institutions for the cultivation of Oriental literature; and Mr. Adam's plan for the improvement of indigenous schools and teachers. In respect of the Oriental colleges—the Sanscrit colleges and Madrissas—his lordship reverses the decision of his predecessor. Much of the expenditure of those institutions was occasioned by pensions given to the students, and Lord W. Bentinck, considering that, if the instruction in those institutions was of value to the people, they did not need to be bribed by pensions to accept of it, decreed that, as the pensions fell in, the funds thereby saved should be placed at the disposal of the Education Committee, for the general purposes of their trust. In this way, a sum of Rs. 25,000 or 30,000 per annum was put in course of transference from the old economy to the new. Lord Auckland proposes that this sum should be restored to the old colleges, and that the loss thus sustained by the modern educational scheme be made good from the revenues of the state. His lordship, however, expressly declares that it is not by any consideration of *right*, that he is moved; he does not think that, by any thing ever said or done, Government is pledged to “the expenditure, wholly within each institution (whatever might be the nature of the instruction to which they might be devoted), of the funds which might have been assigned to it.” He hopes by this conciliatory compromise to close the controversies on the subject of native education; and he sees “nothing but good to be derived from the employment of the funds which have been assigned to each Oriental seminary, exclusively on instruction in, or in connexion with, that seminary.” Although his lordship gives back their funds to these institutions, it is not with the intention that they should return to their old method. The stipends are not to be renewed, but scholarships introduced in these seminaries in a proportion in which they are also to be introduced universally in all the seminaries of the Education Committee: the remaining funds are to be employed in securing the services of the most eminent professors, encouraging the preparation of the most useful books of instruction, as the *Siddhants*, and Euclid in Sanscrit, and providing for “an improved and effective superintendence of the Oriental colleges of the North Western Provinces,” where, his lordship says, he knows that such a supervision is required. Any funds that may still remain are to be devoted to European instruction in union with those institutions.

In dismissing Mr. Adam's plan for the improvement of indigenous schools and teachers, Lord Auckland characterizes the Report of that gentleman as “valuable and intelligent,” and observes, that it painfully impresses the mind with “the low state of instruction as it exists amongst the immense masses of the Indian population.” But he is of opinion that the period has not yet arrived when Government can join in attempts to correct the lamentable evils of popular ignorance, with reasonable hope of practical good. The minute then proceeds:—

“What has been said may suffice to prove that there are weighty and daily growing inducements to the pursuit of English education, if directed with a proper attention to the wants of scholars and to practical results. It remains that means should be furnished, at least to the most promising of the scholars, to continue their studies to the desired completion: as incontestable proof appears to have been given that their poverty would otherwise generally compel them to retire from college as soon after

their leaving boyhood as an opportunity of securing a provision for their subsistence might be open to them. On this point I will immediately remark separately; but I would here again say that I am of opinion, in full concurrence with the President in Council, that whatever amount of reward and support for meritorious students may be granted to those attached to our English, should be granted also, in perfectly like proportion, in our Oriental institutions. The pledge to maintain these latter institutions, while resorted to by the people, involves to my mind the clear obligation to maintain them with all the conditions which are judged necessary for the general efficiency of our educational schemes.

“Assuming upon the preceding reasoning that our aim as regards those seminaries of highest learning which are not, like the learned Eastern colleges, specially assigned to other objects, should be to communicate European knowledge through the medium of the English language, it is next to be considered what should be the character of the minor academies or schools, such as may probably be eventually established at every zillah station.

“I have not stopped to state that correctness and elegance in vernacular composition ought to be sedulously attended to in the superior colleges. This is a matter of course in the scheme of instruction. But a question may well be raised whether in the zillah schools the subject-matter of instruction ought not to be conveyed principally through the vernacular rather than the English medium. I would certainly be much in favour of that course if I saw any solid reason to believe that instruction of a common order would more readily and largely be accepted from the Government in one mode than the other. I am quite of opinion that a very valuable amount of useful knowledge may be easily conveyed, when good class books and persons competent to teach from them are provided, through the means of the vernacular languages. And while I am satisfied that some non-trivial amount of moral and intellectual stimulus and improvement is obtained from the minor English schools at present existing, yet the standard of proficiency in them is probably not so great as that the mass of scholars in them would not be nearly as much gainers from merely vernacular tuition. It is an argument for the use of the vernacular medium in such schools that, after the first expense of preparing school-books has been incurred, instruction in that manner would, it may be expected, be more economical than through English, which requires the employment of an English master on a salary at least two or three times as high as would be adequate for a native teacher [who had received an English education, and was at the same time perfectly conversant with his own tongue. Employment as a school-master would also be a natural and proper provision for studious young men, who had gone through a complete course at the English colleges. Such a master would of course be able to instruct a class attached to a vernacular school in the first elements of English learning, so as to lay a foundation for those who wished further to prosecute that study. It is a deduction from the saving which the substitution of native for English masters in the zillah schools might produce, that English superintendence over several circles of such schools would probably for a long period be indispensable, and a charge on that account must be estimated for. It is also to be reckoned that the cost of compiling and translating a proper series of vernacular class books is likely to be considerably greater than might at first be supposed.

“I would speak with much respect of the authority of Mr. Wilkinson on this subject. But I will avow that I am by no means convinced of the applicability of his system or suggestions to the objects of a common education. It is, at least, not certain that he will in the end carry the body of Hindoo astronomers along with him in his correction of prevalent errors. In any event, it is not the abstruse parts of mathematical science which could be of use in our zillah schools. In fact, Mr. Wilkinson's system is almost wholly dependent on his own eminent personal talents and exertions, his admirable zeal, his great knowledge, the weight of his excellent character, and perhaps also, it should not be concealed, the influence attaching to his position as the British political agent. It would not be safe to draw conclusions as

to what may best be done by ordinary agents within the British provinces from what may have been accomplished in vernacular instruction by Mr. Wilkinson in Sehoré. Some of his remarks, too, as to the failure of attempts at English education within foreign states, are not good grounds for anticipating failure within our own districts, where other circumstances and motives are in operation.

“ I do not admit into this discussion the question of promoting, at the present time, the formation of a body of vernacular literature. Instruction through the vernacular languages, to a definite extent, for ordinary purposes, may possibly be, as the readiest mode to the attainment of those purposes, proper and desirable. But any thing like a body of enlarged literature can, I am thoroughly convinced, be created only with time, by the unprompted exertions of private authors, when a general demand for such literature shall have arisen among the people. The Honourable Court have declared themselves strongly in favour of a liberal encouragement of native private authors and translators, and I would by no means dissent widely from their views, though the encouragement must be given with judgment, or the Government will be constantly in hazard of aiding mediocrity or premature and ill-directed efforts. But these are considerations apart from the settlement of the plans of school instruction on which we are now engaged.

“ I have thus stated what has seemed most important on the subject of introducing the vernacular medium in our common district schools—I mean as to the general principle of such a change; for the measure could not be named as one for very early adoption, with no class books prepared, or teachers versed in those books yet trained for their duties. And as the contrary system has been actually established, it is right that, unless urgent reasons for abandoning that system demanded attention, it should be fully tried, with the improvements of which it may fairly be susceptible. We may be said to have two great experiments in progress, one in the Bengal, the other in the Bombay provinces—the provincial education being in the former conducted chiefly through the English, in the latter almost, if not quite exclusively, through the vernacular languages. It will be most interesting that both experiments shall be closely watched, and thoroughly developed. It is possible that in Bengal, in aiming at too much, we may have withheld some facilities for acquiring knowledge which might otherwise have advantageously been left open. And in Bombay, the standard of proficiency in the Mofussil schools may have been fixed and allowed to remain too low, with no principle in the scheme by which they are regulated which would constantly animate exertion, and maintain a spirit of progressive improvement.

“ The immediate practical question in respect to Bengal seems to be that which I have before mentioned, namely, whether it may be reasonably supposed that a vernacular would be more readily and largely accepted in our district schools than an English education, and on this subject I am not able, after much careful reflection, to discover any reasons which could lead me to answer the proposition in the affirmative. Native youths will not come to our schools to be instructed in vernacular composition. This qualification is more quickly and easily to be attained from other sources. We can in those schools draw little, if any, aid from existing native literature. The desire for the new ideas and information which will be imparted at them must therefore be among the great inducements to attendance, and those who are candidates for such instruction will not, I think, in any important degree, be deterred by having to undergo also the labour of learning the English character and language. The fact indeed is, as it is to be presumed from the evidence which has been recorded on the subject, that a knowledge of the English language itself, with a view to the business, however humble, of life, is one main object of most of the scholars. It is fortunate that, in the pursuit of such an object, they can be led on to higher studies and ends. For mere instruction of a general nature (such as our masters now give) through the vernacular medium, it may, it seems to me, well be doubted whether even the number of pupils would seek our schools who now resort to them. On the other hand, I confess that I regard it as a serious defect in our plans that we have compiled no proper series of vernacular class books. It is obviously desirable that;

as we have vernacular classes, the books used in them should not only be correct and elegant in style, but should be themselves of the most useful description. I would urge, also, the justness and importance of the advice of the Hon. Court, that such a series of class books should be prepared under one general scheme of control and superintendence. Much expense will thereby be saved, and efficiency greatly promoted. The cost would equitably and willingly be divided among many parties. The works would either be selections from English books of instruction already published, or original compilations adapted for native pupils. In either case, the charge of the first selection or compilation in English would be borne in part by the Education funds of Bengal, and in part by those of the other presidencies, especially by those of Bombay, where such works must be urgently required for the vernacular schools in the interior. The new Pautsalah of Calcutta, the projectors of which have proposed a good series of works, would also of course contribute, and aid might be expected from benevolent individuals or associations, in different parts of India. The present opportunity is favourable for entering on the undertaking. When the books shall have been prepared in English, they will afterwards, as the Honourable Court have observed, be translated at each presidency into the vernacular languages current in it, but the first step for all the presidencies must be the primary compilation. I would, then, place the body, which at Bombay represents the government in the direction of native education, in communication with the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, and make it my first injunction to the latter Committee, in concert with the managers of the Hindoo College, Pautsalah or others, to draw a definite scheme of the several sets of books wanted for instruction through the vernacular languages in seminaries of ordinary education—then to consider and report by what means, and at what estimated cost, to be distributed among what parties, these books can be drawn up, and with what further cost the printing of them would be attended. With this information before them, the Government can determine on the completion of the plan, and on the amount of funds which can properly, independent of the usual income of the Committee, be assigned to it. I need scarcely repeat that I look with particular favour on the suggestions of the managers of the Pautsalah for including in the list of works treatises on the elements of law, general and local, of political economy, and of morals.

“When the series of class books shall have been printed, and especially when those further manuals of the precedents, rules, and practice of our courts to which my minute in the Judicial Department of September 4, 1838, referred, shall have been added to them and made a part of instruction, it is more probable than at present that students will attend the vernacular classes of our zillah schools for the sake of the general and practical knowledge to be acquired at them. In that stage of progress, it would be my second direction to the Calcutta Education Committee to relax their rule for the discontinuance of separate vernacular instruction, and to allow students to attend the full course of English or vernacular tuition as they might themselves prefer. The day, however, when all this can be accomplished may yet be distant. It is easy to wish for and to project such compilations as will be requisite for the purpose, but the means in India for the efficient execution of them are unavoidably limited, and in this respect as in other parts of our endeavours we must expect delays, and partial disappointments. Meanwhile we have to improve the institutions which are established, and to make the most of them for the great end sought for. My leading recommendation on this point would be so to connect our zillah schools with the central colleges as to give from the latter to the ablest students of the zillah schools a stimulus that will carry them beyond the ordinary range of instruction which is reached by the mass of the zillah pupils: without such a stimulus, we shall fall short of the point which we must desire to gain in the promotion of national improvement.

¹⁴⁴ This brings me to the question of pecuniary scholarships for meritorious students; for such a stimulus as I have spoken of is scarcely to be given excepting by attaching in some form scholarships of that description to the central colleges, to

which the best of the zillah scholars may be eligible. On the general question regarding pecuniary support to promising students, to enable them to perfect their studies, I think I may content myself by referring to the facts and opinions which have been detailed on this point; and I will only, therefore, profess my decided adoption of the principle laid down by the Hon. Court in their despatch of September 29th, 1830:—‘Provided that the privilege of scholarship is restricted to young men who have afforded proof of a peculiar capacity and industry, it appears to us to be a highly useful and proper mode of encouraging and facilitating their acquisition of high attainments.’ My third present direction to the Calcutta Committee would now, therefore, be to consider and report, with all expedition, on the details of a scheme for assigning a certain number of scholarships to all our higher seminaries—those in the English and Oriental colleges being in an equal ratio. In consequence of the very general poverty of students, I would fix the ratio on a high scale, say at one-fourth of the number of pupils, if that number ‘should afford proof of peculiar capacity and industry.’ I do not suggest scholarships in our ordinary schools, as the most deserving pupils of these will best be provided for in the colleges, and the average efficiency of such schools can well be maintained by honorary prizes or single donations of money. Of the college scholarships, it may perhaps be most convenient, in the first instance, that some should be assigned in regular rotation to be competed for by the pupils of each zillah school. The amount ought from the commencement to be enough for the decent subsistence of a native student, and there might be some small increase admitted after a year or two, as an incentive to continued effort. On the other hand, the scholarship should be forfeited if a proper standard of attainment were not exhibited at each yearly examination. I would not grant scholarships for a year only, liable to be then lost if, upon the chance of an examination, another competitor might stand higher on the list; for the uncertain tenure of the emolument would be very unfavourable to hearty consistent study. But I would provide by such safeguards as I have mentioned against the growth of indolence or indifference in the student. Four years is an ordinary period for holding such scholarships at home, and it may be sufficient here.

“The fourth point on which I would at present give instructions to the Education Committee is, as to the preference to be given to rendering the highest instructions efficient in a certain number of central colleges, rather than employing their funds in the extension of the plan of founding ordinary zillah schools. I would have the places fixed, with reference to extent of population or convenience of locality, at which it should be the aim gradually to build up these efficient central colleges. I would, on a first conjecture, name for them Dacca, Patna, Benares, or Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and ultimately, though probably at a distant date, Bareilly. At these places, as well as at the colleges of the metropolis, the course of instruction should be carefully widened and perfected as opportunities offer. The scholarships to be established at them will provide a class of students, prepared to avail themselves of the utmost advantages which they can afford, and real progress will thus be made, to the good effects of which we can look forward with reasonable hope. The Committee can act on this view only according to the actual state of circumstances from time to time. At Agra and Delhi, there is already a demand for higher instruction, which ought to be satisfied with the least delay possible; elsewhere perhaps the condition of the institutions may not call for or admit of immediate improvement. Where there is no strong occasion for the enlargement of the existing schools into colleges, the founding of other schools may occasionally be the best and wisest appropriation of the educational income, but I would point it out to the Committee, that the first of these objects, when practicable, is to have a declared priority of attention. I would especially invite the Committee to report how the studies connected with jurisprudence, government, and morals may be most readily introduced into our superior colleges, and particularly whether very early arrangements cannot be made for the purpose in the Hindoo College at Calcutta. The revision of the system of scholarships in that college, so as to obviate the too general course of early withdrawal

from instruction which is now complained of, should have early consideration. Another object in these superior colleges ought to be to instruct the pupils, or some proportion of them, for the duties of inferior school-masters—and to this end, they should be made thoroughly masters of the class books and legal or other manuals, which are designed to be used in the lower schools, and with the branches of knowledge which relate to the subjects comprised in them. Lastly, in order to make the greatest use of the advantages of the colleges, I would attentively watch the degree to which the students profit by their access to the considerable libraries which are now attached to many of our institutions. Important deficiencies in those libraries should be promptly supplied. A regular register should be kept of the books read by each student, the advancement made in general knowledge by the perusal of these books should be tested by examination, and rewards should be given to the most proficient, and the subject of the employment made of the libraries should be one for special notice in the annual reports regarding each institution.

"I have not more to observe on the immediate guidance of the measures of the Calcutta Committee. Before leaving the subject, however, I would say that the day may come when unity and efficiency of supervision will better be secured by having a single superintendent of our Government seminaries, with an adequate establishment, than by retaining the existing large committee of members acting gratuitously in the intervals of other laborious duties, and so numerous as necessarily to cause a frequent inconvenience in the despatch of business. At present, I am satisfied that the varied knowledge possessed by the members of the committee renders their services most valuable to the Government, and I would gratefully retain their aid. But I should be happy to receive from them a report of their suggestions on the means of procuring an occasional local inspection of the institutions under their charge. The experience of Sir Edward Ryan, their president, will have convinced him that there may be great hazard of the interest of education being seriously retarded by the want of such inspection.

"For the Bombay and Madras presidencies—it may be convenient to place those Governments in possession of the substance of the review which has been taken of the facts relative to the progress of education in all parts of India, and to communicate to them also the resolution which may finally be adopted by the Government, explanatory of its general views on the suggestions which I have offered, and of the orders that may be issued for the guidance of the committee in Calcutta. These Governments should be specially invited to co-operate, through the bodies charged with the control of public instruction under their superintendence, in the common object of aiding the preparation of a useful and comprehensive set of class books, to be afterwards rendered into the vernacular tongues of the several provinces. In this, as in other parts of the Government, it is a matter of high importance that there should be a thorough understanding among the different presidencies, of the principles observed and plans followed out in each, that the experience of one should be made known for the benefit of all, and that all should work together in the pursuit of the desired result. The Bombay Government I would particularly request to consider the measures which I have contemplated for raising and adapting to native wants the instruction conveyed in the most advanced of our English colleges. I would ask, also, for a distinct and detailed report on the condition of its *Mofussil* vernacular schools; the precise nature and range of the education given in them, whether at sudder stations or in the interior towns and villages; the manner in which the teachers at either class of schools are selected and remunerated; whether (as has been before alluded to) by superintending and rewarding the teachers of the village schools who have not been trained in any of our own seminaries, sensible good has been effected; whether, where there is no regular European superintendence, these interior schools are kept in a state of real efficiency; whether inducements in the grant of scholarships are, and if they are not, whether they may not well be, held out to the best scholars of the *zillah* schools to prosecute their studies further, and to acquire an improving knowledge of European literature; what are the general induce-

ments which bring pupils to the schools, and whether good conduct in them ordinarily leads, as appears to have been approved by the Honourable Court, to employment in the public service. It may be explained that under this Government there has been care taken to withhold any thing like a monopoly of the public service from the scholars of its institutions—general tests open to all candidates, and selection by local officers with regard to known character as well as proficiency in learning, being considered the proper grounds for nomination to public office. If the lads from the schools are drafted largely into official situations, opinions from the European officers under whom they have served as to the degree of superior fitness exhibited by them would be of value. It is probable that Captain Candy, the superintendent of the schools in the Deccan and of the Sanscrit College, could condense the materials for such a report, and submit it, with his own comments, without much delay. He will especially say whether the general standard of acquirement in the vernacular schools is as forward as he could desire, and whether he would recommend the establishment of English schools, with a due arrangement of merit scholarships, in a few of the interior districts. He will explain, also, what is his system in regard to the Sanscrit College at Poona, what improvements through the introduction of European knowledge have been attempted, and with what success, and what is the extent and promise of the English classes.

“Of the Government of Madras, I would ask for information of the present state of education under the direction or encouragement of the state, within those territories, and as to what proceedings were taken consequent on the expressed desire of the Honourable Court for the foundation of an English college at Madras. The Madras presidency is remarkable in India as being that in which a knowledge of the mere English language is most diffused among all who are attached in public or private capacities to European officers; but comparatively little appears, on any reports before me, to have been done in order to make such a knowledge conducive to moral and intellectual advancement.”

This minute, which is a very able one, has provoked an attack from Dr. Duff, who calls it “a production which is remarkable chiefly for its ‘omissions’ and ‘commissions’—remarkable for its ‘concessions’ and its ‘compromises’—remarkable above all, for its education without religion, its plans without a providence, its ethics without a God,” and who reiterates his favourite scheme of extinguishing Hindu literature altogether. The tumid and affected style of these strictures, the author’s want of taste, temper, and judgment, and the strange mixture which it contains of extravagant eulogy and stinging sarcasm directed towards Lord Auckland, place it in a very unfavourable contrast with the minute.

THE LATE CAPT. COX.

The extraordinary circumstances attending this suicide continue to make it a subject of discussion. It now appears that Capt. Cox, from his youth, had been intent on suicide, and that he once before, in early life, attempted, or was on the point of attempting, the act which brought him to the grave. The *Hurkaru* says: “The unfortunate man left behind him a long rambling Essay on Suicide, which bears the stamp of insanity as plainly as though it had been written in a madhouse. It is a long, rambling, incoherent affair, not kept together by even a thread of reasoning; full of scoffing infidelity, borrowed in part from some of the sceptical philosophers, whose reasonings he does not appear to have had capacity to understand. This melancholy document, which was the work of several days, though intended to justify suicide, is, in reality, an essay *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis* of a very extraordinary character. False even to absurdity in its arguments, abrupt in its transitions, impious in its spirit, we never read a paper more denotative of the insanity of the writer, and yet we believe that Capt. Cox made a posthumous request that this essay, scoffing at revelation, and upholding the heinous crime of suicide, might be printed (though not published) and transmitted to his son.”

The *Englishman* remarks upon this: "As for his *Essay on Suicide*, we have failed to detect the slightest mark of its being the production of a maniac. It is true that the essay is rambling, but is far from bearing the stamp of insanity; there is not, in our opinion, the smallest indication of it. False arguments are too common everywhere, and are not at all indicative of madness; on the contrary, one of the most remarkable characteristics of that mysterious disease is the soundness of the conclusions which madmen draw: their premises are false, their conclusions accurate. If the pamphlet had contained statements, put forth as facts, which are manifestly absurd and false, and the whole had been well argued from them, we should at once have been convinced of the insanity of the writer. But it is quite the reverse: the facts, such as they are, are not distorted by the writer's imagination; but there is no logical train of thought. He wrote what came uppermost, giving the pamphlet the appearance of a desultory conversation, and he makes a sort of excuse for this, by saying that, as a dying man, he had not time to consider what he wrote. His object was clearly to leave behind him a paper, written in his last hours, which should bear the stamp of sanity; and we think he has done it."

Dr. Corbyn, in his *India Review*, examines the case medically, and from the letters deduces conclusive evidence that the deceased laboured under *monomania*, and that the verdict of the coroner's inquest was wrong.

Mrs. Dhermainville, it appears, had been upon the stage at Sydney, and eloped from her husband there (a person named Taylor) with the master of a ship, who robbed his owner, and appeared at Calcutta as "Count Dhermainville."

NATIVE CONVERTS.

The Twentieth Report of the Calcutta Auxiliary Baptist Missionary Society contains a charge of a serious character, connected with the work of native conversion, against the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Baripur, to the following effect:—Mr. Wenger, a Baptist missionary, dismissed a native preacher at Lakhyantipur for gross immorality. The offender, who had acquired great influence in the village, thereupon connected himself with the missionaries of the Propagation Society, who (with a knowledge of his expulsion by the Baptist missionaries, and of its cause) received him into the Church of England, with other natives, like himself, members of the Baptist Church at Lakhyantipur. The Report adds, that this individual is regularly employed by the missionaries at Baripur, and in the receipt of a salary equal to that paid him by the Baptist missionaries, and that, "influenced by him, a body of about sixty persons dissolved their connection with the Baptist mission. A lamentable division has thus been occasioned among the people connected with this station; and although many of those who had gone astray already show a desire to return, the effects of this dissension must long continue to prove trying and injurious."

RENT-FREE TENURES.

Lord Auckland, as Governor of Bengal, has mitigated the severity of the resumption measure by an order, of which the following are the principal provisions:—

1. No lakhiraj tenures, not exceeding ten bigahs, shall be subject to the process of a resumption suit.
2. All lakhiraj tenures, whether exceeding ten bigahs in extent, or less, which may appear at the time of investigation to have been applied consecutively to religious or charitable purposes, or to objects of general utility, shall be required to be reported specially to Government for consideration and order.
3. The proof of the hereditary character, or otherwise, of a tenure—or whether the grantee had obtained possession of the land while the granter exercised supreme power within the territory, shall fall on the Government, provided possession can be shown by the lakhirajdar—from the date of the acquisition by the British Government.
4. If it should appear that a lakhirajdar enjoyed the produce of the estate without demand on the part of Government for thirty years prior to the date of the decree for resumption, the case shall be specially reported to Government.
5. The

forfeiture-law of registry, namely, "any lakhirajdar entering a resumptible tenure, is subject to a *de facto* forfeiture," has been relinquished. 6. When a resumed rent-free estate is found, by *sund*, *tydat*, or actual possession, to equal or exceed in the aggregate five hundred or more bigahs in extent, and is spread over different mouzas, in a less proportion than fifty bigahs, the holder of such tenure shall not be subject to the payment of revenue. 7. If it appear, on the occasion of settlement, that a resumed tenure consists of less than one-third portion of its aggregate area, which is *putita*, or uncultivated, such land shall be given up by Government without charging any rent for it, limiting the demand only to the cultivated land. 8. On the settlement of resumed tenures, the *jumma* shall not be demandable on the part of Government, but at a rate not exceeding one-half of the gross rent of the land, giving up the other half to the lakhirajdar."

The Landholders' Society has resolved to call a public meeting at the Town Hall for the purpose of thanking the Governor-General for the relief.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

The following report of the gala at Government House, on the Queen's birth-day, is given in the *Hurkaru*, as "from a correspondent in high life;" but many pointless *jeux d'esprit* of a similar kind have appeared in that paper, apparently written for no other purpose than to deceive, and this may be intended for another:—"The Ex-Ameer, Dost Mahomed Khan, was, of course, the grand lion of the evening, and he bore the starings and gazings of the multitude with very laudable patience and complacency. He sat for some time with Lord Auckland, in the full enjoyment of the rich conversational exuberance for which that nobleman is so celebrated, and afterwards seated himself to a quiet game of chess with the Hon. Miss Eden. His gallantry would not permit him to win the first game, but he checkmated the lady in the second, after a few moves. He said, that he would have checkmated old Sale too, out in the Kohistan, if Secunder Burnes had not been so active with his money-bags. When he took Miss Eden's second knight, he observed, with a smile, that the horsemen of the British were always soon cleared off the board. 'Yes,' said Miss Eden, smiling, and suiting the action to the word, 'but we know how to take your castles.' 'Ah!' rejoined the Dost, good-humouredly, 'but if the father had been there instead of the son, you would have heard less about your Ghuznee victory.' The conversation that passed between the Ex-Ameer and the Governor-General was highly interesting. It related chiefly to the social customs of the British. The Dost was very eager to know what the gentlemen said to their partners between the figures of the dance, and Capt. Nicolson was accordingly ordered to interpret, *sotto voce*, what was passing between Mr. — and Miss —, who happened to be near the Dost; but the Ex-Ameer soon stopped him, observing, 'You blame us Moslems for saying that our women have no souls, and yet you British talk to your women as though you were fully convinced of the fact.'"

The *Hurkaru*, June 29, says: "We are sorry to hear that Dost Mahomed complains bitterly of the treatment to which he has lately been subjected, and we are afraid that his complaints are not without just cause. If all, nay, if half, of what has reached us be true, our royal prisoner has not been treated with much more delicacy and consideration than Napoleon was treated with by Sir Hudson Lowe. He daily curses his folly in having surrendered, and declares that he was far happier when hunted from post to post on the borders of the Hindoo Koosh, than in his present fallen state, subjected as he is to the most humiliating surveillance, and to indignities which he can ill brook. This information, which we have received in a detailed, circumstantial form, which bears the strongest impress of truth, has caused us as much surprise as regret, for the reputation which Capt. Nicolson has earned, both as a soldier, and a man of large intelligence, had led us into the belief that, at his hands, the ex-ambassador would receive all that considerate attention and respect which the fallen fortunes of an honourable enemy demand at our hands, and which

Great Britain has ever professed herself to be most anxious to accord." The writer then details some instances of this "surveillance," which, he says, is entrusted to a "gunner," adding that the ex-ameer had drawn up a memorial of his grievances (which are imputed to the "temper" of Capt. Nicolson) to Lord Auckland. The improbability of this statement appeared from the fact that Dost Mahomed was in the habit of associating with the Governor-General, and on the 2d July accompanied his lordship to his country residence at Barrackpore. Though charged with misrepresentation, the *Hurkaru* persevered in reliance upon its informant, "an Affghan." It turns out that the whole of the story is an invention. The *Englishman* states, from authentic information, that "the Dost himself sent for the rightly suspected informant of the *Hurkaru*, and plainly taxed him with gross and wilful falsehood in the statements he had made. The fellow for some time denied the charge, but the Dost pointed out to him the consequences he might bring upon himself by such fabrications, upon which the worthy gentleman admitted his falsehood, and signed and sealed a certificate that all that had appeared in the *Hurkaru* was erroneous. Moreover, we have perfectly correct information from Barrackpore, that the Governor-General was seen taking a long drive with the Dost, when Capt. Nicolson was not present, and when of course there might be perfectly free conversation as far as his conduct was concerned."

The *Christian Advocate*, June 26, brings another accusation. "We understand," it says, "that some Christian people have been desirous of visiting the ex-ameer of Cabool, with a view to present him with a copy of the Christian Scriptures, and some of the most erudite works on the subject of Christian truth, in his native tongue. This simple request has been refused. Now we can commend the government for exercising all due precaution as to the parties who shall be admitted to hold converse with the Dost until his faith be tried, but we can see no cause of alarm in the visit of a Christian man, whose only object is to present a fallen foe with that volume which, under the blessing of God, might prove a source of consolation and hope to him while under the influence of a wounded spirit. Surely there could be no fear that a simple and faithful missionary could concert with the ameer to overturn the government of the Shah." The writer could scarcely be ignorant that this was not the reason of the refusal, but a delicate regard for the religious scruples of the prisoner.

THE LAW COMMISSION—MOFUSSIL LAW.

The Law Commissioners have submitted to Government a Draft Act, to carry out the alterations in the law of the Mofussil, proposed by their late report, on the substantive law of all classes not being either Hindus or Mohamedans. The chief feature of the act is, that it will give the benefit of English law to all classes, with the exception of those above mentioned. It is, however, expressly provided, with reference to the holding of her Majesty's supreme courts in India, that no Acts of the English Parliament passed since 13 Geo. I. shall be considered to extend to India, except where India is specially named. We hear further that it is in contemplation to form a supreme court of appeal, to be called the College of Justice, divided into separate departments, and that to one of such divisions, over which the judges of the Supreme Court will preside, all appeals on questions relating to English law will be made. The judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut will be associated with the judges of the Supreme Court to form this supreme appellate jurisdiction.—*Comm. Adv.*, June 25.

TAXING OF RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

Much excitement has been produced by a proposal to assess for municipal rates all religious edifices, as well as public buildings, in Calcutta, on the ground that the act made no exemption in their favour. Petitions against the levy of the tax upon these places were presented to the magistrates at quarter sessions.

Against the taxing of mosques, a curious paper was put in by a Mussulman, con-

taining a series of objections or arguments against the measure. One was, that a mosque, being surrendered to the Deity, for his perpetual use and service, cannot be considered to have any other proprietor but the Deity. There were about fifty applications against the proposed measure, and some of them embodied very accurate views on the subject, supported by rather cogent arguments. The magistrates, not being unanimous, came to the determination to refer the matter to the government, for the opinion of their law officers.

The *Friend of India* says:—"There is little bravery in this experiment on the religious sensibilities of our nature. The natives of Bengal are proverbially submissive; the ministers of the gospel are bound by its precepts to exhibit a spirit of meekness and forbearance. The triumph that may be gained over them is pitiful, and unworthy the enjoyment of a high spirit. Let the experiment be tried at Benares. Let the assessor be directed to fix his notice on the temples of the holy city, the centre of Hindoo unity; let him assess the shrine of Visheshur, backed of course by half a dozen regiments. There would be some pluck in such a procedure; and the courage it implied might almost redeem its folly."

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Abstract Statement of Transactions of the Assignee of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. from 1st September 1840 to 31st May 1841.

Payments.		Receipts.	
Indigo Advances	23,722	Balance of last Account filed 14th September, 1840	1,060
Advances on sundry Accounts ..	1,872	Outstanding debts recovered ..	2,34,809
Premium paid on Life Insurances ..	11,642	Indigo Advances refunded by Purchasers	65,067
Company's Paper purchased for deposit in Zillah Court	3,896	Proceeds of Indigo sold	91,333
Money borrowed, repaid	93,086	Sale of Indigo Factories	92,847
Amount refunded on account of realizations in which other parties are interested	18,004	Amount of Acceptances realized for Property sold and Debts adjusted ..	2,819
Dividend paid	28,602	Amount received on account of Outstanding Debts in which other parties are interested	45,534
Refund of amount received of sale of Indigo Factories, since cancelled ..	500	Amount overpaid on account Dividends refunded	5,909
Advanced on account of establishment ..	3,322	Loan Account	19,320
Law and Contingent Charges	2,873	Interest Account	511
Amount in the Union Bank	3,66,824		
	5,58,843		
Balance	666	Co.'s Rs. 5,59,509	
Co.'s Rs. 5,59,509			

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The only event of importance in this quarter is a conflict between a detachment of British troops and a large body of Ghilzies, arising out of the capture of a fort by Major Lynch, mentioned last month (p. 501). It is now said that the affair originated in an unhappy misapprehension. It was determined to make the old fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzie a station for Shah Soojah's troops, and two battalions were sent to occupy it. The Ghilzies in the neighbourhood, though well disposed towards the Shah, had some misgivings as to the object of this proceeding, and Major Lynch, the political agent, passing, with a party of cavalry, a small fort near the station, saw about thirty or forty men, who, on his approach, retired into the fort. The major summoned the chief to surrender the place, and received a promise that it should be given up next morning, but Major Lynch, unwilling to risk delay, sent for a reinforcement, stormed the fort, and its defenders making a desperate resistance, they were nearly all killed, the chief included, who was a staunch adherent of the Shah in that part. The whole Ghilzie tribe took up arms, to the number of 5,000, to revenge the death of their chief, surrounding the two Shah's regiments at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, under Capts. Macan and Griffin, and the whole country was thrown into disorder. It would appear that, on receiving intelligence of the unfortunate capture of the friendly fort, the envoy sent strict instructions to Capt. Macan to desist from offen-

sive measures; the consequence was, that that officer, though surrounded by the enemy, acted strictly on the defensive, and the Ghilzies, gaining heart at his apparent unwillingness to engage, attacked one of his picquets, but were driven off with a loss of seven men, while on our side three fell. Hearing of Macan's situation, Gen. Nott despatched from Candahar a detachment to succour him, under Col. Wymer. When within two or three marches of their destination, the Ghilzies hastened from Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and made for the approaching troops. Capt. Macan immediately gave chase, with a portion of his force, but not coming up with them, nor being able to gain any intelligence of their movements, and suspecting a feint, and that perhaps the Ghilzies had returned by another route to surprise the garrison, he halted for the night. The Ghilzies came upon Col. Wymer's force on the 29th, about six o'clock in the evening, taking the sepoy by surprise, who nevertheless behaved extremely well. The conflict, which was severe, lasted till eleven, when the Ghilzies retired, leaving seventy dead on the field, and the number of the wounded is supposed to have been considerable. The loss on the side of the British amounted to only four killed and fifteen wounded. It does not appear that any of the European officers have suffered in the conflict. Lieut. J. Waterfield was struck by a spent ball, but not hurt; and Capt. Scott was rushed upon by a Ghilzie, who attempted to cut him down; a sepoy, however, bayoneted him. The Douranies, who have hitherto been at enmity with the Ghilzies, are said to have mingled with them in this affair. Col. Wymer marched the following morning for Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and came upon Capt. Macan, sadly annoyed that he had no part in the affair. A letter in the *Bombay Courier* says: "The Ghilzies immediately attacked our troops, who had formed in front: rushing down to the bayonets, they were repulsed, but again and again made the attempt in very gallant style. This failing, they tried the flank and turned it, but got well drubbed for their pains. They exhibited a most determined spirit, only exceeded by the truly loyal and gallant behaviour of the sepoy, who, when solicited by the Ghilzies to give up their charge, under promises of reward and protection, replied by discharges of musketry, as well as of abuse on all their female relations. Their bravery repulsed every attack, and at length drove the Ghilzies off the field. Col. Wymer's force was too small to pursue them, but it is to be hoped that they may fall in with the wing of the 16th, which left Ghuznee under Col. Mac-laren, who was in daily expectation of being joined by the 5th Light Cavalry. Macan's party did not even hear the firing, or a much more severe lesson would have been read to the Ghilzies; as it is, this little affair will keep them quiet for a time. Colonel Wymer's coolness and arrangements, when surprised, are said to have been admirable, and both officers and men behaved as gallantly as the Bengal infantry usually do."

In his detachment orders, dated Camp, Asseah Hazarah, 30th May, 1841, Lieut.-Col. Wymer expresses a very high sense of the steady and soldier-like conduct of the detachment, in the affair of the preceding evening, "who by their gallantry and good conduct, repulsed the repeated attacks on the convoy made by the united force of the Ghilzies—amounting, it is said, to 5,000 men, headed by their two most celebrated chiefs, Sultano Khan and the Gooroo, after three hours and a half of fighting. The desperate and continued attacks of the enemy, favoured by the nature of the ground, were repulsed by the small party of the troops appointed for the convoy's protection, consisting of two horse artillery guns under Lieut. Hawkins, a wing of the 1st Shah's cavalry under Capt. Leeson, a detachment of twenty-one men of the Bengal sappers and miners, and four companies 38th reg. N. I. The very scientific manner in which this small detachment was simultaneously assailed on both flanks and centre by their dense columns, consisting of horse and foot, called forth the most determined resistance from the mere handful of men opposed to them, and which was most conspicuously displayed in the complete discomfiture of the enemy—compelling them to withdraw their forces to a still more favourable point, from whence they poured forth a galling fire on their opponents under cover of ravines—they renewed their attacks as circumstances seemed to favour their designs, till at length

they finally withdrew on the frustration of all their well-concerted plans for the extermination of the little band opposed to them, which was employed in the very arduous duty of defending itself and the extensive convoy committed to its charge."

Letters from Cabul state that the country round about that city appears to be so infested with vagabonds, that it is perilous to move out beyond the line of sentries, who have even been fired at. With this exception, and the rumours of insurrections amongst the Ghilzies, Cabulistan is tranquil.

It has been determined to relieve, at the commencement of the cold season, all the native regiments in Afghanistan, which were among the original components of the army of the Indus.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that the pacification of Afghanistan has been followed by a revival of commercial enterprise. A caravan of fifty or sixty camels, laden with Manchester and Glasgow goods, crossed the Jumna, for the Ghuzni merchants, who accompanied them; and, soon after, a similar number of camels, with a corresponding load, started for the same destination. Another account says that caravans (caravans) are pouring into Ghuzni, and that no fewer than a thousand camels were at the time waiting for admission at the Cabul gate, laden with goods from Calcutta.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, June 3rd, publishes the following remarks from a correspondent: "Can any of the politicals state why every thing in this country has been risen 300 per cent. beyond what it was in the time of Dost Mahomed Khan? I will endeavour to explain the enigma. In the reign of Dost Mahomed, justice was tenfold cheaper than in the present unpropitious one. The extortions were not so numerous, and bribery was not allowed to exist, so that the Bunias were not so much in power and favour. In the present day, the venders of the necessaries of life may bribe the vizier, and sell their property at whatever price they please; conscience is no object with an Afghan or a Bunia—formerly there was a rule prohibiting those people from charging higher than a stipulated rate; but since Shah Shooja's accession, this law has been lost sight of, and the natives impose upon us to an extraordinary extent."

Full particulars have been received through the *Delhi Gazette* of the adventures of Capt. Broadfoot, and his convoy of ladies, whom he has succeeded in conveying safely to Peshawur, and thence to Cabul. The refractory Sikh troops made every effort in their power to obtain possession of the shah's seraglio, and also of the money which Capt. Broadfoot was reported to have with him, which was rumoured at twenty-five lakhs of rupees; but by skill and gallantry, the efforts of the refractory troops were defeated; and finally, the report of a reinforcement under Brigadier Shelton induced them to fly, and cross the Indus where they found it fordable.

The *Friend of India* has compiled a list of the political staff of Afghanistan, with the salaries of the thirty-three individuals, amounting to Rs. 42,240 per month, or upwards of £50,000 a year, for political agency alone. "If to this sum be added the allowances to Dost Mahomed and his family, the demand in the diplomatic and political department will be found to exceed a fifth of the entire revenues of Afghanistan. The sum is of course exclusive of the enormous charge of the large army maintained there, which must be furnished, in a great measure, with its supplies from this country. This necessarily swells the military expenses to an amount far exceeding the cost of an equal body of troops within our own boundaries. What the additional annual demand on the revenue of India may be for the whole civil and military establishments which we are obliged to keep up in Afghanistan, we have no means of accurately ascertaining; but it must be far greater than was contemplated when the expedition was undertaken. And these establishments, unfortunately, appear likely to be permanently necessary, for it is difficult to anticipate a time when it will be safe to withdraw our forces. If the full cost of this war in the first campaign, and the subsequent periodical 'oozing out' of money which it entails, were fully known in Europe, we are satisfied that no nation would envy us the possession of Afghanistan, and that Russia would consider herself well revenged for the disap-

pointment we have inflicted on her, by the vast expenditure of funds which her ambition has constrained us to incur."

The Punjab.—Greater commotion than ever at and near Lahore; people have been flocking in unusual numbers to the side of the river: all tell the same tale. Lahore is stated to be hemmed in by crowds of wretches intent on murder and rapine; the more concessions that are made to these ruffians by Shere Sing and those about him, the more blood-thirsty and insatiable they become.—*Englishman*, June 12.

Our communications from Lahore inform us, that Pertab Sing, son of the Shere, had proceeded to Cashmere, to instal a successor to the lately-murdered governor of that province. The prince's presence was necessary, as the Sikh troops quartered in the happy valley had declared their determination not to recognize any authority but that of Shere Sing or his son.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 19.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 23rd June, states that Shere Sing is anxious to have a subsidiary British force at Lahore, and that the Supreme Government have determined on supporting his authority in opposition to the wife of the deceased monarch.

Rajpootana.—The young Rajah of Keshen Ghur, near Ajmere, has demised very suddenly. His country, which has always been in a very unsettled state, will probably become still more so; but as he is said to leave no heirs, either direct or collateral, it is probable that the Government may annex his possessions to their territory, in which case the inhabitants may hope for greater security than they have lately enjoyed. From Joudhpore, the accounts are not of a very satisfactory nature; there has been some fighting between the disaffected thakoors and the rajah's troops, and further disputes are expected.—*Delhi Gaz.*, June 2.

Herat.—Letters published in the *Englishman* give a fearful account of the cruelties practised by the Vizier of Herat since the removal of Major Todd. He has sold one-fourth of the inhabitants, but is so weak in men and money, that nothing whatever is to be feared from him.

EXCERPTS.

On the 22nd June, 1840, administration to property of an intestate Mahomedan, without the limits of the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Court, was refused to the registrar of that Court by the presidency Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The judges (Messrs. D. C. Smyth and C. Tucker) said: "The case of *Bibi Muttra*, decided by the Supreme Court 22nd October, 1832, is in point. It was in that case distinctly held, that the Supreme Court had a general ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the limits of Calcutta, and was empowered by Act of Parliament to grant probates of wills and letters of administration in respect of the estate and effects of all persons dying *within* such prescribed jurisdiction; but *non constat* that letters of administration taken out by the applicant for any property within Calcutta is to extend over property of the same estate situated *without* the limits, and within districts and provinces governed by laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council for the civil government of the whole of the territories under the presidency of Fort William in Bengal. We are clearly of opinion, therefore, that over property situated *without* the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and belonging to natives who are not resident within Calcutta, no right by virtue of his office as registrar of the Supreme Court can vest in the applicant, so as to entitle him to administer to such estates."

In the same Court, on the 22nd April, 1841, in the case of an appeal from Burdwan, "*W. N. Hedger v. Maha Rani Kamal Kumari*," and *vice versa* (see last vol. p. 197), it was held that words otherwise actionable in themselves, as defamatory and libellous, are not so when used in a defence made by a party to the suit in a judicial proceeding. Messrs. D. C. Smyth and F. Lee Warner, the presiding judges, observed that the words complained of (charging Mr. Hedger with fraud, falsehood, conspiracy, and subornation of perjury), "as used by the defendant in her defence, against the appellant, in his capacity of agent to Maha Rani Basant Kumari, are not, in the opinion of the Court, actionable, and although the Maha Rani Kamal Kumari might have been fined for using the same by the magistrate, the appellant (Mr.

Hedger) cannot, in the judgment of this Court, recover any damages from the Maharani Kamal Kumari for having done so."

The American cotton planters, on their way through Allahabad, were shown specimens of Indian corn, recently introduced, and they pronounced them nearly, if not quite, equal to what is commonly met with in America.

A charge was preferred at the police office, by the parents of a Hindoo girl, apparently not more than twelve years old, that she was sold by her husband for Rs. 17.

"Calcutta is decidedly improving," observes the *Advertiser*; "the march of intellect is making most prodigious strides amongst us—the precociousness of talent, as regards performing a bit of Jack Sheppard, neatly and adroitly, by the present rising native generation, is astonishing. If picking pockets is allowed to be a satisfactory demonstration of intellectual reformation, we beg to congratulate the Lord Bishop on the circumstance of our having lost our 'wipe' while at Tulloh and Co.'s auction. Similar instances of a disregard to the principles of *mine* and *thine*, not unfrequently occur in our streets now, despite of the numerous sprinkling of missionaries in Calcutta."

A complete set of silver coins of the Mussulman kings of Bengal has been dug up by the side of the road at Howrah, by convicts at work there; the coins were presented to the Asiatic Society by the magistrate. The whole of their inscriptions have been translated by the moulvies of the Madrisa and Mr. Prinsep.

At a meeting of magistrates, held May 19th, a plan for lighting the town with gas was submitted. The works alone were to cost Rs. 2,26,900; and as the municipal chest is not very rich, the plan was laid on the shelf.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Tug Association, on the 20th May, the original deed having expired, it was resolved that the Association should continue for a further period of ten years; that instead of its operations being restricted to the Hooghly, it should be considered as a General Tug Association; and that the capital be augmented by one hundred shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Difficulties have occurred in effecting the scheme of the steam-ferry bridge, the expenses of which have so far exceeded all estimate, that it will require a further collection of Rs. 60,000 beyond the present subscriptions (if all be paid up) to complete the undertaking. The shareholders have determined to receive one of the two boats (or bridges) ordered from England, and to sell the other on account of the company.

Nine Mahomedan youths have made affidavits of allegiance, previous to their admission into the Medical College. The Mahomedans have hitherto shown far more reluctance than the Hindoos to accept of a medical education.

The Board of Revenue are procuring, by means of the collectors, detailed reports of the mineral products of the different districts, illustrated by specimens.

Dr. Tweedie, third member of the Medical Board, has formally protested against being placed on committee under a lieutenant-colonel; the Board have joined in the appeal, and the question is before the Governor-General in Council.

At the June meeting of the Asiatic Society, it was stated that a very interesting and important discovery had been made in certain soils brought from Cheduba by Capt. Halsted, of H. M. S. *Childers*. It was found, on examination by Mr. Piddington, that one of these soils was identically the same as that on which the Sea Island cotton of Georgia is produced. A report on it has been made to Government. Hitherto, it has been thought that the soil on which this cotton grows was unique, and could not be found anywhere else except America, thus giving that country a natural monopoly in the production of that cotton; we now know that it exists almost at our very doors. A cask of Sea Island cotton-seed has been sent to Ramree.

Hop plants are growing freely at Mussooree and Deyrah; but Dr. Falconer conceives that there is little or no prospect of a good hop crop being produced, in consequence of the periodical rains, which will interfere with the flowering or seed-setting season, on which the crop entirely depends. He is of opinion that hops could be grown of the best quality in many parts of Afghanistan; the conditions of soil and climate, in regard to heat and rain, are most favourably combined, and he

regards an experimental trial as meriting the favourable consideration of the Government.

The *Englishman*, July 14, thus speaks of the Juggernaut pilgrims:—"A private letter from Pooree informs us that the native pilgrims there are at present suffering very great privations, in consequence of the continued drought and a sudden rise in price of rice and other necessities of life. Though the number of pilgrims this year is not so numerous as that of any preceding year, yet the hardships to which they are subject, and the mortality that has occurred among them, are almost unprecedented. Since the dissolution of the connection of Government with the shrines of Juggernaut, the difficulties of a pilgrimage to the holy place are continually increasing, so that, in a few years, we presume, the temples and the idols will lose much of their charms. The numerous old shrines, once esteemed holy, have, since the Government ceased to interfere with their internal management, gradually fallen into a state of comparative disrepute, and those of Juggernaut must share the same fate."

An Act has passed the Legislative Council, prohibiting the importation of rum or rum shrub into India, in order to give the rum produced in it the advantage of the milder duty fixed by Act of Parliament.

The draft of an Act for a general Registration of Deeds, at all the Presidencies, has been read in the Legislative Council.

It is generally reported that the Revenue Survey Establishments, hitherto employed in the Upper Provinces, are shortly to undertake the survey of Behar and Bengal, not with any view of retaxing, but to measure the lands. The want of an accurate survey and proper appropriation of lands in many of the extensive districts of Bengal, has long been felt as a serious evil, which the poor cultivators of the soil strongly deprecate. The mischievous effects arising from such a state of things are obvious; they materially tend to retard the progressive development of the productive powers of the soil, and render the possession of property insecure and precarious. In the North-western Provinces, the Board of Revenue have, by judicious management, and local survey, satisfactorily adjusted the conflicting claims and indefinite tenures of the different parties interested in the soil.

The *Friend of India*, June 17, observes: "The tonnage of the *Malabhanga* was again sold yesterday at four rupees the cubic foot. Our inland steam navigation has proved entirely defective in the two main points which recommend the use of steam, *cheapness* and *speed*. Within the last six years, the expense has been increased in many instances two and three hundred per cent., while the length of the voyage, instead of being shortened, has been lengthened. It costs *three times* as much to send goods by steam to Allahabad, a distance of only 800 miles, as it does to send them 15,000 miles to England!

The Correspondence of the new Bengal Steam Fund with the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company is published in the papers of June 12. They have paid over to that Company £16,700 for shares and £510 in donations. There yet remain 44 individuals, the representatives of 144 shares, who have not as yet authorized the transfer of their shares.

The *Moulmein Chronicle* states, that the newly reported Coal field at Mergui has turned out to be a mine of iron and manganese.

Four thousand and ninety-two chests of opium were sold at the Exchange on the 28th June. The biddings fell somewhat short of those at the last sale, the average for Benares opium being Rs. 683, and for Behar, Rs. 660. The entire proceeds of the sale amounted to Rs. 27,66,620.

The Bengal Salt Company held a meeting on the 28th June. The operations of the present year have again proved a total failure; and it appeared by the report laid before the meeting that a change of system, and the additional expense of a steam engine, were necessary to afford any chance of the return for the outlay. Mr. Turton proposed that the association be broken up, the works sold, and whatever they yielded be distributed among the shareholders; this was agreed to.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter of the firing into two mer-

chantmen, by the *Queen* steamer, having Sir Gordon Bremer on board, going down the river. The secretary has represented the facts to the Governor-General, requesting that measures may be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil. The following are stated by him as the facts:—The merchantmen, *Susan Crisp* and *Patriot King*, on their way up the river, were twice fired into with ball cartridge from the steamer. The first ball, in the case of the *Susan Crisp*, passed over the poop, close to the captain, pilot, and man at the helm; and the second ball, a minute afterwards, entered the starboard quarter boat. The only cause which the master can assign for such treatment, is, that the colours were not flying at the time; he never for a moment suspecting that a steamer, having a pilot brig in tow, but which he mistook for a merchant vessel, had the naval commander-in-chief on board. The master was standing facing the steamer, with the signal halyards in his hands, for the purpose of hoisting the ensign, when the second shot was fired. In respect to the *Patriot King*, which was carrying all possible sail, to stem a strong ebb-tide, the first ball passed a short distance above the head of the master, who also had mistaken the pilot brig for a merchantman in tow of a steam tug, but who, on being advertised by his pilot that the Commodore was on board the steamer, hastened to hoist the British colours; but immediately the second ball was fired, whereupon, and observing that one of the large guns was being loaded, he lowered his top sails, concluding that to be what was wanted.

It is said that the capture of Chirgong brought to light that the rebel had been supported by the rajahs of Oorcha, Dutteah, and Lumteah, and that the people they sent were billeted by written orders on the Buneahs for rations, &c.; of these our party got possession, and every thing was brought to light. Chirgong was given up to three hours' plunder, and it is rumoured that some of the sepoys obtained a number of most valuable jewels. Cholera is raging fearfully all over Bundelkund.

Melancholy accounts of the presence of Cholera have been received from Ghazee-poor, where, it is said, the 2nd European Regiment has suffered to some extent from it. It is further said, that the approach of the disease from Calcutta has been accurately traced.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

The American cotton planters are about to vacate their location at Tinnevely, by order of government, and turn their steps towards Coimbatore, which hold forth promise of being more suitable to the projected improvements. The object of the home government now promises fulfilment in the most ample sense, for the revenue board, which was for a time slothful, has at length aroused itself; and the American cotton planters, who had begun to consider themselves prisoners of the state, in Palamcottah, are now once again free as their native air, and fast wending their way to Errode, the scene of their future labours. Government are not only earnest in the cause, but acting with great vigour and decision, creating, by various orders to departments, abundance of occupation on all sides. Capt. Hughes continues superintendent of the American planters, with whom he is on the best terms, and Mr. Fischer, of Salem, has also promised his valuable co-operation in carrying out the views of the court. His skill as a successful cotton planter, his perfect knowledge of the system of cultivation in use with the natives, his great experience and general ability, are well known. The American cotton seed sent from England, together with implements of husbandry necessary for the cultivation of 300 acres of land, on account of government, are being collected at Errode, about forty miles from Salem; and Mr. Fischer is also prepared to follow out the American system of tillage and culture on his own plantations.—*U. S. Gaz.*, June 25.

ARAB MARAUDERS.

Accounts from Bellary mention the descent of a body of Rohillas, or Arabs, upon the Company's territory, who crossed the frontier from the Nizam's country and plundered several villages along the line of the river. Two troops of the 5th Light Cavalry, each under a European officer, had been ordered to march against them.

The 6th Nizam's Infantry, one wing of the 4th resallah of irregular cavalry, and some guns, were under orders to proceed from Bolarum towards Muktul, where the force will be increased by the 4th regiment of infantry. The troops are to be under the command of Brigadier Tomkyna, but the resident, Gen. Frazer, accompanies the troops in a political capacity. The exact destination of the formidable force is not determined, nor does the intelligence upon which the movement is being made appear to be over and above certain. It is vaguely stated that 1,200 Arabs are collected in the Shorapoor district. There is a surmise that their intention is to rescue a jemadar and his party, who were lately taken prisoners at Nipanees by Major Vivian, and are now in confinement in Sattarab. Again, it is said that the intention is to make a foray into the Company's country and seize a small fort called Bumarry. Again, it is said that there are various bodies of Arabs moving about on and near the banks of the Kistnah. It appears that nearly all the Arabs have been collected from the Nizam's country, and not a few from Chundoo Loll's body-guard. Notice of their leaving the minister's service for other employ and better pay, has, we understand, of late frequently been reported to our authorities in that quarter, showing that the present outbreak has been for some time premeditated, and at the same time pointing out the serious evils which may occur from the service of these dangerous and unsettled men in any of the native states.—*Spectator*, June 23.

The Nizam's corps, which left Muktul to put down the insurgent Arabs on the frontier, has suffered dreadfully from cholera; up to the 19th ult. the men were dying fast of this disease.—*Ibid.*, July 3.

CONVERSION FROM HINDUISM.

Two young Hindus, aged 19 and 20, pupils at the General Assembly's Mission School, determined to embrace Christianity, and applied to the Rev. John Anderson, a missionary belonging to that mission, who, at their request, administered the rite of baptism on Sunday, the 20th of June. They had anticipated opposition from their parents, and, for some days previously, took up their residence in the school premises. Their parents being made acquainted with the circumstance, obtained a warrant to bring up the youths to the police-office, where the matter was investigated on the 21st. As the young men stated that their absence was not compulsory, and that they had no desire to return to their parents, and were of age to be free to act for themselves, the case was dismissed. The young men, on leaving the police office, to return with Mr. Anderson to the Institution, were forcibly seized by their parents and friends, and a disturbance took place in the compound, under the eye of the magistrates, who were obliged to interfere to prevent more serious consequences. The young men and Mr. Anderson, with some difficulty, got away from the fury of the friends of the two families.

EXCERPTA.

The *Madras Herald* complains of the nocturnal pranks of a set of desperadoes prowling about Madras, particularly the Poonamallee Road, Egmore, and the Adyar. Many robberies and attempts at robbery are committed, owing to the inefficient state of the Madras police.

A severe storm occurred on the 14th May, but the vessels in the roads put to sea, and little damage was sustained. The *Champion*, from Moulmein, with a detachment of the 40th N.I., encountered the gale two hundred miles from Madras, on the 17th.

The *Protestant Guardian* contains a narrative from the pen of the Rev. Henry Cot-

terill, chaplain of the Vepery district, of the conversion of Mr. J. Jordan, a zealous and influential Roman Catholic, to Protestantism, a short time previous to his death. The change, though founded on conviction, and serious study of the Scriptures, appears to have been not unconnected with secular considerations. When ill, and expecting death, he applied to a Roman Catholic clergyman, who refused him absolution unless he signed a codicil to his will, making his bishop guardian of his children, leaving him funds for their support and education in the Catholic faith, their mother being a Protestant. The dying man declined this, and thereupon resolved that his children should be educated in the principles of the Church of England.

In our last we mentioned the changes in the Cuddalore district, in reference to the recent unhappy outrage there. The times seem of late rife with "untoward" matters in the civil department. The recent suspension of one, and the removal to another district of a second civilian of high rank will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Then followed the very serious occurrences at Chettput; and we are informed on good authority, that at this moment a charge of the gravest description against the principal functionary of a district adjoining Chittoor is, on the complaint of a native, engaging the consideration of the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adawlut. We abstain from any details on this case for the present, and only allude to it at all, as tending to show, in connection with the others, that, to use the metaphor of the day, there seems somewhere in our civil polity a sad "screw loose."—*U. S. Gaz.*, June 4.

A letter from Bangalore, June 11, says:—"There was a grand tumasha in the bazar on the evening of the last full moon, amongst the Mussulman race, a sort of rejoicing, on the occasion of a wealthy man, of the Coomty or Shroff caste, having renounced Hindooism and become a convert to the tenets of the Prophet. The convert, seated on a charger, richly caparisoned with jewellery, &c., paraded through the Cantonment bazar, with blazing lights from torches, music of all sorts, and a body of dancing girls, followed by an immense concourse of spectators. Such an occurrence is rare; and while the timid Hindoos silently lament it, the followers of Mahomed loudly and boisterously exult at it."

Troops for the China service were taken up, the end of June, at Cannanore and the Presidency, consisting of the Rifle Company of the 36th, under Capt. W. H. Simpson, about 120 men for the Artillery and Sappers, and 200 dooley bearers.

In the Neilgherries, a royal tiger was seen at Katy. Messrs. Monkton, Garrett, and another brought in the royal brute after an exciting chase of two hours. He galloped over some open fields, pursued by the hunters on horseback, and ultimately taking cover in a large bush, was driven out by a bold dog-boy, who went behind him with a bugle, and astonished his nerves so much, that rushing out in full charge, he was brought down by a volley. A large porcupine was found in his stomach, the quills partly digested, but still very sharp and uncomfortable.

The bishop has been very unwell, and the ordination has, in consequence, been twice put off; but he is better, and is now at Ootacamund.

Bombay.

LAW.

On the 14th June, the Advocate-General moved the Supreme Court to commit the Rev. Michael Antoine de S. Luis Gonsagoo, Michael de Lima, and Miss Matilda Pereira, for a contempt of Court, in solemnizing a marriage, contrary to an order of the Supreme Court, between Michael de Lima, grandson of Sir M. de Lima de Souza, and Matilda, daughter of Jose Antoine Pereira, late of Bombay, merchant. The parties appeared in person. An attempt was made by their counsel (Mr. Campbell) to show that, on the cession of the island by the Government of Portugal, it was specially reserved to the Portuguese inhabitants that they should be governed by their own laws, and in this case the bans were twice published according to the Ro-

man Catholic canons, and the priest was bound to marry the parties, notwithstanding the parent of one of them, out of malice, obtained an injunction.

The Court (Sir H. Roper and Sir E. Perry), overruling the objection, discharged Mr. and Mrs. de Lima, on account of their youth and inexperience; but committed the priest, and also Mrs. Pereira, the mother of the lady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF MAJOR CLIBBORN AT NUFOOSK.

The following are the observations of the Bombay Government upon the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of Major Clibborn and his detachment:—

"Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1841.—With reference to the notification issued by this Government on the 24th December last, relating to the operations of the detachment under the command of Major Clibborn, when endeavouring to relieve the British out-post at Kahun, in August last, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the finding and revised finding of a court of inquiry assembled at Sukkur, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Major Clibborn and the detachment under his command, on the above occasion.

"The court of inquiry, of which Major-Gen. Brooks was president, and the officers named in the margin,* were members, assembled at Sukkur on the 10th November last, and after examination of such evidence as they deemed requisite, the Court, on the 20th of the same month, unanimously recorded their finding.†—On a careful consideration of the evidence recorded on the Court's proceedings, the Hon. the Governor in Council, for the reasons assigned in a letter to the Adjutant-General of the army, felt himself compelled to direct the Court to re-assemble, for the purpose of revising their proceedings, and to require them to state on what evidence, or on what information, the several conclusions they had arrived at were founded.

"In conformity with these instructions, the Court, with the exception of Lieut. Col. Wymer (who had immediately proceeded on detached service) re-assembled at Baug on the 4th February last, and revised their original finding.

"The Hon. the Governor in Council, having carefully considered the whole of the evidence adduced before the Court in support of their conclusions, deems it expedient to publish the following remarks.

"With respect to the positive declaration made by the Court in the original finding, that Major Clibborn, in his advance and choice of road to Kahun, placed an undue confidence in the guide, Meer Hussein, the Court, in their revised finding, state that it was not Meer Hussein, but another guide named Buchan Shaw, who was heard communicating with the enemy, and, without referring to any evidence, state, that they "were and still are under the impression that Major Clibborn was too easily led by his guides."—This qualified conclusion differs widely from the broad assertion made in the first instance by the Court, and which, as it strongly impugned Major Clibborn's prudence and judgment, ought not, in justice to that officer, to have been made, except on good and sufficient evidence. It is, however, apparent from the Court's proceedings, that Major Clibborn was well aware of Meer Hussein's character, and that officer has satisfactorily explained why, with this knowledge, when compelled by the dreadful sufferings of his men, after the action, to search for water at all hazards, he permitted this man, accompanied, however, by other persons whose interests were opposed to his, to lead the watering party. The Governor in Council, therefore, feels himself called on to state, that the Court's declaration, that 'Meer Hussein earnestly pressed the advance by Nufoosk'—that he 'was heard communicating with the enemy'—yet Major Clibborn allowed himself to be led into the toil,' is altogether unsupported by evidence.

"With reference to the Court's opinion, that Major Clibborn 'fell into the fatal but too common error of holding his enemy in contempt,' it now appears, from the

* Brigadier T. Vallance, K. H., H. M. 40th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Wymer, Bengal 30th Regt. N. I.; Major Parnell, Bombay 6th N. I.; Major Lloyd, Bombay Artillery; Capt. Hunt, Officiating Judge Advocate.

† See our Journal for February, vol. XXIV. p. 117.

revised finding, that this opinion is not founded on any evidence, but from the circumstance of Major Clibborn having endeavoured to force the pass of Nufosok, when, in the Court's opinion, there was no prospect of success. It may, however, be remarked, that Major Clibborn felt, and, as the result fully proved, justly felt, every confidence in his troops, although from obstacles apart from the prowess of the enemy, he was unable to carry into full effect the service on which he had been detached. To infer, however, from such failure, that Major Clibborn held his enemy in contempt, appears to the Governor in Council to be a conclusion not warranted either in reason or justice.

"With respect to the important, and as far as regards Major Clibborn, the highly condemnatory fact recorded in the Court's original finding, 'that Major Clibborn did not sufficiently reconnoitre in search of water, but trusted too much to the report of others; that there were trees and herbage within three hundred yards of his position, which in such a desolate region ought to have attracted his notice, and had he searched, it is now known that he would have found water on the spot,'—it appears from the explanation afforded in the revised finding, that this conclusion also was not the result of any evidence before the Court, but an inference drawn from the circumstance of water having been found on the spot about a month afterwards; and from 'a sketch of the ground made by Dr. Kirk, in which trees and green herbage are represented.' The Governor in Council deeply regrets to find that this Court, composed of five field officers of rank and experience, could, on such untenable grounds, have recorded as a positive fact, which was not the fact, that water actually existed, but that through Major Clibborn's culpable neglect it remained undiscovered, within three hundred yards of his position; and this regret is greatly enhanced by the fact that Major Clibborn, in a narrative which he submitted to the Court, states that he did send an officer with a company of sepoys in search of water, without success, except as respects the small supply which was found in the vicinity of his position, which speedily became exhausted. In justice to Major Clibborn, the Governor in Council deems it proper to publish a report which has been received from Lieut. Peacocke, the officer who was employed on the above occasion, confirmatory of Major Clibborn's statement.*

"In regard to the Court's opinion, that the route to Kahun by Deyrah offered fewer obstacles, and ought therefore to have been selected by Major Clibborn, in preference to that by the pass of Nufosok, it appears to the Hon. the Governor in Council, that in coming to this conclusion, the Court did not sufficiently consider the difficulties of the former route, and entirely lost sight of the fact, that this route is fifty miles longer, that it has two marches, nineteen and twenty miles each, without water, and that in a narrow gorge, a mile and a half in length, it offers equal if not superior advantages for defence, and that nothing is adduced on the Court's proceedings to show that the enemy might not with equal facility have assembled on this route. It moreover appears that the Court's opinion, in favour of the Deyrah route, was in part founded on 'careful drawings made by Dr. Kirk of the three passes and gorges which presented the chief obstructions to the advance of troops,' by the Nufosok route; but from the annexed declaration by this officer,† it is clear that

* "I do hereby declare that, on the morning of the 31st August last, I was sent by Major Clibborn with my company (a little under sixty strong) to protect a party of Bheelies and camp followers, who were going for water which had been discovered a little to the right of the Pass of Nufosok, and about a quarter of a mile from where the men were drawn up. On my arrival at the spot, I found there was a small pool of water at the bottom of a very deep and precipitous cleft in the rock. The descent was so abrupt, that had it not been for some occasional tufts of strong coarse grass, it would have been nearly impossible for any one to reach the water, and quite so for any body to return. As it was, it required great caution, and as only two or three could proceed at the same time, the supply was slow and scanty. Notwithstanding which, so small was the pool, that in about half an hour it was completely exhausted.—(Signed) E. Peacocke, Lieut. 1st Gr. Regt. N. I."

"Camp, Sukkur, January 14th, 1841."

† "I do hereby certify, that the sketches of the passes of Surtol and Nufosok, produced before the court of inquiry, of which Major Gen. Brooks was president, were taken by me on the advance of Major Clibborn's force, I not having previously passed that route.—(Signed) H. Kraus, Assistant Surgeon."

"Sukkur, 3rd January, 1841."

whatever value may attach to these drawings, they could in no way aid Major Clibborn's judgment in determining which of the two routes to follow, inasmuch as they were not prepared until after the advance on Nufoosk had actually taken place, a fact which ought to have been ascertained by the Court, since Dr. Kirk's evidence on other points appears on their proceedings.

"The Court, in their original finding, have observed, 'before Major Clibborn entered the hills, he received information from Capt. Brown that the Murrees were assembling in force at Nufoosk, and destroying the road.' In their revised finding, the Court have explained that they came to this conclusion, because the fact of the pass having been broken up and stockaded, was, to the certain knowledge of the Court, known at Hyderabad at the end of August, and therefore Major Clibborn should not have been ignorant of it. It does not appear from the proceedings from whence the Court's knowledge on the above point is derived, but from the annexed letter from the officer,* who in the first instance was declared to have furnished the information to Major Clibborn, it is clear, not only that no such information was furnished, but, on the contrary, that Major Clibborn was informed by Capt. Brown, in a letter dated only four days before his arrival at Nufoosk, that he (Capt. Brown) had heard that the road had not been destroyed, and that the Murrees had not assembled in any numbers for some days past, and that although he afterwards received information to the contrary, he had no means of further communication with Major Clibborn. In this instance also, the Court had it in their power to avoid making an erroneous statement to Major Clibborn's prejudice, inasmuch as Capt. Brown appeared as a witness before them.

"The Hon. the Governor in Council cannot allow to pass by without severe animadversion, the reflections made by the Court, in their original finding, on certain measures adopted by the Right Hon. Lord Keane, and which appear to him to be totally unconnected with the subject the Court was directed to investigate. The conduct of the Court, in presuming to express an opinion upon those measures, is viewed with decided disapprobation, and it must be obvious that Lord Keane, having left India in March, 1840, can in no way be held responsible for the result of military operations undertaken five months subsequent to his departure from this country.

"The Governor in Council is also of opinion, that the animadversions made by the Court on the conduct of the late Brigadier Stevenson, are unsupported by evidence, and that, as this officer was not responsible for the original occupation of the fort of Kahun, in a country strong and difficult of access, and remote from support and relief, or for the resolution which had been come to of relieving and not removing the garrison, the preliminary measures he had adopted, and which were arrested by his death, for this relief, are not fairly liable to censure, but were judicious with reference to the means at his disposal.

"In regard to the subsequent proceedings of his temporary successor, Major Forbes, the Governor in Council is unable at present to pass any opinion, further than that, before recording an unfavourable judgment on the conduct of a zealous and meritorious officer, the Court were in justice bound to require from him an explanation of his proceedings, but which they most unaccountably neglected to do, although Major Forbes was residing on the spot during the whole period the Court were assembled at Sukkur. In their comments also respecting the size of the convoy

* "Lehree, January 4th, 1841.—My dear Clibborn.—I perfectly recollect writing to either poor Raitt or yourself, on the 27th August, a small note from the fort, in which, as well as I recollect, I mentioned that 'I had just heard from a Cosid, that the Murrees had not destroyed the road up the Nufoosk pass; also that I had not seen the Murrees in any numbers for some days past, and likewise that I thought there would be plenty of water on the road up, as heavy rain had fallen round Kahun two days before.' On a reference to my note-book, I find heavy rain did fall on the 28th, also on the same date the following remark: 'a message from Dost Allie, Dodah Murree's brother, offering submission, &c.'—On the 28th, one day only after I had written you, I received information of the enemy's intention to oppose you—but had no means of informing you of this, as the Cosid on the 27th was the last I saw—and no money would induce a man to venture out on such errand. Regarding the water, I remember it fell so heavily, that I remarked to Erskine, I trusted it would not damage your convoy, by filling the nullas through which you were then marching.—Believe me yours very truly, (Signed) L. Brown."

entrusted to Major Clibborn, the Court omitted to take into consideration that it was intended to augment the garrison of Kahun, by substituting a somewhat stronger detachment for that under Capt. Brown, which was to be withdrawn, and the extent of carriage in consequence necessary to transport provisions for the relieving force.

"The Hon. the Governor in Council has remarked with much dissatisfaction the opinion offered by the Court in their revised finding, that such a Court 'has a right to draw inferences, and express an opinion upon what is known to the members to be facts arising from circumstances under investigation.' Were a principle of this nature to be once admitted, evidence produced before Courts similarly constituted, would, in many cases, as it has been permitted to do in the present instance, become secondary to vague reports and insinuations.

"On a final review of the whole of these proceedings, the Hon. the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in thus publicly recording his opinion, that Major Clibborn, and the officers and troops under his command, have well performed their duty to Government, and that they are fully entitled to his strong and unqualified acknowledgments, for their conspicuous gallantry and zealous devotion to the service, under circumstances of almost unparalleled difficulty and suffering, originating in causes beyond human control. On the other hand, it is with extreme pain and regret, that the Governor in Council feels himself called upon to condemn, in the strongest terms of reprehension, the unsatisfactory manner in which the Court, of which Major-Gen. Brooks was president, have throughout conducted this investigation, and the rash and erroneous conclusions recorded on their proceedings. The views taken by this Government of these proceedings, as now promulgated, have met the full concurrence and approbation of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, and that high authority cordially joins with this Government in the sense which it entertains, as above expressed, of the fortitude and gallantry of Major Clibborn, and of the officers and troops under his command, in the action of Nufoosk. The total want of accuracy, judgment, and discretion, which has been evinced by Major-Gen. Brooks throughout these proceedings, leaves to the Hon. the Governor in Council no other than the painful alternative of removing that officer from the responsible command of the Field Force in Upper Scinde, and in pursuance of this resolution, orders have been issued from the Military Department for the following arrangements being carried into immediate effect. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir John FitzGerald, K. C. B. to the command of the Field Force in Upper Scinde, *vice* Major-Gen. Brooks, removed. Major-Gen. Brooks will, on the receipt of this order, deliver over temporary charge of the Scinde Field Force, to Brigadier England, of H. M. 41st Regt. Brigadier Valiant, K. H. is directed to deliver over charge of his brigade to the next senior officer, and return to Bombay, and resume command of the garrison."

The following is the revised finding of the Court :—

"Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry re-assembled at Baugh, on the 4th day of February, 1841, pursuant to instructions received from the adjutant-general of the army. Present, the same members as before, with the exception of Col. Wymer, absent on command at Candahar.

"Read a letter from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, calling on the Court to state 'on what evidence or what information their conclusions on the several points noticed in their report are founded, but more especially on the following, which more particularly relate to Major Clibborn.'

"The Court proceed to answer the several questions contained in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, premising that a court of inquiry is differently constituted from a court-martial; the latter, having to pass sentence, as well as give an opinion, are bound to confine themselves strictly to the evidence that appears before them; but a court of inquiry, they consider, has a right to draw inferences and express an opinion upon what is known to the members to be facts arising from the circumstances under investigation.

"*Question 1st.*—'That Major Clibborn, in his advances and choice of road to Nufosak, placed any and undue confidence in Meer Hossein.'—*Reply.* As Major Clibborn advanced, he had occasion, in more instances than one, to doubt the fidelity of Meer Hossein. On the night of the 28th of August, the pickets opened a fire on Meer Hossein's people; one man was seized, who stated he was only bringing goats into camp by Meer Hossein's orders; on another occasion, it is stated, that some Beloochees commenced harassing the baggage, eight of whom were cut up by a party of the Poonah horse, and a goolam of Meer Hossein and a boy made prisoners. Circumstances of so suspicious a nature ought to have excited his attention; yet the Court are surprised to find that, although Major Clibborn was warned of this man's suspected fidelity, both by Mr. Postans and the guide Abdoola Kyherree, he is the man who was allowed to suggest and direct the watering party, and they therefore decidedly recorded their opinion that Major Clibborn did place undue confidence in him.

"*Question 2nd.* 'That he fell into the fatal but too common error of holding his enemy in contempt.'—*Answer.* Major Clibborn, in his statement, acknowledges the possibility of turning the pass, and upon such grounds the Court arrived at the conclusion, that at least the attempt should have been made, for in Major Clibborn's plan of attack the Court are unable to discover what prospect there was of success, while, on the other hand, in the event of a reverse, which should have been provided for, the cavalry, that might have been so useful as a reserve, were dismounted and thrown into a position that rendered it quite impossible for them to act in any capacity, being directed to form up as skirmishers on foot, and scale an ascent that, by Lieut. Lock's evidence, was quite impracticable, and when they could not even find a footing. The great natural strength of the position, independent of any artificial obstacles which it ought to have been evident to Major Clibborn the enemy would have prepared, together with what the Court consider positive information of the road being destroyed, in connection with the plan of attack which the Court have and still do condemn, together with Major Clibborn's admission, as recorded in his statement, that, on the 31st August, 'they (the Beloochees) informed us that several thousands of them were ready to oppose us on the morrow;' again, on the 31st, 'I was aware that the enemy were collected in strength in my front;' and again, on the same day, 'We observed, on the summit, crowds of the enemy shouting, flourishing their swords, and, further on, a pillar of smoke rising to give notice of our approach;' on these facts, the Court came to the conclusion that Major Clibborn did think too lightly of the enemy who were opposed to him, and felt that confidence in success that the occasion did not warrant.

"*Question 3rd.* 'That he did not sufficiently reconnoitre for water, but trusted too much to the report of others.' *Question 4th.* 'That there were trees and herbage within three hundred yards of his position, which, in such a desolate region, ought to have attracted his notice, and had he searched, it is now known he would have found water on the spot; that is to say, on the 31st August, 1840.'—*Answer.* The cold season in this country is the dry one, during which great inconvenience is experienced in many parts from want of water, which is almost entirely derived from the snow that falls in the higher ranges of hills; this begins to melt early in March, and by the end of that month, the whole of the springs and mountain-streams are in full vigour, and continue so until the cold season again comes round; the wet season commences in the middle of May, and terminates about the commencement of September, although rain sometimes falls until a later period. There is no regular monsoon, as in India, but the rain falls in heavy thunder-storms, that vary in duration from six hours to several days. Capt. Brown found water on the spot in abundance one month afterwards; this, moreover, is the spot on which the supply of water found there by Lieut. Clarke induced him to halt, in opposition to the advice of his guide, and where he and his detachment were cut up. Water was stated by Major Clibborn himself to have been found there by Capt. Brown, and again repeated by the latter officer in his evidence before the Court, though not recorded; it having

been distinctly admitted before by Major Clibborn; consequently, the Court considered they had a right to conclude that water was to be found at the end of August; as if, for example, water was known to exist on any spot on the esplanade in October, the Court would not conceive it necessary to call evidence to prove its existence in the end of August; and as it is a well-known fact, that the practice of concealing water is resorted to, on all occasions, as a means of defence, by the inhabitants of this country—an act in which they are proverbially expert—the Court are of opinion that, in a case of such vital importance, Major Clibborn should have carefully searched for water himself, instead of trusting to the report of others. The Court were immediately led to the opinion on this subject they at first recorded, from a sketch of the ground made by Dr. Kirk, which was forwarded to the Governor-General, in which trees and green herbage are represented as therein stated.

“*Question 5th.* ‘That the route to Kahun by Deyrah offered fewer obstacles to an advancing force than that by the pass of Nufoosk, and consequently that Major Clibborn ought to have preferred the former.’ *Question 6th.* ‘That information had reached Major Clibborn before he had entered the hills, that the Murrees were destroying the road leading by the pass to Nufoosk.’—*Answer.* The Court have concluded that Major Clibborn should have taken the route by Deyrah, for he was acquainted with the fact that the Murrees were in force in the pass of Nufoosk, and had destroyed the road; it is true that Capt. Brown, in his letter, only mentions his suspicions of their having done so, which from his position, shut up in Kahun, were the utmost he could say; but a little reflection should have convinced Major Clibborn how natural it was that such should be the case, for it was by this road our troops had gone to Kahun so successfully before, and therefore the one by which they would naturally look for his advance, and prepare accordingly. Major Clibborn should have attached greater importance to that information, and in his choice of roads considered that, by the Deyrah route, there was abundance of water and supplies within a mile and a half of the only material obstacle opposed to his passage, where he could have refreshed and made any preparation that might be necessary for forcing or turning the gorge; either of which might have been accomplished, in the opinion of the Court, judging from the drawing by Dr. Kirk that was laid before it, and admitted to be a just representation, while by this route the Murrees would have been less prepared with every preconceived plan of opposition or resistance. In addition to all this, the pass of Nufoosk was well known to be quite impracticable, till cleared and made by Lieut. Jacob; while the fact of its having been broken up and stockaded was, to the certain knowledge of the Court, known at Hyderabad at the end of August, and therefore Major Clibborn should not have been ignorant of it.

“*Question 7th.* That the same force destined ‘for the relief of Kahun by the late Brigadier Stevenson, might have been employed by Major Forbes.’—*Answer.* In a letter, dated the 8th August, Major Forbes states, that the arrangement of Brigadier Stevenson required considerable modification on account of the inefficiency of the commissariat. The Court have, therefore, recorded their opinion, that they considered the enormous convoy sent under Major Clibborn wholly unnecessary, as one half of it would have been sufficient to supply the garrison and followers with full rations for twelve months; and had its amount been reduced, the practicability of which was obvious, more than sufficient carriage would have been available for the equipment of the force originally destined for this service by Brigadier Stevenson.

“‘I am further directed to express the surprise and regret of the Governor in Council, that the Court have not recorded any opinion of the personal conduct of Major Clibborn, under the almost unparalleled trying circumstances in which he was placed, in his advance to and retreat from the pass of Nufoosk.’ When the Court expressed its high commendation of ‘the patient, enduring fortitude, and the determined gallantry of every individual of this brave but unfortunate detachment,’ Major Clibborn was, as a matter of course, included; but the Court considered they did their duty better to the Government by confining their remarks to the abstract merits of the several points of the question submitted for their investigation, rather than by

passing any comprehensive opinion, or sentence of praise or censure on the whole, conceiving that any such notice belonged rather to the prerogative of the convening authority, who, being in possession of other information than that belonging to the Court, could, from the evidence now brought forward, and the Court's simple opinion on detached facts, draw a more correct conclusion than the Court had it in its power to adduce. For these reasons, the Court refrained from expressing its opinion on Major Clibborn, beyond what is there recorded; but they consider it but justice to that officer now to state that, though they on cool deliberation may discover errors of judgment and other faults, they deem it but right to point out that they are by no means insensible to the dreadful physical disabilities under which that officer and his detachment laboured, and which they are of opinion are entitled to carry weight and consideration in passing any final comment or opinion on the whole. One point must be self-evident to the most casual observer—that Brigadier Stevenson, his successor, and their lieutenants, were all in their several capacities burdened with the performance of a duty without any sufficient means of carrying it on; each apparently was unwilling to declare that inability, or oppose the instructions received, however much they themselves may have been conscious of their own weakness; hence dangerous risks were encountered that should never have been hazarded, and however much the Court may censure the judgment of the individuals who incurred these risks, they do not blame the soldier on whom the danger devolved, and who, in his choice of alternatives, determined at all hazards to oppose it.

"With reference to the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of the Court's opinion, the Court did not deem it necessary to call any evidence beyond what appeared on the face of Major Clibborn's statement, as the facts were notorious to every one in Scinde; but as information is now called for, the Court annex the accompanying letter from Ross Bell, Esq., political agent,* which will be seen most fully to substantiate all that they have deposed to.

* "To Major-Gen. Brooks, commanding Scinde Field Force, and President of the Court of Inquiry. Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 3rd inst., and in reply to state, that on the 29th January, 1840, I had an interview with his Exc. Sir John Keane, for the purpose of arranging regarding the amount of force to be left in Upper Scinde: Major-Gen. Willshire, Brig. Stevenson, and Lieut. Col. McDonald, being present. I had previously discussed the subject with Major Gen. Willshire, who had agreed with me in considering it necessary that four regiments of N.I., along with strong details of artillery and irregular horse, should be left for the purpose of occupying the various posts in Upper Scinde and Cutchee. His Exc., after having fully discussed the subject, decided on leaving the 1st grenadiers, along with the 6th, 22nd, and 23rd regiments N.I., and strong details of artillery and irregular horse. I also brought to the notice of his Exc. the inefficient state of the commissariat department, which he decided should be remedied and placed on a proper footing without loss of time. On the 31st January, urgent business called me to Khyrpoor. I returned to Sukkur on the 6th February, and learned to my surprise that the 22nd regt. N.I. had some days previously been remanded to the presidency. No intimation of this was conveyed to me by his Exc. Sir John Keane, either previous or subsequent to the alteration made by him in the strength of the force left in this country. Both Sir John Keane and Major Gen. Willshire had sailed from Sukkur before I returned, and I discussed with Brig. Stevenson the expediency of requesting the Commander-in-Chief to rescind his order for the removal of the 22nd regt. N.I. We were both of opinion that the measure was a desirable one, but he expressed great unwillingness to interfere with an arrangement made by the Commander-in-Chief, and stated that, although the duty would be heavy, he considered the force under his command strong enough to provide for the posts which had been determined on in Scinde and Cutchee. On inquiring of Brig. Stevenson as to the state of the commissariat department, I learned with regret that no arrangements had been made by his Exc. Sir John Keane for rendering it efficient, and that it had been left in the same crippled state as it was during the previous season when the army advanced. Brig. Stevenson said that he would lay before the proper authority a detailed statement of his wants, and I am aware that he used every exertion to have them remedied.

"The occupation of Kahun had been decided on in the month of January by Major Gen. Willshire and myself. The last interview I had with Brig. Stevenson, who succeeded that officer in the command, was on the 7th Feb. 1840. We discussed the arrangements requisite with reference to the occupation of the various posts, and among others of Kahun. The principal difficulty contemplated was a deficiency of carriage. Brig. Stevenson considered that four companies of N.I., two guns, and a resalah of irregular horse, with six months' provisions, would suffice for the occupation of Kahun; and on parting from me, he stated that he would immediately proceed to Lheres and push on the detachment mentioned, along with the necessary supplies to Kahun. I am able to state that Brig. Stevenson lost no time in going to Lheres. Before his return, however, I was taken ill, and obliged to proceed on sick certificate to the Western Hills. I am unable, therefore, to state the circumstances which contributed to delay the advance of our detachment to Kahun, further than that it was owing to the inefficient state of the commissariat department. This also must have been the reason why Brig. Stevenson did not send

"The Court further feel it due to themselves to state, that although the letter from Officiating Secretary Major E. M. Willoughby to the adjutant-general of the army, of the 19th October, 1840, calls on them for their opinion of the military conduct of Major Clibborn and his detachment, the letters which accompanied it from the officiating secretary to the Government of India to the secretary to the Government of Bombay, as well as a copy of a letter to Ross Bell, Esq., also from the secretary to the Government of India, and which formed part of the instructions sent for their guidance, direct, that 'inquiries shall be carefully instituted in regard to all the circumstances connected with the disaster,' which attended the detachment under Major Clibborn, and Major Clibborn himself might very justly complain of the manner in which the Court had animadverted on his conduct, had no notice been taken of the arrangements made by Major Forbes, placing him in that position. For the same reason, the Court consider they could not, in justice to the latter officer, omit to point out what appeared to them errors in judgment in his predecessor, and this brought them to what they considered the remote, though direct and original cause.

"In paragraph 9, the Court have stated that this man, the guide Meer Hossein, was heard conversing with the enemy; this is an oversight in the names of the guides, as it was Buchan Shaw who was thus heard conversing with the enemy, and not Meer Hossein; the Court were and are still under the impression that Major Clibborn was too easily led by his guides to follow that road, but were in error in pointing out any one in particular; with this exception, the Court adheres in every respect to their former opinion."

STATE OF THE CITY.

We have seen most of the cities of British India, and we challenge the pointing out one native city, where the European residents do not amount even to half a dozen, whose streets are so cumbered with filth, whose atmosphere is so tainted with disease, whose odours offend the olfactory nerves, more than some of the streets within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the fort of Bombay. Calcutta is bad enough; Madras is worse; but, with six times the native inhabitants, Madras is a Belgrave Square compared with Bombay. We have frequently been disgusted, when crossing the Esplanade, to see a parcel of poor Hindus, washing their dhoties, and standing in a state of nudity at the wells, within ten yards of the public road; and the odoriferous smell issuing from the soil, more than ankle-deep, around the wells, must be very pleasant to the sensitive nasal organs of the nabobs and fair nabobesses, when taking their evening ride or drive! Had Sir Robert Grant made Artesian wells—had Mr. Farish established efficient regulations for cleansing the streets—had Sir James Carnac enlightened the natives, by lighting the highways and byways, they, indeed, would have left something obvious and useful to all, and it would not have needed the least surreptitious memorial to commemorate that such individuals had lived in respect and ruled with satisfaction in the island of Bombay. As the hot season has set in, and the monsoon near, disease is rapidly increasing; we therefore wish to impress these considerations more forcibly upon the public attention, in order to stimulate the public to diminish these nuisances; and at the same time to impress upon the authorities the necessity of watering, lighting, and cleansing Bombay. Foreign governments are a march a-head in their regard for the health and comfort of their colonial subjects. Pondicherry and Tranquebar are well worthy of imitation in respect of cleanliness and the efficiency of their police regulations. Who, in walking through the streets of these neat and interesting towns, will be saluted by

and so strong a party as was originally determined on. No communication was made to him by me, regarding the reduced strength of the detachment sent to Kahun, nor did I learn, until the month of June, that its march from Lheres had been delayed so long as the beginning of May, or that the necessary supplies for six months had not accompanied it. Capt. Brown, who commanded the detachment, will be able to explain the causes which delayed his advance till so late in the season. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the weakness of his detachment, deficiency of supplies, and the protracted halt at Poonjes, arose from a want of carriage and commissariat establishment. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed)—ROSS BELL, Political Agent, Upper Scinde."

"Political Agency, Upper Scinde, Camp, Lheres, 6th Feb. 1841."

a nasal harbinger, sensibly intimating that such a street is a Rue d'Aisance? Yet this appellation may in good truth be applied to many streets within one hundred miles of our office.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, June 4.

BADAMEE.

Political Department.—Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1841.—In giving publicity to the following extracts of a letter from Major N. Johnson, of the 26th Regt. Madras N. I., commanding a detachment lately sent to regain possession of the Fort of Badamee, in the Belgaum Zillah, from a body of insurgent Arabs, the Hon. the Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks to Major Johnson, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallant and soldier-like conduct, in conducting these operations, which terminated in the unconditional surrender of the garrison, on the 10th ultimo.

To Lieut. P. E. Warburton, Dep. Assist. Adj.-General, Southern Division of the Bombay Army.

"SIR,—I do myself the honour to report to you, for the information of the Major-General commanding the Southern Division of the army, that, on arriving before Badamee, on the morning of the 8th inst., I assumed command of the whole force, and having obtained from Capt. Woodfall all due information regarding the measures he had previous to my arrival taken, to prevent the escape of the garrison, I found no cause to direct any alteration in them. In the afternoon I proceeded with Capt. Burgoyne, commanding the artillery, who at my request officiated as engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the south wall of the pettah, and to examine the part that had been breached by Sir T. Munro in 1818. The old breach was found to have been built up, but not so strongly, but that, in Capt. Burgoyne's opinion, it might be re-opened by 9-pounders. The ditch was also discovered to have been partially filled up with rubbish. The enemy appeared on the walls and opened a fire during the reconnoissance, but without effect. During the morning, the Light Company of the 7th Regt. N. I. under Capt. Penny, aided by some irregulars, attacked, and in the most gallant manner drove in, an Arab piquet, which occupied the hill on the extreme northern point on which the fort of Runnamundal is built, thereby rendering the making the reconnoissance, to which I have alluded, more easy, as well as facilitating the throwing up a battery of 9-pounders, to breach the wall, the place selected for which would otherwise have been completely commanded from the hill.

"On the morning of the 9th, a battery was thrown up about 600 yards to the south and opposite to the old breach; the two 9-pounders and one 12-pound howitzer were placed in position, the two former to effect the breach, and the latter to enfilade the west face of the pettah wall; at the same time, two 8-inch mortars were placed in an enclosure, about 800 yards to the west of the pettah, to shell occasionally the side on which the breach was being made. The batteries opened about 11 A. M. and continued playing until past 2 P. M., when the breach was considered practicable; the probability of this having some time previously been reported to me, I ordered a storming party, consisting of 50 Europeans of H. M.'s 4th Regt. and 100 men of the 26th Regt. N. I., the whole under the command of Capt. Otter, to which such men of the artillery as could be spared, were, by Capt. Burgoyne, in his eager desire to share in every danger, and at the earnest request of his soldiers, together with the battery guard, consisting of 40 men of the 47th Regt. N. I., under the command of Lieut. Pollard, subsequently added. The whole advanced between 2 and 3 P. M., and mounted the breach. On arriving at the crest of it, they became exposed to a heavy fire from both the hill forts. Having reason to believe that the enemy, finding that the breach was becoming practicable, and despairing, in consequence, of holding the pettah, had retired to the forts, leaving the inhabitants to throw open the gates, regarding which nothing like certain intelligence had reached me, until after arrangements had been made for the assault, for even subsequently to my being informed that I might

enter them unopposed, and horses had been brought out, a gun was fired from the wall near the main gate, in the direction of my camp. The Grenadier company of the 7th Regt. N.I., under the command of Capt. Scotland, was ordered by me to be placed under cover opposite the gate, and on the advance of the storming party, to move on with caution towards it, and should he find it open, occupy it with a portion of his company, detaching another portion to co-operate with the storming party at the breach. Capt. Scotland, having however ascertained that the gates were open, advanced, and entered the pettah before the storming party moved on. A severe fire was kept up on both the attacking parties, immediately they entered the pettah. The position of the enemy in the upper fort was so strong and commanding, that the troops could hardly, without suffering severely, shew themselves. Simultaneous with the advance of the storming party, a sub-division from the picquet on the hill, on which the smaller fort is situated, was ordered by me to make a demonstration against it, with a view of attracting a portion of its fire, which had the desired effect; but I regret to say, that, in the advance, Capt. Penny, of the 7th Regt. N.I. was severely wounded, and a private of the same corps killed. Capt. Taylor, of the 47th Reg. N.I., was in command of the party, which consisted of details of the light companies of the 7th and 47th Regts. The pettah having been occupied, I directed, as the enemy had secured themselves in the upper forts, that operations should for that day cease.

"The next day, the enemy being divided, and confined to the two upper forts, it was resolved to open the mortar battery, on the smaller fort to the south, which is the more commanding of the two; at the same time the howitzer was carried up a steep ghaut to the south, to act upon the fort also. The mortar battery was accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the fort, and opened its fire about 11 A.M. The practice from it was so excellent, that the garrison, about 2 o'clock, called for terms, and about 5 P.M., together with that of the larger fort, surrendered themselves unconditionally. Darkness having come on before the whole were in our hands, and it being impossible to re-collect them during the night, the remainder were left in the forts, which were strictly guarded. The next morning I, in company with Mr. Bettington, the magistrate, proceeded to secure them, when all, as was then supposed (8 having been subsequently found who had secreted themselves) but four gave up their arms on their being demanded, but these, a part of the garrison of the smaller fort, positively for some time refused to do so, and it was only after long discussion, and so far yielding to them, as to be allowed to carry them as far as the camp, that they were induced to give them up, and even this was not effected until Mr. Bettington, at their request, had ascended the fort to re-assure them. These men are, I believe, Bedouins, and the only men of that tribe in the garrison.

"To the excellent practice from the mortar battery, 20 shells out of 28 having fallen into a fort of not more than 100 yards diameter, I attribute the early submission of the garrisons of both; for although from their statements it would appear that one man only out of 30 was wounded, yet they were so much harassed by the shells, that they despaired of holding out. To Capt. Burgoyne I consider myself under great obligations, both for his exertions in his own department, and as an engineer, the duties of whom he, at my request, most cheerfully undertook. I beg also to bring to the Major-General's notice the conduct of Capts. Scotland and Otter, who commanded the parties which assailed the pettah on the 9th instant; of Capt. Penny of the 7th Regt. N.I., who, with the light company of his regiment, drove in the Arab picquet on the morning of the 8th, and of Capt. Taylor of the 47th Regt. N.I., who commanded the party, which, at the time of the assault of the breach, advanced on the smaller fort from the picquet hill. The exertions of Capt. Bayley, officiating as staff officer, and Surgeon Pollock, the senior medical officer of the force, have been unremitting, and are deserving of my best thanks. From Mr. Bettington, both since my arrival here, and also on the march, I have received every aid that it was in his power to give: he and Mr. Davidson accompanied as volunteers the party which assaulted the breach,

"A portion of the money, taken by the Arabs from the Cutcherry, has been recovered.

"A return of casualties during the operation against the place, is herewith forwarded. The number of prisoners taken amounts to 105.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "N. JOHNSON, Major 26th Regt. N.I.,

"Commanding Field Detachment.

"Camp Badamee, 14th June, 1841."

Return of Casualties throughout the operations against the Pettah and Forts of Badamee by the Force under the Command of Major N. Johnson, 26th Regt. N.I. from the 30th of May to the 10th of June, 1841:—

Detachment Artillery Company, 1st Bat. Artill.—1 private severely, 1 dangerously (since dead); ditto H. M. 4th Regt. K. O.—1 corporal, 1 private severely; 1 sergeant, 2 privates slightly. Ditto 7th Regt. N.I.—2 privates killed; 1 private mortally (died the same day), 2 privates dangerously; 1 captain, 1 private severely. Ditto 26th ditto ditto.—1 havildar, 1 private slightly; 1 jemadar wounded slightly. Names of officers wounded—Bt. Capt. Penny, 7th Regt. N.I.; Jemedar Soobiah 26th Regt. N.I.: total, killed, 2 privates; wounded, 15.

N.B.—In addition to the above, 1 dooly bearer has been wounded slightly, and one horse of the Irregulars wounded by a cannon shot.

The Madras *United Service Gazette* contains some account of the property captured at Badamee, from which its value would appear to be about a lac of rupees.

ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

We have received by the steamer *Auckland* some particulars of the important mission of Capt. Harris and his party to Sooa, in Abyssinia. After providing a few requisites at Aden, they proceeded in prosecution of their journey on board the *Euphrates*, taking with them 13 artillerymen and 4 of the 6th Royals. Accounts have reached us of the flattering distinction with which the mission was received at Jedjooa. A better selection than Capt. Harris, and his able assistants, Capt. Graham of the Bheel Corps, Lieut. Horton and Dr. Kirk, could not, perhaps, have been made. It was high time that some steps should be adopted to counteract the intrigues of the French in that country. The English missionaries—the precursors of the present mission—were turned out of one part of Abyssinia by the French, and it appears that it was mainly brought about by the elder d'Abbadie. Retribution, however, would appear already to have overtaken him; and although no one can entirely justify Capt. Haines in refusing the d'Abbadies a passage in a public steamer, yet it is quite possible that he may have had instructions to throw obstacles in the way of his proceeding to Sooa. M. d'Abbadie is described in letters we have seen to be quite a Proteus—at one time a juggler, fortune-teller, magnetist, and necromancer; at another, a jesuistical zealot—at the same time a most entertaining companion. The d'Abbadies had sailed for Hodeida on their return to France.—*Bomb. Times*, June 12.

SIR H. POTTINGER AND SIR W. PARKER.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and Admiral Sir W. Parker arrived at Aden, on their way to China, on the 29th of June, and proceeded to Bombay the same day. Sir Henry purposed to set off for China in one of the Company's steam frigates as soon as practicable after reaching Bombay, and expected to reach China the first week in August. Sir W. Parker was much disappointed on finding that the *Endymion* frigate had left Aden for Bombay, as it was the Admiral's wish to have hoisted his flag on board her. The *Endymion* reached Aden in a leaky state, having struck on a reef in the Mozambique Channel; and Capt. Grey deemed it requisite to sail for Bombay, that the frigate might be docked and examined.—*Naval and Mil. Gaz.*

Sir Henry and the Admiral left Bombay in the H. C. steamer *Sesostris* on the 16th July.

SCINDE.

The intelligence to the 28th May, from Upper Scinde, may truly be said to be of a dismal nature. The insalubrity of the climate is most destructive to the troops, who are suffering dreadfully from the combined influences of sickness and want. The poor camels are dying by scores and dozens, and they seem to be regarded with the greatest apathy and indifference, while a little turpentine mixture, properly applied, might be the means of saving many. At Dadur, Kotra, and other places, sickness is raging dreadfully, so much so, that it is painful to behold such a sacrifice of health, and strength, and life, made for the preservation of our control over arid sands and barren rocks, and profitless fields of scanty and stunted production—over wretched villages with their lean dogs and famished inhabitants—over miserable forts—over wild and irreclaimable tribes and hordes, who delight in the freedom of the hill and the desert, whose chivalry consists in thieving, killing, and burning, and who laugh to scorn at the slavery, and toil, and degradation of industrious life. Mr. Ross Bell has resigned, and is to be succeeded, it is believed, by Major Outram, who is to have political charge of Upper and Lower Scinde.—*U. S. Gaz., June 26.*

We still continue to receive most distressing accounts of the sickness of our troops in Scinde. At Kotria, there are 176 of the 1st cavalry, and 400 infantry, artillery, pioneers, &c. The cavalry are *all* in hospital, and it has been necessary to place their treasure-chest and standards under the charge of the infantry quarter-guard for protection. Of the infantry, 290 are in hospital. At Shorak, there is a detachment of three companies, about 260 strong, and of this number, 164 are in hospital. Out of twenty officers at these two outposts, there are only two fit for duty. The officer of the artillery is sick, and there are scarcely sufficient men to serve a gun.—*Bombay Times, June 26.*

Sickness continues to prevail with unabated severity at Kotria, though no names are mentioned beyond those formerly given. The 2nd grenadiers had 450 out of 600 men in hospital, and eleven officers out of thirteen were off duty. They were somewhat less unhealthy at Dadur. It was said that Gen. Brooks and party had found the heat too overpowering to push on through Scinde immediately. Every thing was quiet and orderly both in Lower and Upper Scinde. The climate towards the mouths of the Indus was delightful.—*Ibid., July 7.*

A letter from Capt. Haldane, dated Quetta, 10th May, details a disaster which befel the detachment of Skinner's Horse serving in Scinde. Capt. H. states that he was left at Dadur, with orders to escort the battering train through the Bolan Pass, but this arrangement was subsequently altered by the arrival of orders for the train to remain at Sukkur. He had consequently to join his brigade (which had gone to Quetta), and with that view applied for commissariat cattle and provisions for the Bolan Pass, seven long marches over the bed of a nulla. Commissariat carriage could not be furnished; and he applied for camels to carry four days' provisions. He obtained twenty-eight camels, wretched animals, and started on the 23rd April, the men carrying what the camels could not. On the second march he lost two camels. The third day he had to march 22 miles over a terrible road, with no water for the last 13 miles. Of the camp followers, numbers fell for want of water, and would not come on, while eight of the camels died, leaving the *attah*, &c. on the road. Next evening he made a march of six miles, to Sir-i-Bolan, where he passed the night, intending to march to Dust-i-Budowlut (18 miles) in the morning; but finding all the party much fatigued, he gave them till the afternoon to recruit. It rained, and, on reaching the narrowest part of the pass (20 or 30 yards wide), having sent on 100 *suwars*, the camel men, and all the baggage, with instructions to keep close together, Capt. H. was bringing up the rear with about 80 horse, when, just as he entered the narrow pass and came to a turn, he saw a body of water, about a foot deep, rushing round another turn with tremendous force, and immediately after another wave full three feet higher. On the right and left there were no means of escape, the rocks being perpendicular; so they galloped back, just reaching an accessible place as the water was upon them. The stream now rolled past with awful velocity, and rapidly

increased to 10 feet in depth. Then came a dreadful scene; men, horses, camels, &c. were swept past, and dashed to pieces against projecting rocks, over which the water flew 20 feet high. No assistance could be afforded, for the stream ran faster than a horse could gallop. "I stood upon the bank," he says, "quite horror-struck, for I believed that every one ahead of us had perished. In a few moments the destruction was complete, and we felt like men cast upon a desert island, without a particle of food, wet to the skin, a cold cutting wind blowing on us, and no means, from the nature of the country, of ascertaining the extent of our loss; as, until the water went down, all communication with any of the party who might have been saved was completely cut off. About sunset the water had nearly subsided, and I then found how matters stood. The loss of life was 33 men and 101 animals. We passed a miserable night, and in the morning we pushed on to one of our outposts, 8 miles from Dusht-i-Budowlut. We trusted to recover some of the property in the morning before starting, but found very little; for such was the force of the stream, that the matchlocks belonging to the men drowned had the barrels broken in two, and some of the bodies were found by the dawk man at Beebee Narree, 20 miles below the spot where the accident occurred." The property lost is estimated at Rs. 12,000.

The following is an extract of a letter from Quetta, dated June 21st:—"Gen. Brooks and Brigadier Valiant are still here; they have deferred their departure till the weather gets cooler. Col. Stacey is still at Kelat: no one talks of the young khan coming in now, so our more than half a lac of rupees have been completely thrown away. Shah Niwaz is here with his brother, but it is not known what the views of government are as regards the murder of Kelat. The troops at Moostung have been suffering from sickness. The 23rd have marched to Kelat, and were to have reached that place on the 19th inst. The 42nd Bengal N. I. move *via* Moostung and Quetta to Candahar immediately. The Noosky troops came in two days ago. Several of the officers very ill with fever."

A letter, from Ferozepore dated June 21, states that numerous desertions were daily taking place from the infantry regiments, and one or two even from the 10th cavalry. "To such an extent have the sepoys been tampered with (for there is no doubt that such is the cause of the desertions), that one of the commandants has brought the matter to the notice of the political assistant, and the whole is under investigation. Many, indeed most, of the men, have been traced to Lahore, and, it is said, that a rich Sikh has lately arrived and taken up his quarters in the city of Ferozepore, without any ostensible pursuit."

EXCERPTA.

The balance sheet of the Bank of Bombay, to 30th June, 1841, shews an amount of net profits for the half-year, after paying all current expenses, of Rs. 1,18,468. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared.

The registrar of the Supreme Court has been making application in various quarters for information respecting funds belonging to parties deceased within the jurisdiction of the Court. The Advocate-General, whose opinion has been taken, states that the Ecclesiastical Registrar, as such, has no power to compel a party to give such information.

Accounts from Aden of the 8th July state, that the Arabs had stopped the usual supplies of provisions, and had murdered the military interpreter under the guns, as well as five natives, and it was expected they would shortly make another general attack.

At the Criminal Sessions, the captain of a Scotch merchant ship, which left Greenock last November, was tried for the murder of a half-witted Irish sailor, named Carey, upon whom the most unheard-of outrages were perpetrated: he died from ill treatment. The jury found the captain guilty of the assaults, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

A letter has just been received from Brigadier Joaquim Pereira Marinho, ex-Governor-General of Mozambique, stating that he left that place, in charge of seven large slavers from Bombay, where he intended to hand them over to the authorities, for transmission to Europe. Bad weather obliged him to put into Goa, where the vessels were immediately seized by order of the Governor, and a guard of Caçadores placed over Gen. Joaquim, and all communication between him and the natives prevented. He was subsequently, with his secretary and two attendants, escorted by a military guard to the Goa frontier, and having been told privately, that it was likely he would be assassinated, the General has applied to the authorities here for protection.—*Gaz. July 6.*

Ceylon.

We are very sorry to announce, from information received from Trincomalie, that the Cholera has been making great ravages among the troops in garrison there.—*Ceylon Herald, June 4.*

The *Colombo Observer*, June 10, states the result of an experiment to ascertain whether Kyan's patent (to preserve timber by means of a solution of corrosive sublimate) would protect wood from the all-devouring white ants. Several pieces of deal, prepared and not prepared, were buried in a place infested with these insects, and so as likewise to be exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. At the end of a twelvemonth, they were taken up, when those which had been prepared appeared just as they were when put down, not touched by insects, exhibiting no sign of decay, not even discoloration, and of unimpaired strength; whereas of those that were not prepared, some had disappeared altogether, others were almost completely destroyed, and what remained were quite rotten.

Penang.

At the first sessions for the present year, holden on the 10th May, before Sir William Norris, recorder, and Mr. Salmond, resident councillor, the former, in charging the grand jury, said, he would first mention a circumstance which had just been brought to his notice, viz. the introduction of the name of a native merchant, Mahomed Noordin, into the list of grand jurors. This was the first instance of the kind, he believed, in Penang, and he thought it right to notice it for two reasons; first, that, as there were several other native merchants of equal respectability with the individual in question, the solitary selection appeared invidious to others; and secondly, that there was no real necessity for having recourse to the natives at all, the number of European gentlemen available for the purpose, and whose superior qualifications were undeniable, being amply sufficient here, as well as at Singapore. At Malacca, where the case was different, native gentlemen had been introduced from necessity; and he had no doubt that here, as well as there, they would be found to discharge their duty faithfully; but, until a necessity existed for calling in their assistance, he thought it should be dispensed with, at least without the previous sanction of the Court.

At the close of his remarks on the cases, the recorder said he might be allowed, in reference to the piracy questions which had come before the grand jury at the last sessions, to make a few passing observations, considering the extraordinary interest which the case of Tuanku Mahomed Saad had elsewhere excited. They might have observed in some of the Calcutta journals an anonymous attack upon himself, in which, among other things, he was pretty plainly charged with partiality, corruption, and perversion of the truth; with selecting a weak case in preference to a strong one; and that, too, out of friendship for the accused, a man with whom he had never exchanged a word, and whom he had never even seen before. All judges, who did their duty, must be prepared for abuse from one side or another, since it was impossible to please all parties; but he had scarcely looked for an attack like the one in

question. It could not be necessary to explain to the grand jurors, that the charge was as silly as it was unfounded—perhaps the grand jurors themselves might be thought partial for having thrown out the bill in one of the supposed strong cases. He merely alluded to the letter for the purpose of intimating to the writer, whoever he was (no resident in the straits it was to be hoped), that he feared him not; in that, as in all cases, he courted inquiry, and was prepared to give every explanation that might be required by those who were entitled to ask for it.

Considerable additions towards the cultivation of sugar, in the rich and fertile district of Bukit Tamboon, in Province Wellesley, have been commenced upon by an enterprising French gentleman, M. Donnadiou, who has already arranged for clearing a very large tract of land, and intends to extend it ultimately to 5,000 orlongs, or about 7,000 acres. The undertaking, of course, will involve considerable immediate outlays, for which it is understood M. Donnadiou has already provided, and he intends, instantly after his return from the Mauritius, in the brig *Patriot*, now in this harbour, to spare no expense in carrying into effect the objects of his speculation, in which he is proceeding with an enterprise, spirit, and liberality that ought to ensure and secure to him the utmost success.—*Gaz.*, May 8.

The *Gazette*, of April 10, states that, on the arrival of the brig *Frenk* (with 45 convicts, who, on their passage from Bombay to the straits, murdered the master, mate, and part of the crew, in the Surat passage) in the harbour of Acheen, the rajah, learning the fact, seized the vessel, confined the convicts, and sent notice immediately to this government,—conduct which does the rajah great credit.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The intelligence from this colony contains no feature of the slightest interest.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The *Sea-Horse*, of 300-horse power, the first of the four powerful steamers sent out from England to navigate the Tasmanian waters, arrived on the 10th of April in the Derwent, and excited universal interest.

The *Erebus* and *Terror*, southern discovery ships, had arrived at Hobart Town. They have been further to the southward than any former expedition, sailing over the continent recently discovered by the Americans. The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Hobart Town, dated the 17th of April, 1841:—"By the last list you will have perceived the return to this port of H.M. ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, Capts. Ross and Crozier. Nothing official has as yet transpired here; but it is generally understood that the expedition has been very successful, and that these British ships proceeded eleven degrees lower south than the *Astrolabe* and *Zélé*, and four degrees more than any other vessel has ever yet reached; that they were enabled to fix the exact position of the south magnetic pole at about one hundred miles distant thence; and that some extraordinary mistake appears to have affected the calculation of the Americans who approached these regions." The *Erebus* and *Terror* entered the main part of the ice, on their voyage of discovery towards the South Pole, on the 5th of January last, being then in latitude $66^{\circ} 45' S.$, and longitude $174^{\circ} 13' E.$ On the 10th of the same month, they descried land in lat. $71^{\circ} 56' S.$, long. $171^{\circ} 17' E.$; and coming up to it on the 12th of January, they took possession of it in the name of her Majesty. This land extends south to 79° . Proceeding onwards, a large volcano, emitting dense clouds of smoke, was observed on the 28th of January, in lat. $77^{\circ} 31' S.$, long. $167^{\circ} 30' E.$ On the 2d of February they reached to the utmost extent of their voyage, viz. lat. $78^{\circ} 4' S.$, and long. $178^{\circ} 19' W.$, and were here stopped by icebergs 150 feet high, and by fields of ice which were traced as extending 300 miles to the eastward. The expedition pene-

trated about four degrees farther south than the American or French discovery vessels; and although in the course of the voyage it was enabled to verify the correctness of many of the spots laid down in the charts of the former, they also discovered one singular error, namely, the existence of water over a large space described as land, and which the *Erebus* and *Terror* actually sailed over for a very considerable distance, leaving the land 300 miles from the latitude laid down in the American chart. It is said that the sea in this direction abounds in seals and sperm whales. Not a single casualty occurred among the crews, and the vessels reached Hobart Town in safety, where they will remain till the season arrives for further operations. The result of the attempt already made has been highly satisfactory, the vessels having got within what was supposed by the indication of the needle to be 100 miles of the magnetic pole."

The Lieut.-Governor had communicated to the Canadian prisoners a despatch from the Secretary of State, in answer to a recommendation for a mitigation of their sentences. They would receive tickets of leave in February, two years from the time of their being landed.

PORT PHILLIP.

The Port Phillip papers of the 8th of April are destitute of news. Provisions were plentiful. A farm of 824 acres of land, situated on the river Plenty, twenty-three miles from Melbourne, together with 800 head of cattle, were disposed of by private contract for £10,000.

The new settlement of Australind is situate on the western coast of Australia, about eighty miles south of Swan River, and immediately to the northward of Geographers' Bay; the latitude of the anchorage at Port Leschenault is 33° 18' S. At this place is an inlet or backwater, running to the northward, parallel with the coast (from which it is separated by a narrow slip of land) for about ten miles, on the eastern shore of which, and about six miles from its mouth, the chief town or settlement, to be called "Australind," is to be established. The *Parkfield* had arrived out with emigrants at Port Leschenault, on the 18th March, all well. The projected settlement at Port Grey had been abandoned. Sir James Stirling's observations on the safety of the anchorage off the mouth of Leschenault inlet are said to be not altogether borne out, for in July last, two American whalers were wrecked at Port Leschenault, and another not far from that place; but, according to all accounts, such a hurricane as then prevailed had never before been experienced on that coast.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Tiechelman, a Wesleyan missionary at Adelaide, has made a long report upon the aborigines of South Australia. Having fully acquired their language, the missionaries have been able to obtain some information respecting their notions of cosmogony and religion:—"Of the origin of this country and the surrounding hemisphere," he says, "their opinions are still unknown. Of the celestial bodies, however, they say that they were formerly living upon earth, partly as animals, partly as human beings. The moon, whom they consider as a male, the sun as his wife, first began to ascend to the sky, and persuaded all the other stars to follow him, that he might have companions; and as the animal world is living here below, thus they believe the celestial bodies are living on their hemisphere, performing the same business. Of the exaltation of almost each star, they tell a history; and so of the formation and habits of the animal world here. For instance, the lark and the whale, when man, were fighting with each other; the lark wounded the whale twice by his spear in the neck; the whale, finding himself painfully wounded, escaped into the sea, and transformed himself into a monster, blowing till this moment water through these wounds, which never heal. Their own origin they ascribe to a kind of lizard, which separated the sexes, but made the female sex inferior—therefore the slavish state in which they are kept. Whether this lizard has been a man before or not, cannot be stated with certainty. Since they now believe that their origin comes from the inviolable world, and

that they are closely connected with and depending upon it, it is therefore alone from this side where they expect good or evil. They believe, however, that their doctors or sorcerers are not only able to counteract the influence of these things, but even to govern them; therefore they have amongst them those of whom they say that they can produce thunder, hailstones, rain, and so on, who can fascinate or bewitch, and transform themselves into any shape. Regarding their soul or spirit, they seem to believe the existence of it after death, for when an adult has died, they put him upon a bier, carry him about upon former encampments, and hold an inquest, asking the deceased whether somebody in the night has killed him with a wooden dagger, the wound of which instrument is, however, believed to be invisible. They could not observe this ceremony, did they not believe that the soul continues after death to exist, and that connected with the corpse. But when they saw the first Europeans, they looked upon them as their ancestors risen from death, who had changed their colour and acquired all the technical abilities which they saw amongst them. They thought, however, that they merely wished to see their native country once more, and would then return back again. This first idea which the natives entertained of the Europeans is the reason why they call them *pinde megu*, that is—man of the grave." The children make some little progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but all attempts to induce the adults to labour, or to receive religious instruction, are unavailing. Mr. Tiechelman says:—"With the adults we began to speak as we were enabled in the language, and it has been made an experiment to assemble them on a Sabbath day. Several times they came for curiosity; several times they have been, as it were, pulled into the school-house; but at last we could merely get the children, and now and then an adult. I recollect an instance, when one evening we visited them, two natives said, 'The Europeans say, what those tell you of Jehovah is a story; do not believe it.' We replied, 'Well, they may perhaps have told you so; but they are as wicked as you, and will have to expect the same judgment; if you will not believe nor obey, Jehovah will certainly throw you into hell.' The oldest, taking his spear and laughing, said, 'I am very strong; I will speare Jehovah.'"

New Zealand.

The accounts from the settlements on New Zealand are very conflicting. Persons arriving from thence at Sydney and Hobart Town (according to the papers of these towns) give very unfavourable accounts of the prospects of the settlers generally. One person says, that he expects, in a very few months, the greater number of the colonists will have left for Van Diemen's Land and Sydney. On the other hand, we have been favoured (through Mr. Dillon Bell, the secretary of the New Zealand Company) with a copy of a letter from Col. Wakefield to a relative in India, dated Wellington, Port Nicholson, 22nd December, wherein he states, "that no settlement ever went a-head so fast as this has done. In fifteen months, we have a population of 2,000 English and 800 natives, all on the most friendly terms, not one serious quarrel having occurred during the time; one magistrate and thirty soldiers are our only government; a large town has sprung up. Every commodity and most luxuries are found here at reasonable prices, and the necessaries of life are cheaper here than in England. We have always ten or twelve vessels lying in the harbour, and every body seems to be making money. There has not occurred one death of an adult from natural causes since we landed, and only two or three infants—a few drowned by accidents have been the only thing like casualties. Nothing, I assure you, can exceed the salubrity of the climate." As a counterpart to this statement, we have had advices from persons whose veracity we can rely upon, who purchased land and went to Port Nicholson as settlers, and they give a very different description of the place, stating that the land they had purchased had not been set out, and that it was their intention, at a heavy sacrifice, to return.

From New Zealand papers, we extract the following items:—

It appears the reports respecting the scarcity of provisions were correct, and that the colony has been visited by cholera.

The progress of agriculture is considerable, and the wheat, barley, and oats produced, good in quality and abundant in quantity. Valuable discoveries of good land have been made in various places, especially by the New Zealand Company. It appears that the natives are too indolent to be very useful servants on land, but make tolerable good whalers and seamen.

A public meeting has been held to form a company for the purpose of preparing flax and hemp for the British market, of which inexhaustible quantities are growing throughout the marsh land of the colony.

Some squabbling, occasioned by the pride of rank, appears to be disturbing the community.

The work of settlement is proceeding satisfactorily in the Straits. Wanganui may be considered to be established; several enterprising settlers have commenced planting, cutting timber, and curing provisions.

The latest New Zealand papers are of the 24th of April; they refer with some dissatisfaction to the apathy exhibited by the representative of her Majesty with respect to Port Nicholson, and the settlements already made are not so prosperous as interested parties would make us believe. The emigrants who had arrived out there were not located with any advantage, and in some of the papers it is said that Governor Hobson had taken the best of the mechanics for his own employment. At Wanganui, the settlers had relapsed into habits of idleness and debauchery to such an extent, that the appointment of magistrates was thought necessary to repress it, since it offered a bad example to the natives, who had already commenced a system of depredation upon the shopkeepers and the gardens of the settlers. It was reported that good coal had been discovered at Evans's Bay, which would, it is said, be of the utmost consequence to Port Nicholson, for the discovery would make that place the head-quarters for steam-navigation between New Zealand and Sydney, and the latter and the numerous islands to the west of New Zealand. Flour was £30 to £35 per ton; beef, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; butter (Irish), 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.; ditto, fresh, 5s. per lb.; cheese, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.; candles, 10d. to 3s. per lb.; fowls, 10s. to 18s. per pair; eggs, 6s. per dozen; and ducks, 5s. per pair. The wages were as follows:—Mechanics, £2. 14s. to £3. 6s. per week; labourers, £1. 10s. to £2. 2s. These rates are by no means commensurate with the prices of provisions.

Cape of Good Hope.

Complaints are made in the papers of the increase of duty upon Cape wines in New South Wales, from 5 to 15 per cent., which, with the falling off of the export to England, threatens ruin to the wine-farmer and wine-merchant.

Agriculture is said to be suffering severely and retrograding for want of hands. Measures have been proposed for the introduction of free labourers, but the funds fail, and the order in Council respecting contracts of servitude, made with persons beyond the colony, is a drawback against such immigration. Again, opinions differ much as to the class of persons to be introduced into the colony as labourers or servants. Some are against the further importation of blacks, others against European servants. A plan was in progress for raising a fund for the introduction of juvenile emigrants, through the Juvenile Emigrant Society in England.

The *Zuid Afrikaan*, May 23, says:—"The emancipated slaves have, to a very great extent, given themselves over to a life of indolence and wandering, which seriously affects agricultural pursuits. The corn or wine farmer, who to-day works on his field or in his vineyard with nineteen labourers, is in no way certain that he will have them again to-morrow. Indeed, cases have come to our knowledge of the whole number of labourers having left the farmer of a sudden, in the midst of his work, for no cause whatever, and going away '*zoo maar*.' The case is still worse with the female portion: they refuse to enter into any service. The husband engages himself

alone, stipulating free lodging for his wife. The *cara sposa* does, consequently, nothing, and lives upon the earnings of the husband. It is, therefore, in no way remarkable for those who travel in the country to find the farmer's wife and his daughters working hard, whilst the emancipated damsels indolently look on, enjoying all the delights of an 'easy and quiet' country life. In town—perhaps to some extent, also, in large villages—this evil does not exist in the same degree. They mostly engage for day service only."

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 27th of May, the Governor laid before it an extract of a letter from the Lords of the Treasury, dated 29th December, containing a direction to withdraw and cancel the Cape paper money, or substitute in lieu thereof debentures bearing interest, as to the Council shall appear most expedient for reducing the amount of Government paper money in circulation. The effect of this measure upon the quantity of the circulating medium was expected to be injurious, inasmuch as the coin in the colony amounted to only £300,000, of which £120,000 would go to redeem the paper money in the hands of the commissariat department.

On the frontier, matters were pretty quiet. At Albany, among the latest local improvements, were the establishment of a public library, and a steam-navigation company. The power of steam, applied to the navigation of the coast, had been tried and was found to answer admirably.

Indications of a spring of fresh water having been recently observed on the Schaaepen Island—a place of general resort, and situate at the entrance of Saldanha Bay—on tracing these up, it appeared that the fountain had evidently been discovered many years ago, but carefully concealed; and in working to its source, it was found that it had been purposely sealed by masonry with cement, and its course carried through a channel into the sea, eleven feet below low-water mark, evidently with the intention of hiding its existence. The supply from this spring, now released, is said to be most copious, and equal in purity to that of Cape Town, to which the Portuguese discoverers gave the significant and well-deserved name of Rio Dulce. The re-discovery of this buried treasure seems to have excited a spirit of inquiry, and a few days back, on the dam at the residency being cleared out, two new springs were found of good water, one of which discharges ten gallons a minute, or 144,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. No doubt, more water will soon be discovered, and this splendid harbour, consigned so long to uselessness, will take up its rank as a grand naval station, for which nature intended it. Fears have already been uttered that it may injure Table Bay, short-sighted people forgetting that "the more ports the more trade." A search has been made through the colonial archives for some record of the causes which led to the obliteration of the spring on Schaaepen Island, but the indefatigable Mr. Moodie can find nothing of the kind. The motive, however, no doubt, was to prevent foreign vessels visiting the port, which might have led to occupation, an event which the jealousy of the old Dutch India Company would not have allowed to be consummated.—*Graham's Town Journal*.

Accounts from Natal state that the emigrant farmers had evacuated the port, under an impression that it would be taken possession of by the British Government. It is still affirmed that a large and influential body of the emigrants are most anxious for the extension to that country of British rule, and that they are quite ready to co-operate in any measure which may lead to so desirable a result. The emigrants strenuously exculpate themselves from the charge of having made a wanton attack upon N'Capai, or with having at any time meditated an attack upon the Amaponda chief, Faku. Letters from the American missionaries seem to confirm them in this disclaimer. These state that, before the farmers marched against N'Capai, they had been plundered of 1,000 head of cattle, and that the depredators, if not actually N'Capai's people, were natives living in that direction, and with whom there is reason to suppose he or his people were in collusion. They further state, that no design was entertained of attacking Faku, but that, on the contrary, he was instrumental in inducing them to march as they did upon his neighbour N'Capai. The detachment of British troops on the Umsinvoobo were in good health and spirits.

Messengers had been despatched from thence to Natal, and who returned with information to the effect we have stated. N'Capai had visited the camp, with a retinue of about 100 followers. He seems thankful for the protection afforded him, disposed to lay aside his predatory habits, to live in peace, and to cultivate a good understanding with those around him.—*Zuid Af., May 14.*

One of the Natal emigrants (an Englishman, named Toohey), arrived here, represents himself as having escaped from the custody of the Dutch farmers, by whom he had been arrested on the arrival of the *Phlegethon* steamer in Port Natal. He has made various representations to the Lieut.-Governor on the subject of the emigrants, and has offered to return with an official message. It seems, however, that he has not met with all that attention from the Lieut.-Governor to which he considered himself entitled, and the consequence is, that on being dismissed rather abruptly by his honour a few days ago, he was induced, on reaching the passage, to give utterance to some threatening expressions, and to display the hilt of a dirk, which he carried in his side pocket. He was immediately taken into custody, but has been since liberated on bail.—*Graham's Town Jour., April 6.*

China.

We have at length received intelligence from China, which reaches to the 20th of May. Nothing decisive, however, has taken place, affairs remaining essentially in the same state as described so long back as in our journal for June.

On the 16th April, Capt. Elliot issued a "Circular," addressed to her Majesty's subjects, stating that a satisfactory communication had been received from commissioner Yang, declaratory of the faithful intentions of his newly arrived colleagues concerning the arrangement concluded on the 20th March, and that the Kwangchow-foo having also issued a proclamation to reassure the trading people, the plenipotentiary had, for a like reason (with the concurrence of the government), made public a notice, under his own seal, setting forth that, "learning that the industrious people of Canton are disturbed by constant rumours of secret warlike preparations against this town and province upon the side of the British forces, clearly declares to all the people that these reports are false and mischievous;" that "the commissioner Yang and the high officers of the province, acting with good faith and wisdom, have now opened the trade, and while their excellencies are fulfilling their sealed engagements with Elliot, there will not be the least disturbance of the peace at Canton by the British forces."

This notice gave much satisfaction; the Hong merchants announced that no modification of the Consol charges was to be made.

A "public notice" from Capt. Elliot, dated 17th April, states that no small craft are allowed to pass inwards beyond North Wang-tung, without a passport signed by the "plenipotentiary." The *Canton Register* throws some light upon this notice by observing that it is "palpably aimed at one branch of British commerce; we judge that so long as that branch of the trade is conducted to the southward of north Wang-tung, the vessels employed in it will not be interrupted by H.M.'s ships."

The island of Hong Kong is to be re-occupied, and Capt. Elliot has appointed Capt. Cairne, of H.M.'s 26th Regt., chief magistrate, by a warrant in the regal style, with full police authority to imprison, inflict corporal punishment, &c. Another notice contains regulations for the allotment of lands by sale, reserving a quit-rent to the crown. A *Hong Kong British Gazette* is published, to be issued at half-monthly periods from May 1st:

On the 26th February, an edict from the emperor was received, which—premising that the Commissioner Keshen, having suffered himself to be duped by the "rebel barbarians," receiving letters and proposals from the "barbarian eye," Elliot, suggesting that Hong Kong should be ceded to them, and that they should be allowed to carry on trade as before at Canton—states that his majesty, "aroused to deeper and

most wrathful indignation," commands Keshen to be put in irons and the adjutant-general and a chow magistrate to escort him to the capital for trial, and his property to be confiscated.

The accusations against Keshen, preferred by E, the lieutenant-governor of Kwangtung, are, "First, that he held interviews with and received documents from Elliot, on equal terms; second, that, after his arrival at Canton, he did not depute literary or military mandarins to go to Elliot, but only employed in his office a traitorous Han (Chinese), named Paoupang; third, that the admiral (Kwan) took the troops, and proceeded out to sea to watch the public interests, but Keshen would communicate nothing to him, and when the admiral requested definite instructions, he was forthwith met with angry railing; fourth, that he issued orders to each of the forts that it would not be allowed to those who might be covetous of merit to ruin matters by opening fire with their musketry and great guns of their own accord, and consequently these forts and the military stations were all lost; fifth, that he constrained Lekken, the adjutant-general, to prepare an official despatch for him, acknowledging his (Keshen's) offences, forcing him to affix his (Lekken's) seals to the same and to present it to Elliot; sixth, that he changed every measure for the worse, made vague and incoherent representations to the court, and brought disaster upon the admiral who fell at the taking of the Bocca Tigris; seventh, that at the office of Szetsze (on the river above the Bocca Tigris), he fired salutes and went to receive Elliot, and also despatched messengers to deliver his commands to each of the forts, that they were to observe the same arrangement and receive Elliot in like manner; eighth, that he affixed his seals to a document dismembering a portion of our territory, and delivering it over to these barbarian men for a place of residence."

Keshen, it appears, was sent to the capital in convict's clothing (*chuen chow fuh*), and statesmen in such circumstances are never admitted to an audience with the emperor, and on the day of his arrival, in the terms of the edict, he is to be put to death.

"The fate of this able man," observes the *Canton Register*, "a man who, if not in advance of his age, certainly is in advance of the late and present imperial policy, is deserving of the most serious reflection. Had he been left to carry out his own measures, we are of opinion he would have settled the momentous questions, so long and still at issue, in a way creditable and honourable to his country. He had seen what no Chinese statesman had ever seen before; not only a British fleet and troops, but their *modus operandi*."

The edict referred to, received March 26th, charges Keshen with refusing to block up the river, as advised, and issuing insufficient quantities of bad gunpowder, which rendered the guns in the forts useless; and it directs that the emperor's own troops (*yu-lin-keen*) should "seal and lock up the temple of his ancestors and those of his relations," and orders a Tartar officer to bring Keshen to Peking, where he and his whole family were to be put to death on the very day of his arrival.

A memorial from Keshen to the emperor (prior, of course, to the foregoing edict) sets forth, in a style of great humility, that although he had conditionally granted the demands of the English, he had thereby only "barely promised to make a representation of them to the emperor;" thus he had not opened the trade, although the English had restored the forts and junks, and ordered the evacuation of Chusan. He accuses the English of craft and cunning; he says, "from the moment I came down to Canton, have I been the victim of the craft and wiles of these presuming foreigners; in every instance are they quite ungovernable, until that my head aches and my heart is rent, and my morning meal comes to me without reliab! Thus, for example, on one occasion, we gave the foreigners battle, but our men showed little firmness; we then requested that a manifestation of divine majesty might be made in their annihilation; but, alas! the circumstances of the case and the wishes of my heart are sadly opposed!" He then states that after the evacuation of Chusan, and the withdrawal of the ships of war to the outer ocean, Capt. Elliot requested a personal interview, and that he (Keshen), not to give offence, took occasion to visit and

inspect the Bocca Tigris, to give him an opportunity, and that Capt. Elliot soon came in, "a wheeled fire-ship," and begged for an interview. "He scarcely brought several tens of persons in his train, and on that day his language and demeanor were exceedingly respectful. But he handed up to me a rough draught of several regulations he had planned, most of which regarded the troublesome minutiae of commerce, and at the same time he agreed that afterwards, in relation to the bringing of opium, the leaking out of sycee, or smuggling, he was willing that ship and cargo should be confiscated. But among the articles he proposed, there were some items quite impossible to be granted; your slave at the time pointed them out, and rebuked him, when the foreigner immediately begged that they might be discussed and amended. I consented that he might alter them, but told him he must wait till they had been maturely canvassed and handed up to your majesty for examination." He then describes the bad condition of the forts in the Bocca Tigris, and very sensibly suggests reasons why they could make no adequate defence, and that time would be required to place them in condition. "Again," he says, "in reference to the strength of our soldiers, I find that the keeping off the foreigners must be done by sea-fights, and to fight well at sea, we must have good marine troops. I feel grateful to your majesty for specially sending land troops from the different provinces; this shows the great and sacred anxiety your majesty feels in the matter. But then these troops must go on board our sea-going ships before they can give battle to the foreigners; and if they were not firm, or if they were not accustomed to the winds and waves, it might entail on us the calamities of a defeat. Now they are not accustomed to go on board ships and handle them; so that we cannot but use marine soldiers, and the marine troops of Canton province are drawn by invitation from the sea side, and their quality is irregular and uncertain." He mentions a case in which some of these men mutinied. "If, then, the disposition of these soldiers as it is, is greatly to be lamented, supposing at the most critical moment when we had actually joined battle, these marine forces were to be found weak and without energy, it might lead to the most fatal consequences, and although we might have veteran troops among them, yet there would be no means of inspiring them with a portion of their skill and steadiness. Moreover, our war-ships are neither large nor strong; they are not capable of sustaining large guns, so that they are unable to repulse the foreigners, and these are the remarks I have to offer on the weakness of our soldiery." With regard to the people of Canton province, he states, that their characteristics are falsehood, ingratitude, and greediness; "putting out of the question those who are already actual traitors, and whom there is no occasion to speak about, the rest have all been born and dwell in the same place mixed up with the foreigners; they are constantly accustomed to see them, and for many years have been as intimate with them as very brothers; they are not at all like the people of Ting-hae, who, having never been accustomed to hold intercourse with foreigners, immediately discovered them to be a distinct species." The writer concludes with observing that so far as these considerations regard his own person, they are unworthy of notice; but the consequences, touching the vital interests of the country and the lives of the people involved in it, are vast and extending to posterity. "But alas! your slave has sinned in giving battle when he could not command destiny to give him the victory, and he has no less sinned in being unable to settle matters in unison with your sacred majesty's wishes! both of these are crimes which affect his poor life; but what is there in this worthy of pity or consideration? After having duly consulted with the Tartar general of the garrison and his adjutant, the lieutenant-governor, the literary chancellor, the judge and treasurer, the intendants of circuit, the chief magistrates of larger and lesser districts, and the ex-governors Lin, Tsihtseu and Tung Tingching, &c. &c., we have unanimously come to the conclusion, that our defences are not to be relied upon, and that in the tug of battle our troops will not stand their ground. Your slave humbly hopes that the holy one will look down with pity and compassion on the black-haired race, and shower upon them an extra measure of clemency, in granting what is therein requested, so that the people of the land may not be turned

to ashes. In times of difficulty is seen good government, victory is but a transient thing; in restraining the ruin that is before our eyes, we ought carefully to eradicate the cause of it for after ages!"

The emperor's reply to this most reasonable exposition is as follows: "We can on no account calmly put up with the insults and befooling of these rebellious foreigners' as you have done. Blinded and unwilling to see as you are, dare you still have the hardihood to turn your back on our commands; to continue receiving the foreigners' documents, and even to beg favours in their behalf? Such proceedings pass the bounds of reason! Impotent and worthless that you are, what sort of heart is contained within your breast! Not only do you contentedly take in their threats and insults, but you even dare to hold up certain passages with intent to frighten us! But know that we have no coward fears!"

In a further edict, received at Canton on the 24th March, the emperor charges Keshen with receiving bribes, orders that the generals Hotsing, Hosuy, the three *sze* officers, the superintendent of the grain department, the literary chancellor, the magistrates of the foo and hien districts, be degraded; that Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yangfang exert themselves to the utmost in exterminating the English, to atone for their former faults; that king (*wang*) M'eenfang, of the imperial blood, and the great minister, Hoo-Sung-yih, with 50,000 troops, proceed night and day, by forced marches, to Canton, and "there manifest the clear decree of heaven in the utter extermination of the English, so that not a single sail of their ships shall return: thus sweeping clear our coasts, and tranquillizing and gratifying my imperial mind. Keep not, then," he adds, "in your minds, from this time forward, the two characters *tow foo* ('to use means of conciliation towards the English,' or 'make peace'), neither let them appear in your reports. If you do not implicitly obey my imperial intentions, then you are not my ministers. If you presume to delay, or fall into the measure of *tow foo* (soothing and conciliating), I, the emperor, will head the six *sze** divisions: and I will most assuredly remove this supernatural and evil prognostication. The troops at Keihlin, the Black Dragon-river (Amour), and Solun, are to repair to the imperial camp, and all together go forward to exterminate (the English), so that not an inch of their planks shall return."

An edict received from Peking on the 30th March is to this effect: "An official document has been presented to the Court, in which the English are represented as submissively seeking peace, but it is most difficult to regard them with leniency, and as they have become so extravagantly disobedient, we now swear that both shall not stand. Let Yihshan, therefore, Lung, Yang, Ho, E, Lin, and Tang, put in readiness our troops and make an entire end of the whole, not allowing one barbarian to escape back to his country. And I, the Emperor, will summon a great army, that from the north we may exterminate them by destroying their nests and dens, thus cutting them off both root and branch, and not allowing them one foot of ground, in order to appease my imperial wrath. Keshen having received bribes and hired our troops not to fight, I order that he forthwith be cut in sunder at the waist. And let those who officially attended him, whether great or small, his relations, and all who appertain to him, with those who are arranging the affairs with him, be all indiscriminately decapitated. And let Paoutsung, who was traitorously combined with the English in the affair, be put to a slow and ignominious death, by having his flesh cut from his bones by small bits, let his native place be laid waste for a hundred *le* round, and let his relations be sentenced to the punishment of transportation. Let the peacock's feather be plucked from the cap of Yihshan, for his imbecility and tardiness in bringing forward the troops; let Lungwan be disgraced two degrees of rank; and let Yangfang be deprived of the truly brave rank of Hoo; and let every officer in the province of Canton, whether high or subordinate, be deprived of his official button until they make good their delinquencies by efficiency of effort."

In spite of these menacing edicts, the Viceroy Ke issued a proclamation counselling the people of Canton to be in no alarm and not to retire from their dwellings, because,

* A *sze* consists of 12,500 men:—75,000.

"seeing the corps of the grand army collecting like clouds," they may imagine "it is necessary that they forthwith attack and exterminate the English."

On the 7th April, an Imperial edict was received of a less truculent character. After directing posthumous honours to two officers (Chin-teenshing* and Chin-keuping his son) who died in the cause of their country at the battle of the forts, the emperor says: "Yangfang has reported, that 'as to the rebellious barbarians' disorderly disobedience, I am at present devising schemes of management.' Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Now had it not been for my *how* (earl) of Ko-yung (i.e. Yangfang), who alone has been equal to the task, the provincial city would have been lost; he has proved himself a worthy minister, who has achieved the most extraordinary and greatest merit. I order that plans be matured, and if the result be that you are able to attack the English—then attack them; but if you are only able to maintain the city, then restrict yourselves to maintaining it only; and if the barbarians can, indeed, be respectfully obedient, then it is right that you should all meet in consultation to devise means of managing and tranquillizing them."

The *Canton Register* remarks upon this, that Yangfang well deserves the emperor's praise, for he has preserved the seat of his government, he has granted to the English to trade as usual, by which he is fast filling the provincial coffers.

The *Peking Gazette* contains a great number of memorials to the emperor, from young men of good families, who, anxious to signalize their valour and patriotism, request to be permitted to join the Imperial army to fight against "the red bristled race." At Peking, the spirit evinced by the government, so hostile to peaceable arrangement, seems to be very popular.

News had reached Canton that Keshen, on his way to the capital, was met by an imperial messenger with a bowstring and strangled.

A letter from Hongkong, dated 18th April, says: "At present the naval and military forces are in a state of inactivity; the former scattered about the river and its neighbourhood, the greater part of the latter on board ship at Hongkong, the remainder at Wang-tung, forming the garrison of that island—no preparations for the disembarkation of troops are in progress here; the sick are not to be sent away. The health of the troops generally is improving; many of the men are still subject to attacks of intermittent fever; supplies are abundant. The greater part of the merchants have returned from Macao to Canton, and have sent for their office establishments; they feel so secure at the latter place, that they have requested Capt. Elliot to withdraw a small guard which he had placed on the factory. One or two ships have been despatched with tea, and others are loading. The Americans, having their cargoes ready, and having chops granted to them before they were granted to English merchants, have been able to get their vessels away the first. Scarcely any dealings have taken place, excepting by means of dollars for tea. It is presumed that it is a temporary renewal of the trade, and that the intercourse will be stopped so soon as it suits the Chinese authorities to do so. Armed Chinese vessels are cruising about the islands and near Macao, to pounce down upon unarmed boats incautiously moving about. The persons on board the junks seem to seek for naval and military officers."

Letters from Canton state that trade is carrying on to a considerable extent. Numerous British vessels have taken in cargoes of tea. Freight is high. The traffic is carried on through the connivance of the local authorities. One writer says that the admission of British shipping at Whampoa, and commercial intercourse with Canton, has been temporarily resumed, under the protection of our men-of-war in the vicinity of the factories; but how long this may continue is very doubtful, as the convention is restricted exclusively to this province, and has no reference to the

* It is represented in Keshen's official report that Chin teen shing (the officer of the three Keang divisions, who defended Chuenpee) having erred in his manoeuvres, the troops were slain and he himself committed suicide. This is charged against Keshen as a misrepresentation.

general question of differences between the British and Chinese governments, which is as far from being settled as ever.

The terms, however, on which the trade was conducted at Canton were any thing but advantageous. Teas were both scarce and high, 35 taels having been paid for Congous, and for other sorts at proportionately advanced rates, while nothing but dollars were taken in payment for them. Nothing was doing in imports, nor did it seem to be expected that any considerable quantity of British goods, of which the stocks had accumulated to such an extent, would be got through. This, together with the very high rates paid by the first houses for teas, gave occasion to suspect that the present tranquillity is not expected to last, and that it was believed the Canton authorities would, ere long, find themselves under the necessity of carrying into effect the hostile policy enjoined by the court at Peking, in the late edicts of the Emperor.

Nothing has been heard of Messrs. Bligh and Toole, the officers of the *Blenheim* (who were carried off from a passage boat near Macao, by the Chinese), and the dead body of Mr. Field, of the *Snipe*, was washed ashore at Casilha Bay.

Capt. Stead, master of the transport *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, when watering off Singlo-san, on the Chusan islands, went on shore on the 20th March, and was attacked by some Chinese, with knives and bill-hooks, and murdered.

H. M. brig *Columbine*, Capt. Clarke, was sent to Chusan with a "chop" from the plenipotentiary for Elepoo, the governor of Chekeang, demanding an explanation of the manner in which Capt. Stead met his death. When arrived at Chinhae, a boat with a flag of truce was sent on shore, but when near the fort, the guns were pointed at her, and a number of soldiers threatened to fire into her. On this the *Columbine* signalled for her to return. At Singlo-san Mr. Gutzlaff went on shore, and was informed by the inhabitants that Capt. Stead had been killed by mandarines and soldiers, who beat him to death with stones. While obtaining this information, a body of soldiers, whose approach had been hidden by a hill, suddenly came upon them, intent on cutting off the retreat of the party to the boat, which however was gained without accident.

All branches of the river are said to be swarming with strong pirate boats.

The *Canton Register* says: "It should be recorded, because it is the simple truth, and it is but bare justice to publish it,—that the English merchants generally found their factories in good order on their return to Canton."

A circular was issued to the British community, by order of Sir Fleming Semhouse, dated 7th April, communicating to the British merchants at Macao, that he found every thing satisfactory in Canton in relation to the trade, and all going on in harmony, with trifling exceptions; that he had left a strong force to make the most cautious arrangements, to rescue our countrymen from the factories and the ships at Whampoa from any attempt unexpectedly made by the Chinese.

The *Canton Press* observes: "H. M. Plenipotentiary, to judge from his acts, entertains greater confidence in the pacific intentions of the Chinese than most other people, and to give them a proof of it, has ordered the ships of war to fall back from the immediate neighbourhood of Canton, the factories of which are at present watched by a guard of twelve marines only. We think it still probable that the Chinese intend striking a treacherous blow, and would therefore repeat our warning to merchants in Canton to be careful not to expose themselves more than they can help it. All accounts agree in representing Canton as swarming with soldiers, and one cannot walk to any distance in the back streets without meeting with numbers of them. Very few if any of the respectable outside dealers have returned, and their keeping away shews their distrust in the present state of affairs, and every Chinese in Canton is, under pain of severe chastisement, prohibited from speaking about what is transacted. Numerous are the spies in the streets to prevent political gossip, and if an offender is found, he is forthwith seized, taken before a magistrate, and bamboozed. Meanwhile, many of the vessels have already completed their cargoes and sailed for England and America, and a good many more are to follow in a few days. The total quantity of teas exported will, however, we think, fall far short of the usual annual supplies.

The *Canton Register*, May 11, says:—"Up to noon of yesterday, the greatest uneasiness prevailed among the British community in Canton, from undefined apprehensions originated by continued arrivals of troops, of whom at least 3000 were seen to pass on the river in front of the factories on Saturday, more military-looking and better appointed than any who had been previously seen. The *Algerine* has in consequence been moved up in sight of the factories, and two armed guard boats are stationed every night alongside H.M.'s cutter *Louisa* in front of the factories, and the guard of marines has also been increased from 12 to 20. The Chinese authorities have been formally warned by H.M.'s plenipotentiary that orders have been given to the commanding officer to retaliate by the immediate destruction of the entire city of Canton."

The *Canton Press*, May 15, says: "Our dates from Canton reach to the 12th, at which time every thing remained quiet and business was transacting as before; although the excitement caused by the warlike preparations of the Chinese still continued. During the last days of last week, a great number of Szechuen soldiers arrived in Canton, and passed the factories in boats. From other parts of the country detachments of troops are also collecting. At Shaming, a few hundred yards west of the factories, a new fort mounting six guns has been erected. Such were the hostile preparations of the Chinese, that H.M.S. *Modeste* has been moved nearer the city from her anchorage at the Macao fort, and H.M.B. *Algerine* is now anchored in front of the factories; whilst strong parties of sailors and marines in boats are near the factories every night, and the guard of marines has also been doubled on shore at Canton. Capt. Elliot had an interview with the Kwangchowfoo when at Canton, and it is said that the latter demanded, as a condition on which alone trade was to be carried on in future, that the building now carrying on at Hongkong should cease, besides some other things equally inadmissible. Numbers of the inhabitants, that had returned to Canton for the sake of trade, were again leaving it. Yihshan and his colleagues have issued a proclamation, telling the people not to be alarmed, but the mandarins have lost their credit with the people, and are not now listened to with much reverence."

The concluding portion of Mrs. Noble's pathetic account of her captivity paints in vivid colours her sufferings at Ningpo, and the joy she experienced at her delivery.

On the 8th October (a fortnight after her arrival at Ningpo) she had a bedstead provided for her, having up to that time lain on the dirty floor. She was not allowed to speak to any one, and was threatened with irons on her wrists. On the 14th, they sent a woman to wait upon her, and subsequently another; they had two children, which made "four dirty creatures in a dirty hovel." Both the children were, upon entreaty, removed. One of the sailors (a boy) died on the 18th; though a mere skeleton, and weak as a child, he wore his irons to the last. On the 26th, the prisoners had clothes and supplies, from their friends and Admiral Elliot, given them; their fetters were struck off, and they were informed they would soon be liberated. Mrs. Noble had worn her fetters thirty-two days. In the beginning of November, one of the marines died, the irons remaining upon him to the last, notwithstanding the representations of Lieut. Douglas. The crew of the *Kite* suffered great hardships; the soldiers and seamen were kept in a prison so small that they could not turn without squeezing each other, and were not allowed to take exercise. In the early part of February, the severity of restraint was somewhat relaxed; Mrs. Noble was allowed to visit the mandarin's lady, who gave her some fruit and artificial flowers, allowing her to remain till the evening. On the 14th, they received intelligence that they were to be liberated; and on the 22nd they left Ningpo. Mrs. Noble says: "Before I arose, my attendant came to my bedstead, saying, 'Chin-hae, Chusan, get up!' and the compradore called to me, that we were indeed to go to Chin-hae. I knew not which thing to do first. Numbers of people came round my prison, and I was obliged to shut the door to keep them out. After my morning devotions, with the compradore's aid, I got all my boxes packed. I now with

difficulty got through the crowd to the gentlemen's prison, where I received the warmest congratulations. We walked a great while in the prison yard, until, by dint of perseverance and much pushing among the immense crowd, we got into our palanqueens. We had a guard to escort us, and, having crossed the river, I looked back, and was astounded at the dense mass of spectators. Mandarins of every grade were in attendance. Indeed, the excitement at Ningpo was indescribable. Our road to Chinhae led principally along the river side, and our travelling was any thing but comfortable, the pass being so bad, that I feared our palanqueen-bearers would slip. On the road, we met several emissaries, urging on the bearers to use all speed, to the mutual gratification of both parties. At last, we arrived safely at Chinhae, where we were received with due honour by the mandarins. We had not breakfasted, and, when the gentlemen asked for food, a filthy fellow came in with an apron-full of cakes. Afterwards, they brought us each a basin of meat. Capt. Anstruther was now taken to see Commissioner E, and, after remaining a little while, he returned, telling us, that we should soon be sent for to hear the same story told him, namely, that we should not have come to Chinhae if the Admiral had not sent us, and that we must now return and tell the commanding officer, we must get the ships away with all speed, and, with his compliments say, that a great many soldiers were waiting to enter Chusan as soon as the English evacuated it; but, at the same time, he entreated us to labour under no apprehension, as they had no hostile intentions. At first it was concluded, that Lieut. Douglas was to accompany me to Chusan, while Capt. Anstruther should remain and see all the men embark; but it was at length determined, that both the gentlemen should stay behind, and only Mr. Witts accompany me. I made every inquiry for my only bonnet and other things, which the mandarins had previously sent for to inspect, but in vain, as the officer would not restore them. Soon after, I took leave of the gentlemen, and re-entered my palanqueen, which conveyed me to the waterside. On the mandarin's premises, I had the pleasure of meeting all my fellow-prisoners; I spoke a few words to them as my sedan passed. On our way, we were taken to the soldiers' tents; it being a late hour and quite dark, I could see but little of them, but they appeared to be numerous, and occupied a very large space. Every attention was now shewn me; they carried me close to the boatside, and fixed a chair in the sampan for my comfort. The mandarin who accompanied me, shewed me every attention. For some hours our boat lay at anchor, to enable the other prisoners to embark, and during the night proceeded on her way to Chusan. About seven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, I was once more gladdened by the sight of an English vessel. Soon after, we were boarded by two naval officers, and Mr. Johnson was the first to welcome me to freedom. When safely arrived on the deck of the *Blonde*, I received the warmest congratulations of Capt. Bourchier. What my feelings were at that moment, none but one so long in captivity can conceive. Every one seemed to participate in my enjoyment, and each countenance wore the smile of heartfelt sympathy. I once more sat down to a comfortable breakfast, but my joy was too exquisite to allow me to partake. I remained on board the *Blonde* until the arrival of my fellow-prisoners. Ere long, the European part of the crew came safely on board. I was much distressed at seeing their wasted frames and pale countenances, yet it was a cheering certainty that every kindness would now be shewn them. My dear friend Lieut. Douglas did not leave me until I was safely on board; and no sooner had I reached the deck, than I received the loud and hearty cheers of the whole crew, which, not being anticipated, was completely overwhelming, combined as it was with the cordial welcome of Capt. Trail and his officers. I would conclude with a sincere, solemn, and heartfelt ascription of praise and thanks to the Almighty Father, the Gracious Saviour, and the all-sustaining Spirit, who has so truly fulfilled his promise, 'I will not leave thee, nor forsake thee.'

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

RIFLE COMPANIES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 20, 1841.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council having authorized the organization of a rifle company in each of the European regiments, Lieut. Cols. Orchard and Frushard will immediately indent on the magazines on which they are dependent, for rifles and rifle appointments,* for one complete company in each of their corps.

The dress of the riflemen is to be dark green; the jacket of the light dragoon cut, but with black wings: the caps are to be without ornament, having only the number of the regiment and a bugle, in bronze, in front, with a cap line, and black tuft.

Lieut. Cols. Orchard and Frushard will also place themselves in communication with the army clothing agents of their respective circles, with a view to the speedy provision of the different articles of equipment now authorized.

The following is the uniform to be worn by the officers of the rifle companies:—*Jacket*; rifle green, made in the hussar style; single-breasted, with three rows of (black) buttons, the centre row balls, the others half-balls; black Russia braid loops, and ornamental trimming; Prussian collar, and pointed cuffs of black velvet. *Shell Jacket*; rifle green, made similar to the dress jacket, but with a less proportion of trimming. *Cap*; black beaver, six inches deep, lacquered sunk top, eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side-straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, black rosette in front, and bronze regimental ornaments. *Tuft*; a black silk ball. *Trousers*; rifle-green cloth, with a braid of black molhair, two inches wide, down the outward seam; or white, according to the season. *Boots*; ankle. *Sword*; the same as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line, except that the hilt and mountings are of steel, and the device is a crown and bugle. *Scabbard*; steel; for levees, drawing-rooms, and in the evening, black leather. *Knot*; black leather. *Waist-belt*; black leather, one inch and a half wide, with slings, silver snake-clasp, and mountings. *Pouch*; black patent leather, with a silver bugle on the flap. *Pouch-belt*; black patent leather, three inches wide, with silver regimental plate, whistle, and chain. *Sash*; crimson silk patent net, with cords and tassels. *Stock*; black silk. *Gloves*; black leather. *Forage Cap*; rifle-green cloth, perfectly plain, black leather peak, and chin-strap. *Cloak*; rifle-green, lined with black. A cap-cover of oil-skin is permitted to be worn in bad weather, both with the dress-cap and forage-cap.

H.M. 50TH REGIMENT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 21, 1841.—The 50th regiment will, upon its arrival from New South Wales, with the sanction of Government, be quartered at Chinsurah.

INTERPRETERS AND QUARTER-MASTERS.

Fort William, June 2, 1841.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to modify the Gen. O., No. 30, dated 29th Jan. 1834, as far as regards interpreters and quarter-masters of cavalry regiments; whom his Lordship in Council is pleased to declare eligible to the charge and command of troops, with reference to their relative standing in the list of subalterns in their respective corps.

FORT ADJUTANTS AT THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

Fort William, June 9, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in India in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the provision of the Gov. G. O.

* Pouches, pouch-belts, ball bags, sword belts with frogs, slings, lock covers, mallets with cords, and powder-flasks with cords.

No. 164, dated the 7th Aug. 1834, which directs, that the staff situations therein specified shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain, is not applicable to the situation of fort adjutant of the fortresses of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay Castle.

SUBALTERNs FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 26, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having been pleased to approve of four subalterns being added to each of the three light infantry battalions now at Meerut, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the option of joining these light corps may be given to the subaltern officers of the regiments named in the margin,* and from which companies, with some exceptions, are at present serving with the flank battalions.

No more than one officer is to be now withdrawn for this purpose from any corps, and unless he shall have passed through his drill, he is not to be considered eligible. No officer holding a company in his own right is to be taken; and no officer having charge of a company is expected to volunteer, and thereby incur a loss of allowances; moreover, it is to be understood, that a subaltern serving with a light battalion, and falling into a company in his own right in his proper regiment, must not expect to receive compensation for the command allowance, to which, were he present with his corps, he would be entitled.

The officers who may volunteer for this duty are to be reported to head-quarters; they are to be directed, where practicable, to proceed by water to their destination (government having sanctioned boat allowance), and it is to be explained to them, that their early presence with the corps to which they have chosen to be attached, is desirable.

CONNECTION OF CIVIL SERVANTS WITH THE PUBLIC NEWSPAPERS.

Political Department, June 28, 1841.—With reference to a notification from the general department of the 11th May, 1826, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, that by para. 3, of a letter of the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the political department, dated April 21, No. 9 of 1841, the existing prohibition against the connection of their servants with the public newspapers has been revoked, subject to the restraints imposed upon military officers by the rules of the service.

EXTRA BATTÀ TO THE MADRAS NATIVE TROOPS IN THE CANTONMENTS OF HYDERABAD, JAULNA, AND NAGPORE.

Fort William, June 30, 1841.—In obedience to the instructions of the Hon. the Court of Directors, and in continuation of General Orders, No. 84, dated the 17th April, 1837, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the allowance of extra batta to the Madras native troops in the cantonments of Hyderabad, Jaulna, and Nagpore, be discontinued on and after the relief of the corps, now occupying those stations.

2. On the discontinuance of extra batta, compensation in lieu of grain will be granted agreeably to the Madras regulations applicable to the case of troops on garrison allowances; and the further advantage of receiving their pay at a rate of exchange more favourable than the present one will be secured to the native troops, by the following arrangement, which his lordship in council takes this opportunity of announcing for general information.

3. From calculations made by order of the Supreme Government it appears that the Madras troops of every description, serving in the Deccan, sustain a serious loss from being paid in the local currency, at the existing rates of exchange, viz. in Hyderabad rupees at the rate of 111 for 100 Madras rupees, and in Nagpore rupees at 107 for 100 servant or Company's rupees; the average intrinsic par of the coin at present

* For the 1st L. Inf. Bat.; 3d, 12th, 15th, and 17th Regts. N.I.—For the 2d do.; 14th, 40th, 50th, and 73d Regts. N.I.—For the 3d do.; 4th, 11th, 49th, and 73d Regts. N.I.

issued to them, being, as compared with the Company's rupees, 121 of the former and 117 of the latter to the hundred.

4. In such a case the obvious mode, as well as measure of relief, is an equitable adjustment of the rate of exchange at which the local currency shall be issued to the troops; and, as the loss sustained by each of the Deccan subsidiary forces appears to be the same, viz. 10 per cent., the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to authorize an addition to that extent, in both cases, to the present rate of exchange, subject, however, to such future modification as any change of the local currency, or in the intrinsic value of the currency now used for issue, may render necessary.

5. The whole of the European officers and soldiers serving with the Hyderabad and Nagpore subsidiary forces, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers attached to native corps included, are to be admitted from the 1st of August next to the benefits of this arrangement, which will be extended to the native troops on the discontinuance of extra batta; that is to say, to each of the regiments, on its arrival, that may relieve one of those now serving at Hyderabad, Jaulna, or Nagpore.

VOLUNTEERING FROM H.M. 6TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 30, 1841.—The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to declare that the further detention of H.M. 6th Foot in India is unnecessary, his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., K.C.B., will be pleased to give orders for the volunteering of the soldiers of this corps, who may wish to remain in India, into any of the regiments of infantry within the Bombay or Madras presidencies. This volunteering to be conducted in strict conformity to the rules and principles laid down in the General Orders, No. 73, 3rd Nov. 1837, and No. 75, 14th Nov. 1837, first paragraph.

GHUZNEE MEDALS.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers and soldiers engaged in the assault and capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, on the 21st and 23rd of July, 1839, to accept and wear the medal conferred upon them by Shah Soojah ool-Moolk, in approbation of their services on that occasion.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN MELLISH.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 18, 1841.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Ferozepore, on the 24th May, 1841, Capt. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish, of the 10th Regt. L.C., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—First. For having, when in command of the 3rd troop, during several months previous to August, 1810, caused large quantities of gram, the property of government, to be fraudulently misapplied for the purpose of feeding his own horses.

Second. For having, during the same period, through neglect of duty, permitted the stealing and fraudulent misapplication of large quantities of gram, the property of government.

Third. For gross neglect of duty, during the same period, in having permitted the horses of the 3rd troop to get into worse condition, and become thinner than the horses of the other troops.

Fourth. For having, during the period from Sept. 1839 to Aug. 1840, in disobedience of General Orders, 15th Nov. 1806, employed Heera Sing, pay havildar, to keep his private accounts.

Fifth. For having wholly withdrawn from their proper duties, and employed in his own stables, the following troop syces and grass-cutter; viz.—(Here follow the names of five syces and one grass-cutter.)

Finding.—The court having considered the whole of the evidence, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Capt. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish, of the 10th Regt. of L.C., is—Of the 1st charge, not guilty, and he is therefore acquitted of the same; of the 2nd

charge, that he is guilty; of the 3rd charge, that he is guilty; of the 4th charge, that he is guilty; of the 5th charge, that he is guilty.

Sentence.—Having found the prisoner guilty as above, the Court does sentence him, Capt. D. G. A. F. H. Mellish, of the 10th Regt. L.C., to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of six calendar months.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General,

Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—The Commander-in-Chief was compelled to order the trial of Capt. Mellish, in consequence (in addition to a general neglect of duty on the part of that officer) of the employment of troop syces by officers, as their private servants, not being positively interdicted in any general order: as if the state was not to suffer by its servants being withdrawn from their acknowledged duties, and as if it were not possible that laxity in this case might be followed by the use of troop horses, and of public establishments generally.

His Excellency trusts, that the publication of this sentence will for ever set at rest the idea, that troop servants can with impunity be withdrawn from their duties. He positively orders commanding officers of mounted corps to report, without delay or favour, any officer who may so withdraw them.

An indolent unconcern, both as regards his public duties, and his private affairs, seems to have pervaded the conduct of Capt. Mellish. To it may be attributed the finding, upon the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th charges, and very possibly the verdict upon the 1st. His Excellency trusts, that when Capt. Mellish returns to his duty, he will shake off this want of energy, and remember, that if he should have an opportunity of distinguishing himself, he can only hope to profit by it by means of that troop whose welfare and efficiency should be his incessant care.

The suspension to be calculated from the date of publication of this order at Ferozepore, which is to be reported to the acting adjutant-general.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 8. The joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bograh, or such officer as may be officiating for the time being, to be register of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that district.

11. Mr. J. A. Loch, assistant to magistrate of Benares, to be invested with special powers described in Sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

14. Mr. A. Ross to be an assistant under commissioner of Allahabad division.

Mr. Braz Fernandes, of Bombay, provisionally appointed Brazilian Vice-Consul in British dominions in Asia, to conduct duties during absence, or at discretion, of the consul general, Don Pedro Joze Da Costa Pacheco.

The services of Lieut. S. P. Scott, 22nd, Lieut. R. Adamson, 35th, and Ens. J. Daniel, 16th regts. Madras N.I., placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in H. H. the Nizam's army.

Assist. Surg. T. R. Stroker assumed charge of medical duties at Mahidpore.

16. Capt. T. Bayles, superintendent of cotton cultivation at Calpee, granted the privilege of franking "on service."

17. The Hon. J. C. Erskine to relieve Col. H. T. Tapp from charge of political agency of Subathoo.

Messrs. H. D. Maconochie and C. G. Hillersdon, writers, reported their arrival from England.

22. Mr. J. J. Ward to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Midnapore and Hidgellée.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to continue as an assistant to magistrate and collector of Dacca, but to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Chittagong. This cancels his appointment of 27th May.

Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, of Chittagong, to be register of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that district.

23. Messrs. R. Abercrombie and F. B. Pearson, writers, reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. They are to be attached, former to Bengal division of presidency of Fort William, and latter to North Western Provinces.

Mr. E. H. Lushington, writer, reported his arrival at presidency.

Surg. A. Smith to be medical officer of station of **Hidgellee** and deputy salt agent, in suc. to Assist. Surg. **T. A. Wethered**, who has taken his departure on furlough to Europe. Surg. Smith has been vested with powers to decide cases of contravention of the salt laws, under Reg. X. of 1819, and Act XXIX. of 1838.

H.M. the King of the Belgians has appointed **Mr. Augustus Moxhet** to be the Belgian consul at Singapore.

H.M. the King of Sardinia has appointed **Mr. Nicolo Biale** to be Sardinian consul at Calcutta.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—June 11. **Mr. W. R. Kennaway**, till 1st Dec. next, on med. cert.—15. **Mr. S. M. Chill**, for two months, on med. cert.—29. **Mr. R. C. Raikes**, for two months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 17. The Rev. **R. Panting**, assistant chaplain (recently admitted on estab.), to be chaplain at Singapore, vice **Rev. E. White**, proceeded to New South Wales, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 9, 1841.—10th L.C. Cornet **John Munro** to be lieut. from 2nd June, 1841, vice **Lieut. J. M. Loughman**, transf. to invalid estab.

Lieut. William Blackwood, 59th N.I., to be captain by brevet, from 2nd June, 1841.

Cadets of Infantry, **Wm. Forbes**, **A. J. Nicholson**, **Wm. McNeile**, **F. Johnston**, **Charles Herbert**, **Ignatius O'Callaghan**, and **N. M. Strover**, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Arch. White, **M. D.**, admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. F. S. Macmullen, 1st Europ. L.I., to be fort adj. of **Fort William** and superintendent of gentlemen cadets, vice **Lieut. J. M. Loughnan**, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Brev. Capt. W. S. Meuteath, 60th N.I., to officiate for **Lieut. Macmullen** till his arrival from **N. W. Provinces**, or until further orders.

Col. George Hunter, **C.B.**, 9th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, v. **Hamilton** nominated to command of **Meywar** field force.

Ens. John Robinson, 73rd N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of **East-India Company** from 30th June.

Capt. Edward Sanders, of engineers, secretary to military board, to be deputy secretary to Government of India, military department, with official rank of major, v. the late **Capt. J. D. Douglas**.

June 16.—Cadet of Cavalry **A. F. Wyly**, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry **G. E. Kent**, **C. N. Halded**, **C. B. Basden**, **F. Paynter**, **H. C. Bowen**, **H. A. Dwyer**, and **W. W. Repton**, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. R. Whittall, **H. W. Rumley**, **Wm. Keates**, **W. E. Pollard**, **H. Diaper**, and **G. B. Seely**, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson, 6th L.C., adj. of the **Body Guard**, to officiate as an aide-de-camp on personal staff of **Governor General**, during absence of **Capt. G. M. Hill**, on leave to visit **Simla**, or until further orders, retaining his present appointment.

Cavalry.—**Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. James Caulfield**, **C.B.**, to be col.; **Major R. A. Stedman** to be lieut. colonel.—7th L.C. **Capt. William Veysie** to be major; **Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. A. Master** to be captain of a troop, and **Cornet M. J. Turnbull** to be lieut., from 10th March 1841, in suc. to **Col. Stephen Reid** dec.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—**Lieut. G. M. Hill**, 7th N.I., **Lieut. G. Scott**, 6th L.C., **Lieut. J. D. Macnaghten**, 5th do., and **Lieut. G. R. Budd**, 3rd do., from 13th June 1841; **Lieuts. J. F. Egerton**, **G. H. Macgregor**, and **Jas. Whiteford**, from 16th June 1841.

Capt. Thomas Fisher, 48th N.I., to act as an assist. adj. general of division, during period **Capt. Ponsonby** may be employed with **British troops** in **Affghanistan**, or until further orders, v. **Rowcroft**, appointed a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab.

Capt. J. Butler, 3rd N.I., at present acting as a deputy assist. adj. gen., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., in room of **Capt. G. C. Ponsonby**, prom. to assist. adj. gen. of division in orders; 14th April last.

Lieut. William Abercrombie, corps of engineers, to be superintendent of road from **Agra** to **Bombay**, v. **Major J. G. Drummond**, of 6th N.I., who has proceeded to Europe on furlough. This appointment is to take effect from 2nd March last.

June 23.—2nd N.I. Ens. J. Travers to be lieut., from 7th June, 1841, v. Lieut. W. Egerton dec.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 31st June 1841 :—Lieuts. J. H. W. Mayow, 2nd Europ. Regt. ; E. J. Mackay, 16th N.I. ; J. S. Alston, 27th do. ; C. M. Gascoyne, 5th L.C.

Lieut. Col. G. Warren, 1st Europ. L.I., to officiate as town and fort major of Fort William, during absence of Col. E. Barton, on med. cert., or until further orders.

Major H. De Bude, superintending engineer, South Western Provinces, to be secretary to Military Board, v. Capt. E. Sanders appointed deputy secretary to Government of India, military department.

Capt. R. W. Fitzgerald, garrison engineer and barrack master of Fort William and civil architect at Presidency, to be superintending engineer of Southern Eastern Provinces, v. Major H. De Bude.

Capt. F. Abbott, executive engineer of 1st or Dum Dum division, to be garrison engineer and barrack master of Fort William and civil architect at presidency, v. Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald.

Cadets of Infantry D. M. Shand, J. M. B. F. Tytler, Jas. Marquis, A. F. Baird, A. L. M. Mullin, G. M. Waddilove, and John Lambard, admitted on estab. as ensigns.

Veterinary Surg. W. McDermott, late of 2nd, and now doing duty with 7th Lt. Ca. to officiate as veterinary surgeon to Hissar Stud, during absence, on leave, of Veterinary Surg. F. Rogers, or until further orders.

June 30.—The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 27th June, 1841 :—Lieut. J. C. Scott, 20th N.I. ; Lieut. W. Master, 7th L.C. ; Lieut. T. F. B. Beatson, 10th do. ; Lieut. W. H. Lomer, 21st N.I. ; Lieut. H. S. Grimes, 46th do.

Cadets of Infantry M. F. Kemble and W. S. Twycross, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. S. C. McPherson, 8th Madras N.I., at present assistant surveyor, placed at disposal of Madras government.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. Niel Campbell, 21st N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of a lieut. col., from 1st July, in conformity to regulations of 29th Dec. 1837.

Brev. Capt. George Reid, 5th L.C., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of the East-India Company, from 1st July.

Brev. Capt. J. Butler, 55th N.I., acting 2nd in command of Assam light infantry, and at present officiating as a junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, to be 2nd in command of that corps, v. Brev. Capt. L. P. D'Eld.

Brev. Capt. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., to officiate as 2nd in command of Assam light infantry, during absence of Brev. Capt. Butler on civil employ, or until further orders.

Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I. (who was app. in orders dated 28th April last, assistant secretary to government of India, military department), having arrived at presidency, directed to assume duties of his office from 1st July.

Head Quarters, June 4, 1841.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regiment of Artillery :—Major J. Rawlings from 7th to 3rd bat., and to command left wing ; Major G. H. Woodroffe from 4th to 7th bat. ; Major H. J. Wood from 3rd to 4th bat. ; 1st Lieut. E. Kaye (new prom.) to 4th troop 3rd brigade.

June 5.—Capt. F. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., appointed a deputy assist. adj. general, posted to Presidency division, v. Penny, and directed to join.

Brev. Capt. K. Young, 50th N.I., appointed a deputy judge adv. general, posted to Sirhind division, v. Wheler, and directed to join.

Capt. T. Hutton, 37th, to join and do duty with 39th N.I. at Kurnaul until an opportunity offers for joining the regt. to which he belongs in Afghanistan.

Unposted Cornets R. Anderson and E. C. Warner to do duty with 6th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares, and directed to join.

Ens. W. G. Law, at his own request, removed from 47th to 10th N.I., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

June 7.—Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek to proceed to Jhansi, by dawk, for purpose of aiding Assist. Surg. Ginders, of Bundelcund legion, in care of sick and wounded, who have been sent to that station ; date Cawnpore, 4th May.

Unposted Cornet C. Dumbleton, posted to 10th L.C. at Ferozepore, and to join.

Unposted Ens. George McAndrew posted to 47th N.I. at Barrackpore.

June 8.—Surg. W. Darby, 1st L.C., app. to medical charge of Paniput jail, in room of Assist. Surg. Edny, app. to 7th irregular cavalry.

The following removals and postings to take place in the Regiment of Artillery :—

Capt. P. A. Torokler from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.; Capt. J. L. Mowatt from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d. bat.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Cornish from 2d comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; 2d Lieut. A. Christie from 3d comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.; Capt. A. S. Singer, 24th N.I., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. W. Faes, commanding Saugor division.

June 11.—Capt. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. general, v. Wheler, who has been appointed commandant of 7th regt. of irregular cavalry; date Sirhind, 30th May.

Brigadier G. Hunter, C.B., to command garrison and station of Delhi.

Assist. Surgs. W. A. Rolfe and A. White, M.D., to do duty with H.M. 50th Foot.

June 12.—That portion of the orders of 22d May, which directs Ens. R. R. Adams, 12th, to do duty with 15th N.I., at Dinapore, cancelled.

June 15.—Assist. Surg. H. Koe to do duty with 10th L.C. at Ferozepore; date 30th May.

Brev. Maj. N. Penny, appointed to command of Nusseree Battalion on 2d July, directed to continue to act as assist. adj. gen. at Barrackpore, until relieved by Capt. F. Rowcroft.

Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, now at presidency general hospital, directed to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon in Afghanistan, and to proceed to Ferozepore, to be in readiness to accompany first convoy across the Punjab.

Assist. Surg. W. Shurlock, recently attached to volunteer regiment, appointed to medical charge of dépôts of her majesty's regiments at Berhampore.

Assist. Surgeons W. Keates, R. Whittall, and W. E. Pollard, to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at Cawnpore.

Assist. surgeons H. Diaper and G. E. Morton to do duty under superintending surgeon of Benares division, and Assist. Surg. H. W. Rumley under superintending surgeon of Dinapore division.

Assist. surg. G. B. Seely to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Ensigns R. T. Stannus, of 16th, and A. Gibbings, of 38th N.I., to do duty, former with 46th regt. at Delhi, and latter with 64th do. at Ferozepore, until an opportunity offers for their joining their corps in Afghanistan.

35th N.I.—Lieut. T. Towgood to be adj. vice Hay, appointed to service of H. M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

Unposted Cornet A. F. Wylly to do duty with 6th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

June 18.—The following removals and postings made:—Col. J. Caulfield, c.n. (new prom.) on furlough, to 10th L.C.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Taylor (on staff employ), from 7th to late 2d L.C.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Stedman (new prom.) to 7th L.C.

Capt. J. Butler, 3d N.I., appointed a deputy assist. adj. general on estab., posted to Saugor division.

Capt. T. Fisher, 48th N.I., appointed to act as an assist. adj. general, directed to join the Dinapore division.

During absence, on leave, on med. cert., of Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, the command of the Sirhind division be exercised by Brigadier T. H. Paul, who will continue his head quarters at Ferozepore, where he will be joined by the deputy assist. adj. general.

June 19.—Cornet D. Bayley, 4th, removed to 7th L.C. as junior of his rank.

Unposted Cornet the Hon. S. M. St. John posted to 4th L.C. at Neemuch.

June 21.—Maj. Gen. F. J. T. Johnson, C.B., colonel of late 2d L.C., permitted to reside at Bareilly, for four months.

Capt. C. McF. Collins, invalid estab., residing at Mussoorie, permitted to draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

June 22.—Ens. William Forbes, 27th N.I., to do duty with 26th do. at Ferozepore, until an opportunity offers for joining his regiment in Afghanistan.

June 23.—Officiating Assist. Garrison Surgeon G. M. Cheyne to proceed from from Chunar to Ghazepore, by dawk, for purpose of affording medical aid to 2nd Europ. regiment; date Benares 3rd June.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Chalmers, of civil station of Chyebassaa, to afford medical aid to detachment of Ramghur light infantry bat., and irregular cavalry at that post; date 21st May.

6th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. E. Boys to be interp. and qua. master.

6th N.I., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Remington, of 12th N.I., to act as interp. and qua. master.

June 25.—11th N.I. Lieut. C. C. Robertson to be interp. and qua. master.

Unposted Ens. A. G. Lister posted to 2nd N.I.

June 26.—Ens. J. M. B. F. Tytler, 37th, to do duty with 33rd N.I., at Meerut, until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps in Afghanistan.

June 28.—The following officers of personal staff of Commander in Chief, and of general staff of army, to proceed to Allahabad, where head quarters will be estab-

lished early in month of October:—Lieut. Col. J. Luard, mil. sec. to Commander in Chief; Brev. Capt. C. Graham, Persian interpreter; Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, Lieut. G. N. Harrison, and Brev. Capt. W. Lydiard, aides-de-camp; Maj. Gen. H. G. Smith, C.B., adj. gen., Queen's troops; Col. W. Dunlop, qua. mast. general of army; Major P. Craigie, acting adj. gen. of army; Major R. J. H. Birch, judge adv. gen.; Capt. M. Barr, officiating assist. adj. gen., Queen's troops; Lieut. A. J. W. Haig, acting assist. adj. gen. of army. Capt. W. P. Milner, acting assist. adj. gen. of army, to conduct duties of office at presidency, until arrival, from sick leave, of Capt. J. Welchman, 1st assist. adj. general.

June 30.—Assist. Surg. T. S. Lacy, to continue in medical charge, and proceed with detachment of Her Majesty's troops ordered from Chinsurah to Upper Provinces by water, under command of Capt. H. P. Astier, H.M. 62nd regt.; date 26th June.

25th N.I. Lieut. W. Hore to act as adj. to regt. until further orders, v. Dyke, who has been permitted to resign that situation.

Ens. N. W. Mainwaring, 72nd, removed to 73rd N.I., as junior of his grade.

July 1.—Unposted Ensign J. C. Curtis, posted to 72nd N.I.

Examination.—1st Lieut. C. Hogge, of the 7th battalion of artillery, having been pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of regimental interpreter, is exempted from further examination.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 9. Lieut. W. R. Barnes, 27th N.I.—16. Capt. Andrew Charleton, 74th N.I.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—June 9. Ens. W. Q. Pogson, 43rd N.I., for health.—23. 1st Lieut. H. A. Carleton, artillery, on private affairs.—Lieut. B. W. R. Jenner, 64th N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency.—June 5. Lieut. W. T. Wilson, from 26th May to 26th Sept., on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—15. Brev. Capt. J. F. Middleton, from 9th June to 9th Sept., on med. cert.—23. Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin, 65th N.I., to remain from 16th June to 1st Oct., on private affairs.—25. Capt. J. Fraser, late 2nd L. C., from 15th Sept. to 15th June 1842, on med. cert.

To remain at Delhi.—June 30. Brigadier C. W. Hamilton, from 1st July to 15th Nov., on private affairs, previous to assuming command of Meywar field force.

To Upper Provinces.—June 16. Col. E. Barton, 71st N.I., town major of Fort William, for twelve months, on med. cert.

To visit Simla.—June 4. Lieut. J. H. Reynolds, 53rd N.I., from 3rd May to 3rd Oct., on med. cert.—12. Cornet W. M. G. Maconochie, late 2nd L. C., from 26th May to 31st Oct., on med. cert.—15. Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, commanding Sirhind division, from 2nd June to 2nd Nov., on med. cert.—26. Lieut. T. Gordon, 65th N.I., from 1st July to 30th Sept., on private affairs.

To Darjeeling.—June 25. Lieut. Col. H. W. A. Lloyd, 28th N.I., from 1st July to 1st Jan. 1842, on private affairs.

To visit Mussoorie.—June 4. Capt. T. Hutton, 37th N.I., from 20th Feb. to 1st Oct., on private affairs.—8. Lieut. R. Boulton, 7th L.C., from 1st June to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—15. Capt. B. Y. Reilly, engineers, from 2nd June to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—25. Ens. W. T. Phillimore, 10th N.I., from 5th June to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. R. Munro, 10th N.I., from do. to do., on do.

To Pooree and Balasore.—June 21. Ens. W. W. Repton, 56th N.I., from 19th June to 19th Aug., on private affairs.

To Ghazepore.—June 5. Capt. R. Smith, 28th N.I., from 15th June to 15th Nov., on private affairs.

To Hills north of Deyrah.—June 30. Lieut. F. D'O. Bignell, 10th N.I., from 12th June to 1st Nov., on med. cert.

To Bareilly.—June 9. Lieut. R. H. Sale, 9th N.I., from 15th June to 15th Sept., on private affairs.

To Purneah.—June 9. Lieut. R. Shirreff, 65th N.I., from 18th June to 18th Sept., on private affairs.

To Dinapore.—June 12. Brev. Maj. G. W. Bonham, 40th N.I., from 28th May to 28th July, on med. cert.

To visit Hill Provinces.—June 16. Veterinary Surg. F. Rogers, attached to His-
sar Stud, from 1st June to 1st Dec., on private affairs.

To Allahabad.—June 15. Ens. W. T. Garstin, 70th N.I., from 1st July to 1st Oct., on private affairs.

To Hazareebagh.—June 19. Lieut. C. L. Edwards, 70th N.I., from 15th July to 15th Oct., on private affairs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

June 21.—The exchange of duties between Assist. Surg. Bace, M.D., 26th Cameronians, and Assist. Surg. Graydon, M.D., 50th regt. sanctioned.

June 7.—Lieut. Thomas Wingate, 2nd Foot, to be capt. by brevet, from 13th May, 1841.

June 25.—50th Foot. Lieut. W. L. Tudor, to be capt. without purch., v. Turner dec. 18th June, 1841.

57th Foot. Ens. L. Cassidy to be lieut. without purch., v. James Allan dec. 11th June 1841.

63rd Foot. Ens. H. Lees to be lieut. without purch., v. Nash dec. 22nd June 1841.

The resignation from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ens. Palmer, 9th foot, accepted of.

Lieut. E. R. Gregg, 26th Foot, to be capt. by brevet, from 6th of April, 1841.

June 30.—50th Foot. Lieut. Richard Waddy to be adj., v. Tudor prom. 19th June 1841; Ens. Arthur Bernard to be lieut., v. Waddy appointed adj. 19th June 1841. Brev. Capt. Bently to act as adj. until arrival of Lieut. Waddy, or until further orders.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To England.—June 14. Brev. Maj. Turner, 50th regt., for health.—21. Ens. Dickson, for eight months.—Lieut. Sweeny, 26th Cameronians, for two years, for health.—24. Lieut. Low, 4th L. Drags., to precede his corps.—Brev. Maj. Robinson, 2nd F., for two years.—26. Brev. Lieut. Col. Tronson, 13th L. Inf., for purpose of exchanging into another corps.

To Singapore and Mauritius.—June 14. Lieut. Rumbold, 21st Fusileers, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JUNE 4. *Drogan*, from Bombay, Cannanore, &c.—7. *Amelia*, from Leith.—8. *Caroline*, from London; *Gentoo*, from Liverpool.—9. *George the Fourth*, from London, Cape, and Madras; *Solomon Shaw*, from Bombay; *Arcthusa*, from Singapore and Penang.—10. *Albion*, from Boston; *Janet Muir*, from Newcastle.—11. *Ricardo*, from Hull and Cape; *Renown*, from London.—12. *Cleveland*, from Liverpool; *Mauritian*, from Cape and Madras; *Rosalind*, from Mauritius; *Conkoon*, from Newcastle and Cape; *Ermouth*, from Mauritius, and Madras.—13. *Jane*, from London; *Prince Albert*, from Bombay.—14. *Slaine Castle*, from London, New Zealand, and Singapore.—16. *Sir William Wallace*, from Singapore and Penang; *Barnstable*, from Boston, Batavia, and Singapore.—18. *Black Swan*, from Macao; *Singapore Packet*, from Singapore; *Aununchunder*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Poppy*, from Macao and Singapore.—19. *Hindooistan*, from London and Madras.—20. *Dido*, from Singapore.—23. *Flora McDonall*, from Rangoon.—26. *Proserpine* (steamer), from England and Madras; *William Galls*, from Bordeaux and Madras; *John Bull*, from Singapore; *Straitford*, from Mauritius; *Dowlet Savvy*, from Bombay.—28. H.C.S. *Enterprize*, from Madras; *Harvest Home*, from Singapore; *Fizrobanny*, from Mauritius; *Leocadie*, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—29. *Rouble*, from Boston; *Arcturus*, from London; *Ruparell*, from Bombay; *Hamoody*, from Red Sea.—30. *Leonard Dobbin*, from Liverpool; *Concurrent*, from Marseilles and Bourbon.—JULY 1. *Tamerlane*, from London; *Rajasthan*, from Liverpool; *Patriot Queen*, from Liverpool; *Edward Bilton*, from Newcastle; *Bohvar*, from Leith.—2. *Margaret*, from Sydney; *Holspur*, from Liverpool.—4. *Barbara*, from Glasgow; *Marquess Hastings*, from Sydney and Madras; *J. W. Dare*, from Coringa, &c.

Sailed from Saugor.

MAY 27. *Allerton*, for Moulmein.—28. *Orient*, for China.—29. *Futal Barry*, for Penang.—30. *Venus*, for Moulmein; *Marion*, for China.—31. *Tigris*, for Liverpool.—JUNE 1. *Nantasket*, for Boston; *Edward Robinson*, for Mauritius.—2. *Coromandel*, for —; *Agnes*, for London.—3. *John Bull*, for Liverpool; *Sea Horse*, for London; *Howard*, for Boston; *Folhatone*, for China.—5. *Mary and Susan*, for Boston.—6. *Cambria*, for London; *Jamaica*, for Liverpool.—7. *John Colvin*, for —.—9. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, for London.—10. *Lady McNaughten*, for N. S. Wales; *Falcon*, for London; *Consuelo*, for China.—12. *Royal Consort*, for China.—13. *Anino*, for Mauritius.—14. *Windermers*, for Liverpool.—19. *Salsette*, for Mauritius.—20. *Persian*, for London; *David Malcolm*, for China; *Java Courier*, for Batavia.—21. *Taghian*, for London; *Amphitrite*, for Berbice; *Highlander*, for Penang and Singapore.—22. *John Adam*, for China; *Anglesey*, for London; *Rafines*, for Mau-

ritius.—25. *Time*, for China; *Buccancer*, for Moalmein.—27. *Raymond*, for London; *Sarah*, for London; *John Hepburne*, for Rangoon; *Ocean Queen*, for Demerara; *Ceylon*, for London; *Jessy*, for Penang; *Ariadne*, for London.—28. *Grafton*, for London; *Currency*, for Cork; *William Harris*, for London; *Worcester*, for China; *Sea Queen*, for —; *Meg of Meldon*, for Liverpool; *Marmion*, for London.—29. *Phlegethon*, for —. —JULY 1. *Maid of Mona*, for London.—2. *Brightman*, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- May 21 At Mussooree, the lady of W. R. Kennaway, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.
 25 At Seetapore, Oude, Mrs. A. Berrill, of a son.
 27 At Allahabad, the lady of the Rev. J. Wilson, American Missionary, of a son.
 30 At Shajehanpore, the lady of Capt. E. Wintle, 71st N.I., of a daughter.
 June 1 At Futteghur, the lady of the Rev. J. H. A. Rudd, of a son.
 4 At Agra, the lady of A. D. Johnson, Esq., of a daughter.
 5 At Ghazeeapore, the lady of W. H. B. Ross, Esq., 2nd Europ. regt., of a son.
 6 At Molihari, Chumparun, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 — At Cuttack, the lady of R. Beetson, Esq., of a daughter.
 7 At Saugor, the lady of M. Richardson, Esq., M. D., of a son, still-born.
 — At Burrisol, Mrs. G. J. Jordan, of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Hugh Troup, major of brigade, of a son.
 — At Agra, the lady of A. Chalmers, Esq., M. D., Surgeon 5th Bat. of Art., of a daughter.
 8 At Bareilly, the lady of Bernard Cary, Esq., 6th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Howrah, Mrs. Alfred Cops, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. D. H. Oehme, Esq., of a son.
 — At Meerut, the wife of Mr. R. Maddock, merchant, of a son, since dead.
 10 At Calcutta, Mrs. W. R. Wallis, junior, of a son.
 — At Hazareeburgh, the lady of Capt. C. B. P. Alcock, Bengal engineers, of a daughter.
 11 At Midnapore, the lady of Arthur Grote, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Gasper, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Henry Archer, Esq., of a son.
 12 At Allipore, Mrs. J. M. Conell, of a daughter.
 13 At Dum Dum, the lady of J. W. Kaye, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of R. Nicholson, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Aurthray, of a son, since dead.
 15 At Jaunpore, the lady of T. L. Harington, Esq., 5th L.C., of a son.
 — At Delhi, the wife of Mr. Cowley, custom department of a daughter.
 — At Howrah, the lady of W. A. Green, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of a son.
 16 At Bishop's College, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Wallis, of a son.
 17 The wife of Mr. W. E. Jarrett, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. J. Queiros, of a son.
 — At Bareilly, the wife of Captain James Mackenzie, of the 6th I.C. of a son.
 18 At Calcutta, Mrs. George Grant, of a son.
 — At Ajmere, the lady of George Forrest, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adjut. W. C. Erskine, 73d N.I. of a son.
 19 At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. Col. Eckford, of a daughter.
 20 At Garden Reach, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, of the barque *John William Dare*, of a daughter.
 22 At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. M. Smith, survey department, of a daughter.
 25 At Serampore, the lady of F. E. Elberling, Esq., of a daughter.
 29 At Serampore, the lady of W. W. Baker, Esq., of a son.
 July 1 At Midnapore, the lady of Capt. C. M. Palmer, 14th regt., M. N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, at the residence of J. J. Jordan, Esq., Mrs. S. M. Chill, of a daughter.
 — At the Auckland Hotel, Mrs. David Wilson, of a daughter.
 2 At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Bonnaud of a son.
 Latey. At Midnapore, the lady of D. Cunliffe, Esq., C. S. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Futteghur, John Robert Lamaistre, Esq., to Miss Mary Fanthome.
 June 1. At Cabool, David Lumsden, Esq., Lieut. 27th B.N.I., to Rosamond Harriet, daughter of the Reverend G. H. Dlane.

June 3. At Allipore, Mr. Wm. Smallman to Miss Juliana Millner, daughter of Mrs. A. Donelley.

7. At Kishnagur, J. G. Campbell, Esq., C.S., to Matilda Francis, daughter of J. C. Brown, Esq., of the same service.

12. At Calcutta, the Honourable H. F. H. Pery, third son of the late Lord Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick, to Amelia Mary, second daughter of Captain Bowland Money, R.N.C.B.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C. Gould to Miss E. C. Philpot.

15. At Calcutta, J. B. Richards, Esq., of Culna, to Miss Mary Ann Reddish.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Parker to Miss E. R. Irvine, both of Calcutta.

— At the Cathedral, W. Kirkpatrick, Esq., to Cecilia, eldest daughter of C. A. Fenwick, Esq.

23. At Burdwan, Beharry Loll Baboo, brother-in-law to his highness the Moha Rajah Dhee Raj Mahtab Chund Bahadoor, to the daughter of Baboo Gungarnarain.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Hogan to Miss H. Williams.

28. At Barrackpore, Gavin Turnbull, Esq., surgeon, 28th N.I., to Mary McDonald, daughter of the late William Stuart, Esq., of Perth, N. B.

Lately. At Ghazee pore, Mr. Alexander Pushong, of the Jaunpore judge's office, to Miss Sarah Prat, of Ghazee pore.

DEATHS.

May 28. At Lucknow, Captain Frederick Burkley, late in H.M. the King of Oude's service, aged 30.

30. At Humeerpore, Mungo Fairlie Muir, Bengal Civil Service, aged 26.

June 1. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Cowing, aged 35.

3. At Calcutta, Charles J., only son of P. Delmar, Esq.

— At Assam, Gonparah, Mr. Thomas Wentworth, magistrate's office.

4. At Delhi, Mr. J. W. Robinson, aged 34.

— At Benares, Vernon William, fifth son of Captain the Honble. R. V. Powys, 12th N.I.

5. At Simla, of measles, Finette Maddy, fourth child of Captain and Mrs. J. T. Boileau, of engineers, aged 3.

— At Tiwarah, in Tirhoot, of cholera, William MacCreight, Esq.

— At Cawnpore, William Cudburt, infant son of R. B. Thornhill, Esq.

6. At Calcutta, Mr. R. R. Gardyne, aged 27.

7. At Calcutta, Master H. William Henry, son of Mr. H. Chill, aged 5.

8. At Calcutta, Manuk Malcum Manuk, Esq., aged 29.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Miss H. L. Fleming, aged 14.

9. At Calcutta, Charles Augustus Nott, Esq., barrister at law, eldest son of Major General Nott, of the Bengal army, aged 35.

10. At Calcutta, Lætitia, E. P. Delmar, child of P. Delmar, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Anne Mullins, aged 14.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Culloden, aged 78.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Jacob, aged 40.

— At Barrackpore, Anne, daughter of Serjeant-Major M. Byrne, 25th N.I., aged 6.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Leslie, aged 42.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia G. Stumble, aged 23.

14. At Calcutta, after a severe illness of 44 days, at the age of 46 years, James Cullen, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., and formerly of that of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.

17. At Entally, Mrs. Marianne Amelia Caroline Bickley, aged 26.

18. At Calcutta, suddenly, Mr. William Hope, assistant to Glass and Co.

— At the General Hospital, Mr. W. Hunt, assist. deputy commy. of ordnance, aged 57.

21. At Calcutta, Baboo Joy Gopal Dutt, catechist of the Ch. Missionary Society, late Student of Bishop's College, aged 22.

— At Simla, Susan Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Codrington, deputy assistant quartermaster general.

— Off Berhampore, Allan Ramsay, Esq., formerly of the E.I.C.'s military service, aged 39.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Anne Leach, aged 27.

25. At Sultanpore, the wife of Serg. Maj. J. Swanton, 6th L.C.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophy Plomer, of cholera.

July 1. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Templeton, of the bark *Juliet*, aged 23.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jessica Gray, wife of W. J. Gray, Esq., and daughter to the late Lieut. Col. Robert Francis, H.C. Bengal army, aged 33.

July 1. At Howrah, Mr. Dugald Renton, ship-builder, aged 52.

3. At Calcutta, Master Edward Gray, aged 17.

— At Calcutta, Henri Martin, Esq., merchant, aged 83.

Lately. Drowned from falling overboard the *Madagascar*, on his homeward passage, Mr. Fred. L. Mackenzie, youngest son of the late Chas. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

OFFICERS ACTING AS STAFF TO OTHER REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 23, 1841.—With reference to G. O. C. C. 13th Jan. 1841, para. 7, the officer Commanding the Army-in-Chief directs it to be established as a general rule, that officers appointed to act as staff to other regiments are to take precedence in those regiments agreeably to their rank, and to enjoy the same advantages in all respects as if they belonged to such corps.

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.—RELIEF OF CORPS.

The following reliefs in his Highness the Nizam's service will take place in the ensuing cold season:—1st regt. Cavalry, from Moominabad to Ellichpore; 4th do., from Hingolee to Moominabad; 5th do., from Ellichpore to Hingolee and Bolarum, to march on the 1st Nov.; 1st regt. Infantry, from Ellichpore to Bolarum, to march on 15th Nov.; 8th do., from Hingolee to Ellichpore, to march on being relieved by the 5th; 4th do., from Mucktull to Ellichpore, to march on being relieved by the 6th; 5th do., from Ellichpore to Hingolee, to march on the 15th Oct.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 22. F. N. Maltby, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

F. Anderson, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara during absence of Mr. F. N. Maltby on sick certificate, or until further orders.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara.

F. Copleston, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Madura, during employment of Mr. Lamond on other duty, or until further orders.

C. W. Reade, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

25. J. Ratcliffe, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Bellary.

July 6. J. Horsley, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Madura, received charge of Zillah Court at that station from J. F. Bishop, Esq., on 1st July.

R. R. Cotton, Esq., to resume his appointment as register of Zillah Court of Cuddapah, at his own request.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—June 10. Mr. J. Flower, master attendant at Coringa, in extension, until 1st Aug. 1841, on sick cert.—18. E. Maltby, Esq., to Europe, on sick cert., for three years, with benefit of furlough allowance.—26. G. P. Monckton, Esq., in extension for six months, to remain on Neilgherries, on sick cert.—28. Mr. West, postmaster at Cannanore, in extension, to end of Dec. next.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 6. The Rev. R. W. Whitford, A.M., to act as chaplain at Bellary until further orders.

Obtained leave of Absence.—July 6. The Rev. J. C. Street, for three months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 8, 1841.—30th N.I. Capt. Charles Daviniere to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. C. McLeod to be captain, and Ens. C. R. Fraser, to be lieut., v. Snell dec.; date of coms. 3rd June 1841.

32d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. H. Wilson, to be capt., and Ens. J. N. H. Maclean to be lieut. vice James retired; date of coms. 4th June, 1841.—Lieut. J. C. Froese to be adj., v. Wilson prom.

Cadet of Cavalry R. G. Jones admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Messrs. Thomas Dunlop, W. H. S. Burn, and J. K. Ogilvie, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty. two former under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount, latter under surgeon of general hospital at presidency.

June 11, 17th N.I. Ens. Lascelles Lane to be lieut., vice Simpson dec. ; date 4th June 1841.

46th N.I. Lieut. G. A. H. Falconar to be qu. master and interpreter.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Horak, M.D. permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Surg. D. Vertue permitted to return to Europe via Bombay, and to retire from service of East India Company on pension of his rank, from 1st Sept. 1841.

June 18.—The following officers to take rank of Capt. by brevet, from 26th June, 1841 : —1st Lieuts. E. Brice, E. S. G. Showers, C. Lancaster, J. P. Beresford, and G. Rowlandson, artillery ; 1st Lieuts. S. Vardon, J. H. Bell, and W. I. Birdwood, engineers.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Alves, 49th N. I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of a colonel, under provisions of G. O. 19th June 1838.

June 22.—15th N.I., Lieut. M. Hickley to be quar. master and interpreter.

Infantry.—Major Robert Alexander, from 48th N. I., to be lieut. colonel, vice C. G. Alves, retired ; date of com. 17th June 1841.

48th N. I.—Captain J. E. Butcher to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Charles Taylor to be capt., and Ens. W. S. Simpson to be lieut. in suc. to Alexander promoted : date of coms. 17th June 1841.

The services of Major J. E. Butcher, of 48th N. I., placed at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. J. Tait, permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

June 25.—Cadet of Infantry, C. C. Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The services of Capt. W. H. Simpson, 36th N. I., major of brigade in Malabar and Canara, placed at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces, for employment with rifle company of this corps proceeding on foreign service.

Lieut. Col. Vincent Mathias, 17th N. I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company on pension of his rank, from 23d June 1841.

Lieut. J. C. Shawe, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer of 6th Division, during absence of Captain Henderson on other duty, or until further orders.

June 29.—48th N. I., Lieut. J. H. M. Babington to be adjutant.

49th N. I., Lieut. P. E. L. Rickards to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

The following promotions are made consequent on death of Maj. Gen. Edward Edwards, and also on death of Maj. Gen. William Munro, and upon retirement of Lieut. Col. V. Mathias.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Robert Home, C. B., to be colonel, from 23d Jan. 1841, v. Smith, Dec.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Thomas Marrett to be colonel, from 16th April 1841, v. W. Munro, Dec.

7th Regt.—Maj. W. N. Burns to be lieut. col., from 16th April 1841, in suc. to Marrett, prom.—Capt. J. B. Barnett to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. C. Gosling to be capt., and Ens. C. C. McCullum to be lieut., 16th April 1841, in suc. to Burns, prom.

4th Regt.—Maj. J. D. Stokes to be lieut. col., from 17th June 1841, v. C. G. Alves, retired.—Capt. R. N. Campbell, to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. W. Wood, to be capt., and Ens. A. M. Cleghorn, to be lieut., from 17th June 1841, in suc. to Stokes, prom.

29th Regt.—Maj. J. S. Wyllie to be lieut. col. from 23rd June 1841, v. Mathias retired.—Capt. W. E. A. Elliott to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. T. Hill to be capt., and Ens. F. C. Barber, to be lieut., from 23rd June 1841, in suc. to Wyllie, prom.

July 6.—Cadet of Cavalry E. G. Wood admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Artillery C. D. Waddel admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Infantry S. W. Alven, A. V. Layard, A. J. Shuldham, J. S. Barclay, A. H. Jourdan, I. M. M'Kenzie, and A. C. Macmaster, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Charles Richardson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

The part of G. O. of 21st May, 1841, which places the services of Capt. J. W. Goldsworthy, of 1st N. I., at disposal of the major-general commanding the forces cancelled.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 7, 1841.—Lieut. J. M. Johnston, 4th N. I.,

to act as deputy assist. adj. general of army, from date of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stafford's embarkation, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. W. Moorhead, appointed to medical charge of all details proceeding on board the *Fortescue*, until arrival at Penang.

June 9.—Lieut. R. Balfour, 28th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. to 30th do. when relieved by Lieut. Falconar.

June 14.—Under instructions from the Supreme Government, that part of G. O. 8th May, appointing an officer to command the Madras troops employed with the expedition to China, is cancelled.

The removal of lieut. colonels ordered by G. O. 20th May, 1841, is cancelled, and the following to take place from this date:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. T. Gibson, from 24th to 23rd L. I.; Lieut. Col. J. Morgan, C.B., from 23rd L. I. to 24th N.I.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Carr, 16th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. of the 18th regt.

Lieut. C. Lamb, 28th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. of the 26th regt.

Lieut. M. T. French, 34th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. of 47th regt.

Assist. Surgeons E. James and J. Tait, removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with H.M. 57th regt., and to join head-quarters in Fort St. George without delay.

Assist. Surg. H. Smith, superintending surgeon's department, Southern Mah-ratta country, to do duty with 21st regt., and to join wing of that corps at Sattara.

June 15.—Capt. W. Herford removed from the 1st to 2nd N.V.B., and Capt. A. Chisholm from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. W. Johnston, M.D., removed from doing duty with H.M. 94th regt., and appointed to medical charge of rifle company 36th N.I., to be held in readiness to proceed on foreign service.

June 17.—Lieut. E. R. Sibly removed from 2nd N.V.B. to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

June 18.—Ens. Frank Barber, 45th N.I., directed to join his corps.

June 23.—The following removals and postings ordered in the Artillery:—Capt. T. Lavin, from 3d to 1st bat.—Lieuts. (Bt. Capt.) J. Maitland, from 2nd bat. to horse brigade; H. Montgomerie and J. P. Beresford from 1st bat. to horse brigade.—1st Lieuts. H. Congreve from 3d to 1st bat.; J. Patrickson, 3d to 1st do.; G. Dancer, 3d to 2nd do.; J. W. Goad, 3d to 2nd do.; 2nd Lieuts. R. R. Little from 2nd to 4th bat.; R. Macpherson, 1st to 4th do.; R. C. Buckle, 2nd to 3d do.; R. G. H. Grant to 1st do.; A. N. Scott, to 1st do.; W. C. F. Gosling, to 1st do.; E. T. Fasken to 3d do.

Ens. William Southey removed, at his own request, from 47th to 48th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D. passed examination in Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9, G. O. C. C. 5th Nov. 1840.

Assist. Surg. W. Lloyd, M.D., removed from H.M. 57th, to do duty with H.M. 94th Regt., but to continue in medical charge of detachment of 8th N.I. until its arrival at Vellore, whence he will proceed to join his regt. at Cannanore.

June 26.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Briggs to act as adj. and qu. master to horse brigade, during absence of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. C. McNair on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. J. H. Tapp, 23d L.I., to relieve Lieut. J. K. B. Timins, of artillery, from charge of detachment of recruits for Infantry lately landed from the ship *Columbus*.

June 28.—Capt. John Jones, 30th regt., to act as major of brigade in Malabar and Canara, during absence of Capt. W. H. Simpson, of 36th regt., on foreign service with rifle company of that corps.

The following removals ordered in the Artillery:—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Maitland, from horse brigade to 3d bat.; 1st Lieuts. G. S. Cotter and J. Moore, from horse brigade to 4th bat.; 1st Lieut. G. P. Eaton, from 4th bat. to horse brigade; 1st Lieut. R. Kincaid from 3d bat. to horse brigade; 1st Lieut. J. G. Belmain from 4th bat. to horse brigade (to do duty with detachment at Singapore until relieved); 2nd Lieut. G. S. Elliott, from 2nd bat. to horse brigade.

Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., removed from medical charge of rifle company of 1st N.I., and from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, and appointed to do duty under Superintending Surgeon of Southern division of army, and to medical charge of 45th N.I. during absence of Assist. Surg. Maginniss on sick cert.

July 3.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. T. Bridge, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., to act as qu. master and interp. to 18th N.I.

July 5.—The undermentioned young officers (posted in orders of 18th May) directed to join their corps:—Ensign A. H. Jourdan, 9th N.I.; A. Layard, 23d do.; A. J. Shulham, 28th do.; A. G. McMaster, 36th do.; C. C. Smith 4th do.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language :—Lieuts. C. Lamb and R. Woolley, 28th N.I., Merkara, qualified as interpreters (to appear for final examination whenever they may visit the presidency); Lieut. D. Blair, 32nd N.I., Hurryhur, creditable progress; Ens. J. P. Frye, 22nd N.I., Vizianagram, creditable progress; Lieut. A. L. Tweedie, 36th N.I., Cannanore, creditable progress. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above officers.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 15. Capt. John Blaxland, 47th N.I.—29. 1st Lieut. J. K. B. Timins, artillery; Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley, M.D.—July 6. 1st Lieut. J. Babington, artillery; Lieut. Col. J. Henry, 18th N.I.; Lieut. J. O. Burgoyne, 5th N.I.

Off Reckonings.—In consequence of the death of Colonels (Maj. Gens.) E. Edwards and W. Munro, of the Infantry, the following alterations and addition to the list of officers entitled to Off-Reckonings are authorized :—Colonels R. West, half a share from the fund from 7th March, 1836; G. Jackson and C. A. Walker, each of a share from 17th Nov. 1836; F. Bowes and J. S. Fraser, do. do. from 24th Dec. 1839; H. Bowdler, half share, from 6th Jan. 1839; J. Hackett, do. from 8th Oct. 1839; J. Briggs, do. from 17th Oct. 1839; J. Wahab, C.B., do. from 21st Dec. 1839; G. M. Steuart, do. from 16th Feb. 1840; M. Cubbon and T. King, each of a share from 14th June, 1840; J. T. Trewman, half share from 24th Jan. 1841; R. L. Evans, C.B., do. from 17th April, 1841.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—June 11. Capt. W. R. A. Freeman, 45th N.I., for one year.—15. Maj. J. A. Howden, 1st Europ. Regt., for eighteen months.—Capt. E. Servante, 29th N.I. (to embark from Bombay).—18th. Lieut. A. Doria, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. S. Mardell, 16th N.I., for health.—22. Lieut. J. J. Mudie, 6th L.C., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Ens. F. H. Chitty, 40th N.I., for health.—29. Lieut. H. Nuthall, 23rd L. Inf., for health.

To Sea.—June 25. Maj. W. J. Butterworth, C. B., deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, for two years, on med. cert.

To N. S. Wales or Cape of Good Hope.—June 15. Capt. R. Garstin, 2nd L.C., for two years, on sick cert.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 25. Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings, 8th L.C., for two years, on med. cert. (his furlough to Europe cancelled).

To Presidency.—June 15. Capt. E. T. Morgan, 50th N.I., from 30th June, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.—Lieut. H. G. Napleton, 8th N.I., from 29th May to 29th Sept. 1841, on sick cert.—Cornet C. H. Middleton, 8th L.C., from 15th July to 15th Oct. 1841 (also to Bangalore).—Assist. Surg. M. Rogers, 2d E.L. Inf., from 16th June to 31st Oct. 1841, on sick cert.—17. Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, 52d N.I., from 16th June to 30th Sept. 1841.—Lieut. W. R. Browne, 1st M.E. Regt., from 5th June to 15th Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—Lieut. G. W. N. Dunlop, 4th N.I., from 11th June, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on sick cert.—Lieut. W. T. Money, 30th N.I., in continuation till 16th Aug., 1841.—21. Lieut. T. Carpendale, 8th N.I., till 15th Aug. 1841.—24. Lieut. T. Kiernan, 10th N.I., from 3d July to 15th Sept. 1841.—Ens. F. Stratton, 10th N.I., in continuation till 15th Sept. 1841.—28. Capt. J. C. McNair, artillery, from 18th June, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, and eventually to Europe on sick cert.—July 6. Capt. M. W. Perreau, 1st N.I., from 15th July to 30th Sept. 1841.—Lieut. R. T. Snow, 24th N.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th March 1842.

To Ceylon.—July 6. Surg. J. B. Preston, depôt surgeon of Cuddalore, from 7th July 1841 to 7th Jan. 1842.

To Neigherries.—June 8. Lieut. G. M. Gumm, 4th bat. artillery, from 15th May to 15th Nov. 1841.—15. Lieut. C. H. Cazalet, 29th N.I., from 5th May to 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—17. Brev. Capt. R. Taylor, 2d L.C., till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—21. Assist. Surg. J. Purvis, 5th N.I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.

To Penang and the Straits.—June 29. 2d Lieut. W. C. F. Gosling, 1st bat. artillery, for six months, on med. cert.

To Bangalore.—June 9. Ens. E. Gage, 15th N.I., from 15th June to 15th Sept. 1841.—15. 2d Lieut. F. W. Bond, artillery, from 1st June to 30th Nov. 1841, on sick cert. (also to Presidency).—17. Ens. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I., in extension, until 31st July.—Capt. A. McCally, 28th N.I., from 10th July to 10th Oct. 1841.—21. Major J. Wilson, 2d E.L. Inf., in continuation till 30th June 1842, on sick

cert. (also to Neilgherries).—28. Brev. Capt. C. A. Moore, 16th N.I., in continuation to 1st Jan. 1842, on sick cert.

To *Manatoddy and Western Coast*.—June 17. Lieut. J. Kitson, 44th N.I., from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1841.

To *Ellichpore*.—June 21. Ens. A. Ward, 1st M.E. Regt., from 1st July to 1st Nov. 1841.

To *Trichoor*.—June 21. Assist. Surg. R. Maginniss, 45th N.I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert. (also to the Neilgherries).

To *Palamcottah*.—June 28. Lieut. S. G. Prendergast, 18th N.I., from 25th June 1841 to 1st Jan. 1842, on sick cert.

To *Vizagapatam*.—July 6. Ens. C. P. Taylor, 40th N.I., till 3d Nov. 1841.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 5. *William Gales*, from Bordeaux.—9. *Rockcliffe*, from Trincomallee.—10. *Annund Chunder*, from Port Louis.—11. *Janet Boyd*, from Mauritius.—12. *Resolution*, from Singapore.—14. *Galatea*, from Mauritius.—15. *Vansittart*, from China and Singapore; *Fancy*, from Colombo and Pondicherry.—16. *Indian Queen*, from Calcutta.—18. *Proserpine* steamer, from Palmouth, Bahia, Cape, and Point de Galle.—19. *Adams*, from Point de Galle; H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, from Calcutta.—20. *Orient*, and *Marquis of Hastings*, from Sydney and Copang (with officers and detachments of H.M. 50th regt., taken from the late ship *Fergusson*).—21. *James Gibson*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry; *Rahamany*, from Colombo and Karical.—23. *La Gange*, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry; *Columbus*, from London and Cape.—24. *Calumot*, from Boston (with a cargo of ice).—26. *Piloten*, from Pondicherry; *Britannia*, from Liverpool and Colombo.—28. *Harrison*, from Singapore.—30. *Paragon*, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—JULY 1. *General Kyd*, from London.—2. *Sea Horse*, from Calcutta; *Stork*, from Mauritius; *Sons of Commerce*, from London; *Canopses*, from Mauritius.—4. *Elizabeth Ainslie*, from Mauritius.—5. *Graham*, from Mauritius; *Robarts*, from London and Madeira.—7. *Union*, from Coringa, Masulipatam, &c.; *Claudine*, from London, Madeira, and Trincomallee.—8. *Princess Royal*, from London.

Departures.

JUNE 5. *Amelia*, for Vizagapatam.—*Exmouth*, for Calcutta; *Ayrshire*, for Rangoon; *Mauritius*, for Calcutta.—9. *Catherine*, for Maulmein.—11. *Fortescue*, for Penang, Malacca, &c.—13. *Janet Boyd*, *Annund Chunder*, and *Hindustan*, all for Calcutta; *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.—19.—*Proserpine* steamer, and *William Gales*, both for Calcutta.—21. H.C. steamer *Enterprize*, for Calcutta.—22. *Fancy*, for Negapatam and Ceylon.—26. *Bengal Merchant*, for London.—27. *Marquis of Hastings*, for Calcutta.—30. *Pilotin*, for Marseilles; *La Gange*, for Calcutta.—JULY 3. *Resolution*, for Singapore; *Adams*, for Calcutta.—5. *Graham*, for Calcutta.—6. *Indian Queen*, for Northern Ports; *James Gibson*, for ditto and Calcutta.—7. *Rockcliffe*, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- May 11. At Dolarum, the lady of Capt. T. H. Bullock, Nizam's army, of a son.
23. At Tellicherry, the lady of Mr. Hollo Corbett of a daughter.
29. At St. Thomé, the lady of Capt. H. Vardon, of a son, her eleventh child.
June 2. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. J. Bloomfield Gough, A.D.C., of a son.
4. At Vellore, the wife of Mr. R. Irwin, schoolmaster, of a son.
5. At Egmore, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, of a daughter.
— At Nungumbaukum, the lady of Leonard Cooper, Esq., of a son.
6. At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. T. W. Steele, 2nd N.V.B., of a son.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of William Elliot, Esq., M.C.S., of a son.
7. At Mukkul, the lady of Capt. Wm. B. Jackson, 25th N.I., of a daughter.
13. At Narsingpooram, the wife of Mr. James Oliver, of a daughter.
17. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. H. Stoddard, Nizam's service, of a son.
— At the Adyar, the lady of T. Clarke, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
19. At Madras, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A.M., of a son.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, 21st regt., of a son.
20. At Bangalore, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. T. Smith, of a daughter.
21. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. H. Gray, H.M. 30th regt., of a daughter.
23. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Lethbridge, of a daughter.
24. At Palmanair, the lady of Capt. Reece, 10th regt., of a daughter, still born.

- June 24.* The wife of the Rev. M. Bowle, Scotch Church, of a son.
 28. At Kamptee, the lady of the Rev. Edw. Whitehead, A.M., of a son.
 — At Guntoor, the lady of E. Story, Esq., M.C.S., of a son.
 29. At Anantapoor, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq., sub-collector of Bellary, of a daughter.
 30. At Nellore, the lady of T. A. Anstruther, Esq., of a son.
July 3. At Vepery, the lady of J. T. Hery, Esq., of a son (since dead).

MARRIAGES.

- June 4.* At Madras, Mr. W. H. Drewitt, to Miss M. J. A. Reid.
 8. At Bellary, Lousada Barrow, Esq., 5th L.C., to Piercy, third daughter of the late A. MacDonald, Esq., M.D., Inverness.
 9. At Cuddalore, Lieut. W. Crewe, 32nd Regt. N.I., to Olympia Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Houbart.
 11. At Waltair, Lieut. P. P. Sparks, Adjutant 17th Regt. N.I., to Marion, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Elliot Voyle, of the Bengal Service.
 17. At Trippasore, Mr. George Stokoe, of Cuddapah, to Miss Ann Sibley.

DEATHS.

- April 23.* At Waltair, Eliza, wife of Capt. D. Duff, 37th N.I.
May 24. At Kotra, in Upper Scinde, Assist. Surg. W. A. Carlaw, doing duty with the C. Company of the Sappers and Miners.
 26. At Berhampore, Susanna Jane Lcycester, wife of Major T. L. Green, 50th Regt. Madras N.I., aged 20.
 29. At Nellore, Mr. George A. Thomson, Superintendent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s indigo works, aged 33.
 31. Matilda Jane, daughter of John Wilkins, Esq., master attendant and custom master of Quilon, aged 7 years.
June 3. At Russellcondah, of dysentery, Ensign E. Elliot, 27th Regt. N.I.
 4. At Waltair, Lieut. James Simpson, 17th Regt. N.I.
 — At St. Thomé, Madras, John Hugh, eldest child and the only son of Lieut. Col. H. Mitchell, 50th Regt. N.I., aged 4 years.
 5. At Vellore, M. Sophia Westcott, wife of Capt. Leslie, acting paymaster, Centre Division, in her 23rd year.
 6. At Wallajabad, Mr. Robert Shaw, pension establishment.
 8. At Madras, Jane, wife of Capt. Shirreff, deputy assist. adjt. general of the Centre Division.
 9. Near Rajah's Choultry, whilst *en route* to Bangalore, for the benefit of his health, Lieut. James Allan, of H. M. 57th Foot, son of Maj. Gen. Allan, C.B., in temporary command of the Mysore Division of the army.
 — At Coringa, Capt. William Pike, of the Country Service, eldest son of the late Capt. Michael Pike, aged 33.
 11. On board the *Claudine*, on the passage to Madras, Mrs. Gray.
 13. At Hurryhur, the Rev. E. R. Otter, chaplain of Bellary. Mr. Otter had arrived at Hurryhur only the day previous, when he was attacked by cholera, and fell beneath its fatal influence in a few hours.
 14. At Ootacamund, Carmina, wife of Capt. J. Bloomfield Gough, A.D.C. of Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.
 18. At Tranquebar, the Hon. Col. Rehling, Governor of His Danish Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, aged 63.
 21. At Ootacamund, Mrs. Emilie Downes, widow of the late Lieut. Col. H. Downes, of the Madras Army.
 24. At Waltair, the infant son of Dr. Hugh Cheape.
 28. At Chintadrepattah, Mrs. B. J. Lafond, aged 29.
 29. At Madras, Mrs. Charlotte M. Faith, widow of the late Capt. J. E. C. Faith, of His Danish Majesty's service, aged 49.
July 2. At Madras, of dropsy, Mr. William Gronney, the late proprietor of the *Madras Advertiser Press*, aged 42.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

ACTING COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, June 25, 1841.—The following extract, para. 42 of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 31st March last, No. 18, is published for general information.

[59. The Government of India have sanctioned an allowance to Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Fitz Gerald, during the absence at sea on sick certificate of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, from 11th April to 4th June, 1838, at the same rate as was granted on this occasion of his succeeding to the Command of the Forces when the Commander-in-Chief proceeded on Field Service.]

Para. 42d—"We are of opinion, that whenever, from the absence of the Commander-in-Chief on sick certificate, or private affairs, it may become necessary to delegate to the next senior officer serving on the divisional staff, the functions of Commander of the Forces, the extra allowance issued to him on this account should be a deduction from the allowances of the Commander-in-Chief; we desire that a regulation to this effect may be acted upon hereafter."

OPERATIONS AGAINST PREDATORY BHEELS.

Bombay Castle, July 13, 1841.—Government having received a report from Capt. W. J. Morris, of the 9th Regt. N.I., acting Bheel Agent and Commandant of the Candeish Bheel Corps, of the successful issue of some recent operations which it has been necessary to undertake against some predatory Bheels between the western extremity of the Satpoora Hills and the Nerbudda River, the Hon. Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks for the excellent arrangement made by him for conducting these operations, and for the zeal, activity, and perseverance with which, under his orders, they were carried into effect.

2nd. The Hon. the Governor in Council also returns his best acknowledgments to Capt. J. W. Auld, of the 26th Regt. N.I., acting 2nd in command of the Candeish Bheel Corps, for his zealous and active co-operation with Capt. Morris, and to the men who composed the detachment employed in these operations, for their steady and soldier-like conduct on that occasion.

3rd. The valuable services rendered on this occasion by Major Pettingal, of the 39th Regt. Bengal N.I., Political Agent at Bhopawar, by his prompt and able co-operation with Capt. Morris, in the arrangements made for the capture of these predatory Bheels, have been brought to the special notice of the Government of India.

H. M. 22ND REGIMENT.

Bombay Castle, July 14, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that H. M.'s 22nd Regt. of Foot be admitted on the strength of this presidency from the 18th May last, the date of the arrival at Bombay of the first detachment of that corps by the ship *Ann*.

RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY CORPS.

The following instructions, regulating the uniform to be worn by these corps, is here published:—

Rifle Corps (4th Regt. N.I.)

The dress of the riflemen to be of dark green, the jacket of the light dragoon cut, but with black wings; the caps, of rifle-green cloth, are to be without ornament, having only the number of the regiment and a bugle, in bronze, in front, a cap-line and black tuft, with a band of black leather encircling the bottom of the cap.

Officers' uniform as under:—

DRESS.—*Jacket*; rifle-green, made in the hussar style, single-breasted, with three rows of black buttons, the centre row balls, the others half balls; black Russia braid loops, and ornamental trimming; Prussian collar, and pointed cuffs of black velvet. *Cap*; black heaver, six inches deep, lacquered sunk top, eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side-straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, black rosette in front, and bronze regimental ornaments. *Tuft*; a black silk ball. *Trowsers*; rifle-green cloth, with a braid of black mohair two inches wide, down the outward seam, or white according to the season. *Boots*; ankle. *Sword*; the same

as for officers of infantry of the line, except that the hilt and mountings are of steel, and the device is a crown and bugle. *Scabbard*; steel; for levees, drawing-rooms, and in evening dress, black leather with bronze mountings. *Knot*; black leather. *Waist Belt*; black patent leather, one and a half inch wide, with slings, silver snake-clasp and mountings. *Pouch*; black patent leather, with a silver bugle on the flap. *Pouch Belt*; black patent leather, three inches wide, with silver regimental plate, whistle, and chain. *Sash*; crimson silk patent net, with cords and tassels. *Stock*; black silk. *Gloves*; black leather. *Spurs* (to be worn only by field officers and staff); steel.

UNDRESS.—*Shell Jacket*; rifle-green, made similar to the dress jacket, but with a less proportion of trimming. *Frock Coat*; not to be worn. *Waist Belt*; as in Dress. *Forage Cap*; rifle-green cloth, perfectly plain, black leather peak and chin strap. *Trowsers*, *Boots*, *Sword*, *Scabbard*, *Knot*, *Sash*, *Stock*, *Gloves*, and *Spurs*; as in Dress. *Cloak*; rifle-green, lined with black. A cap cover of oil skin is permitted to be worn in bad weather, both with the dress cap and the forage cap.

The field officers and adjutant wear, in addition to the foregoing uniform:—*Tache Slings*; three, of black patent leather, half an inch attached to rings of waist belt, and fastening with loops and buckles to rings of tache. *Tache*; plain black patent leather; pocket nine inches deep, seven inches and a half wide at top, nine at bottom; face twelve inches deep, eight inches wide at top, eleven at bottom, perfectly plain, with three rings at top for tache slings.

Light Infantry Corps (5th and 23rd Regts. N.I.)

DRESS.—*Coatee*; as laid down for officers of infantry of the line, with bugle skirt ornaments. *Epaulettes*; field officers are to wear epaulettes of the same pattern as field officers of infantry of the line. *Wings*; are to be worn by the other officers; gold, the straps having three rows of chain, and a gilt centre-plate, bearing a bugle in silver; a row of bullion, one inch and a quarter deep at the centre, diminishing gradually towards the point; the subalterns distinguished from captains by smaller sized bullion. *Sash*; crimson silk, patent net, with cords and tassels. *Cap*; as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line. *Tuft*; a green silk ball. *Trowsers*, *Boots*, *Spurs* (for mounted officers), *Sword*, *Scabbard*, *Knot*, *Belt* (with gilt whistle and chain), *Plate*, *Stock*, and *Gloves*, as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line.

UNDRESS.—*Shell Jacket*, *Frock Coat* (with shoulder-straps, a bugle within the crescent), *Trowsers*, *Boots*, *Spurs*, *Sword*, *Scabbard*, *Knot*, *Sash*, *Stock*, *Gloves*, *Waist Belt*, and *Cloak*, as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line. *Forage Cap*; dark green cloth, made up on leather, with a black silk oak-leaf band; an embroidered bugle in front, with the number of the regiment in the centre, unless entitled to a badge, in which case the badge is to be placed in the centre of the bugle, instead of the number; black leather peak, and chin strap. A cap cover of oil-skin is permitted to be worn in bad weather, both with the dress cap and the forage cap.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN MARRIOTT.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 8, 1841.—At a general court-martial assembled at Karrack, on the 6th April, 1841, and of which Capt. N. Lechmere, of the regt. of artillery, is president, Ensign H. E. Marriott, of the 16th regt. N. I., was tried on the following charge, viz:

First instance. For being in a state of intoxication whilst on duty on or about the 21st instant, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock P.M., thereby rendering himself incapable of performing the grand rounds.

Second instance. For being in a state of intoxication whilst on duty between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on the night of the 30th instant, thereby rendering himself incapable of performing the grand rounds.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding and sentence.—That the prisoner, Ens. H. E. Marriott, of the 16th regt. N. I., is guilty of the first instance of the charge: that he is also guilty of the second

instance of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore adjudge him, Ensign H. E. Marriott, to be cashiered.

Not confirmed for the undermentioned reasons.

(Signed) THOS. MC MAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—An attentive perusal of the proceedings in this case has impressed me with the full conviction of the correctness of the finding on both charges, and of the justice of the sentence; and I regret to observe, that no point of extenuation presents itself, by which I could have considered myself justified in withholding my confirmation from the award of the court, had not a material and what has been previously deemed a vitiating illegality occurred in the proceedings by the officiating judge advocate, by whom the prosecution was wholly conducted, having also been allowed to perform the duty of interpreter in the examination of several witnesses, both on the prosecution and defence. The illegality of that proceeding was first noticed and animadverted on by Gen. the late Marquess of Hastings (then Earl of Moira), when commander-in-chief in India, and the sentiments of that eminent ornament of the British army, who was deeply versed in every branch of military jurisprudence, form a part of the Military Code of this presidency, section XX. article 108, page 143, wherein the practice now adverted to is, without reservation or qualification, declared to be contrary to the principles of justice: and in a subsequent case which occurred in this army, the proceedings were on the same grounds set aside by the then commander-in-chief in the year 1816. With these precedents, therefore, before me, I cannot give effect to the present sentence passed under the invalidating circumstances before referred to.

Ensign Marriott, of the 16th N. I., has thus narrowly escaped the loss of his commission, and I trust that the lamentable position to which his acts of inebriety had reduced him, will insure a lasting reformation in his conduct.

Ensign H. E. Marriott of the 16th regt. N. I., is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 18. Lieut. T. C. Wells, 15th N.I., and Lieut. W. E. Evans, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as assistants to superintendent of revenue survey in the Dukhun.

23. Lieut. H. F. Siddons, 3rd L.C., to act as post master at Sholapoor during absence of Lieut. Gabb, on field service.

29. Mr. W. Blowers joined his acting appointment of uncovenanted assistant to opium agent and superintendent of stationary.

30. Capt. G. Thornton, 2nd Europ. Regt., appointed to duty of superintending erection of salt choukees in Rutnagurree collectorate, in suc. to Lieut. H. J. Willoughby.

July 2. Mr. James Flynn to act as Mahratta translator and interpreter to Supreme Court, during absence of R. X. Murphy, Esq., on leave.

— Mr. H. R. Elliott, civil surgeon at Dhoolia, is appointed, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835, an assistant magistrate in Candeish collectorate.

7. Lieut. J. L. P. Hoare, 13th N.I., to act as adjutant of Candeish Bheel corps, from 22nd June.

C. Forbes, Esq., was examined in the printed regulations, on the 14th June, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Mr. H. R. Elliott, civil surgeon at Dhoolia, has been examined in the printed regulations of this presidency, and found qualified for the transaction of magisterial duties.

Obtained leave of absence.—June 23. Mr. W. C. Bruce, to the Deccan, for two months.—Mr. A. C. Traversa, to reside at Poona until 10th Oct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 18, 1841.—Lieut. Turnbull, of the regt. of artillery, to take charge of office of sub-assist. com. general N.D. of army, until further orders.

June 21.—Lieut. Fenning, 21st N.I., to act as interp. to H.M. 40th regt., consequent on departure of Capt. Gray, on sick leave, to presidency.

June 22.—Lieut. H. J. Willoughby, 2nd Europ. Regt. and Lieut. J. S. Kembell, 26th N.I., to be assistants to superintendent of roads and tanks.

Lieuts. Compton and Price confirmed in their appointments in that department.

Lieut. G. F. Sympson, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt. to act as adj. to detail and recruits of that regiment, under command of Capt. Burnett, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file.

Ena. W. H. R. Green posted to 19th April.

Lieut. J. L. P. Hoare, 13th N.I., to be acting adj. to Candeish Bheel corps, from 19th June.

Lieut. C. C. Johnstone, 6th N.I., to be acting staff officer at Sukkur, v. Fenning.

Assist. Surg. H. Glasse to act as vaccinator in Deccan, from date of Assist. Surg. Bouchier's departure to England on sick cert.

June 26.—Lieut. J. Rose, 15th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., until further orders.

Capt. H. Stockley, sub assist. com. general, received charge of commissariat department at Ahmednuggur from Lieut. Woosnam, on 10th June.

Surg. Collier to receive charge of duties of vaccinator P.D.A., from date of departure of Assist. Surg. Bouchier, m.n., to presidency, on sick cert.

Lieut. Morison, 2nd Gr. N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Baugh, consisting of 3 companies.

Lieut. H. M. Blacke, 7th N.I., to act as qu. master and interp. to that regt., during absence of Brev. Capt. G. C. Stockley.

Lieut. N. P. M'Dougall, 13th N.I., to act as fort adjutant at Surat, vice Lieut. J. L. P. Hoare.

7th N.I. Ens. R. W. Wheatstone to be lieut., vice Fallon dec.; date of rank, 6th June, 1841.

Ens. James Tennant Jameson, posted to 7th N.I., v. Wheatstone prom.

Assist. Surg. D. Fraser, attached to 2nd regt. L.C., is permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

17th N.I. Lieut. J. Anderson to be acting qu. master and interp., v. Scott removed from the situation; date 13th May, 1841.

July 1.—Capt. Threshie, sub. assist. com. general, received charge of deputy commissary general's and field commissariat offices from Capt. Fraser on 24th June.

July 2.—1st L.C. Capt. S. Poole to be major, Lieut. W. F. Curtis to be captain, and Cornet L. M. Valliant to be lieut., in suc. to Liddell dec.; date 3rd June.

Cornet E. A. Hardy posted to 1st L.C., vice Valliant prom.

Lieut. A. W. Logie, 11th N.I., promoted to brevet rank of captain from 6th June, 1841.

Cadet of Infantry G. R. Scatcherd admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. G. F. Forbes admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

25th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. R. F. Willoughby to be captain, and Ens. E. C. Marston to be lieut., in suc. to Rebenack dec.; date 4th June, 1841.

Ens. George Mayor posted to 25th N.I., vice Marston promoted.

Lieut. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., to act as staff officer at Sukkur from 24th February to 13th March, 1841.

Capt. W. C. Stather, 1st G.N.I., to act as staff officer at Sukkur from 13th March, 1841, until arrival of Lieut. Johnson, or until further orders.

Ens. Wray, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Milne on duty at Ahmedabad, or until further orders.

Lieut. Qu. Mast. and Interp. J. S. Knox, 42nd Bengal N.I., to be staff officer to troops in garrison at Khelat, from 28th April.

Lieut. Simpson to act as qua. master to Marine Bat. during absence of Brev. Capt. Eckford on duty to Poona; date 3d June.

Lieut. A. B. Kembell, horse artillery, to act as interpreter to H. M. 22nd Regt of Foot, until further orders; date 4th June.

July 9.—Lieut. E. Croker to act as interp. to H.M. 17th F., during absence of Lieut. Clarke.

Brev. Capt. Munro, 16th N.I., to perform duties of staff officer at Karrack, during absence of Lieut. Jopp, on sick leave; date 3d June.

Lieut. Seton to act as adj. and qu. master to detachment of 1st Europ. Regt. at Karrack, during absence of Lieut. Jackson on sick leave.

July 10.—Capt. Scott delivered over charge of Commissariat Department at Shikarpoor on 10th June in pursuance of G. O. permitting him to rejoin his regt.

Capt. Cooke, 19th N.I., to command detachment of that regt. doing duty over Subsidiary Jail at Tannah from 10th May.

In pursuance of G. O. dated 7th May last, Maj.-Gen. G. B. Brooks delivered over command of Scinde Fyres to Brigadier England on 3rd June.

July 12.—Assist. Surg. R. Wootnam to be Surgeon in attendance on His Exc. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., British Commissioner and Envoy to China.

July 13.—Assist. Surg. R. D. Peele placed at disposal of Superintendent Indian Navy for duty in Indian Naval branch of the service.

Assist. Surg. R. Collum relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Assist. Surg. R. R. Smith placed under orders of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in Indian Naval branch of the service, vice Collum.

July 14.—Capt. L. Brown, 5th N. I. to be appointed commandant of Guzerat Cooley Police Corps, in suc. to Capt. Fuljames; date 18th March.

Head Quarters, &c., June 21, 1841.—Assist. Surg. E. F. Wallace (lately arrived from England) to do duty at European General Hospital and directed to join.

June 23.—Assist. Surg. Cramond to afford medical aid to detail of Madras Sappers and Miners with detachment under command of Lieut. Col. Soppitt, from 3rd May.

June 29.—Assist. Surg. Carlow, attached to 2nd Gr. N.I., to proceed to Baugh and assume medical charge of detachment stationed there; date 20th May.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson removed from 14th to 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. Moore removed from 11th to 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson to proceed to Ahmedabad and join regt. to which he stands appointed.

Assist. Surg. F. Ellis, now on detachment duty in Deccan, directed to proceed to Sattara, and assume medical charge of wing of 21st Madras N.I.

July 2.—Ensigns Heyman, Kane, and Shewell to rejoin regiments to which they respectively belong.

Assist. Surg. Baxter, 1st troop horse brigade, to do duty in Native General Hospital at Presidency, until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Scinde.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Forbes (lately arrived from England), to do duty in European General Hospital at Presidency.

July 3.—Assist. Surg. Cramond, 4th troop horse artillery, to afford medical aid to company of 20th N.I. during its march from Noonky to Quetta, and to make over medical charge of detachment of 3rd L.C. to Assist. Surg. Hockin; date 20th May.

July 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Neilson, x. n., to do duty with 2nd L.C., and directed to join.

July 9.—Assist. Surg. J. Sproule to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of European recruits and details under orders to march for Ahmednuggur, and to afford medical aid to a detachment of H.M. 22nd regt. as far as Rajapoor en route to Poona.

July 5.—Ens. G. R. Scatcherd (lately admitted to service) to do duty with 19th N.I., and directed to join.

July 12.—Surg. Edwards, 23rd N.I., to receive medical charge of 1st Gr. N.I. and field hospital at Sukkur, from Assist. Surg. Jephson; date 26th April.

The undermentioned cadets (lately arrived from England) to do duty with regiments specified:—J. W. Saville, 2nd Eu. Lt. Infy., W. P. Pelly, 15th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June 21. Surg. J. McMorris, 4th N.I., for health.—26. Riding Master F. Egan, 2nd L.C., for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 21.—Assist. Surg. Ranclaud, port and marine surgeon, resumed his duties.

July 2.—Mr. J. M. Renwick, a volunteer for Indian Navy, arrived from England by H.M.S. *Endymion*.

July 7.—Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, of Indian Navy, to be an acting commander.

July 9.—Mr. James Ward, purser, from the *Seostris*, to be acting clerk of the cheque, and chief clerk in naval branch of the Superintendent's Office.

Mr. J. A. Keyes, captain's clerk, from the *Victoria*, to be acting purser of the *Seostris*.

Mr. F. H. Hora, captain's clerk, from the Superintendent's Office, to be clerk in charge of the *Victoria*.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 18.—*William Lushington*, from Sydney.—22. *William Shand*, from London.—24. *H. M. S. Endymion*, from Aden.—25. *British King*, from Clyde.—28. *Emily*, from Kurrack.—July 5. *Asiatic*, from London.—6. *Catherine*, from Liverpool.—7.

Balfour, from Liverpool; *H. C. Steamer Victoria*, from Suez and Aden (with overland mail); *Candahar*, from London.—8. *Sophia*, from London.—10. *Morley*, from Sydney; *Osceola*, from London; *Olive*, from Rio de Janeiro.—11. *Hindustan*, from Singapore; *Ardaseer*, from China.—12. *Circassian* and *Baboo*, both from Liverpool.—13. *James and Thomas*, from Newcastle.—15. *Sir Herbert Compton*, from China.—17. *Quentin Leitch*, from London.—18. *Bangalore*, from Liverpool; *Glenclyde*, from London.

Departures.

JUNE 19. *Ellora*, for Clyde.—22. *Lion*, for London.—23. *Halifax Packet*, for Liverpool.—24. *Mor*, for Calcutta.—29. *Louisa*, for London.—JULY 2. *Inez*, for Singapore.—4. *China*, for Liverpool; *Resource*, for London.—5. *William Miles*, for London.—7. *Margaret*, for London; *Soobrow*, for Calcutta; *Florist*, for London.—11. *Royal Sovereign*, for Liverpool; *Belvidere*, for ditto.—12. *Benares*, for Madras and Calcutta.—14. *Indus* steamer, for Panwell.—17. *H. C. steamer Sesostria*, for China (with Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., and Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker).

Passengers Arrived.

Per *H. C. steamer Victoria*, from Suez: Admiral Sir William Parker; Sir Henry Pottinger; Major Malcolm, Secy. to Sir H. Pottinger; Lt. Tennant, R.N., flag lieutenant to Adml. Sir W. Parker; Mr. Chino, Secy. to do.; Hon. Charles Clifford; Mr. Mobillion; Mr. Matheson, of China; Mr. Livingstone of China; Mr. Pedder, late of Java; Mr. Ede; Lt. and Mrs. Bell; Mr. S. Pelly, Asst. Surgeon; Mr. W. Pelly, cadet; Mr. W. Milne; Mr. T. Mackay; Mr. J. Mackay; Mr. Barr, cadet; Mr. Laire, naval architect; two Europeans, servants to Admiral Parker; one European, servant to Sir H. Pottinger; and four engineers.—From Aden: Mr. Milligan, asst. surgeon Bombay Army; Mr. T. Edger; Capt. T. Smith; Mr. H. Smith; Mr. Hogg; Mr. Dallas; Mr. A. de Blaquiere; Mr. Saville; Mr. Burgass; Mr. Byles; Mr. Prendergast; Miss Wahab; Ens. Geach; Jehangear Nowrojee, Esq.; Dorabjee Muncharjee, Esq.; — Meerwanjee, Esq.; nurse and child of General Wahab; two Parsee servants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 23. At Mazagon House, the lady of Lieut. Barr, of a daughter, who only survived her birth a few minutes.

25. At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. W. Bertie, of the collector's office, of a son.

26. At Malligaum, the lady of Capt. James Mellor, M.N.I., of a daughter.

July 4. At Girgaum, Mrs. Arnold B. Collett, of a son.

11. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. H. Morland, 27th regt. M.N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Colabah, the widow of the late Sub-conductor Carter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

July 9. At Aungabad, Capt. Whitney Breadstrop McCally, H.H. the Nizam's service, to Mary Charlotte, only daughter of Capt. Frederick Pigou Patterson, of the same service.

DEATHS.

May 26. At Quetta, Mr. Mynaham, acting sub-conductor of the commissariat department.

June 2. At Kotra, Major Liddell, 1st Cavalry.

4. At Kotra, Upper Scinde, Capt. C. C. Rebenack, 25th N.I.

22. At Kotra, Upper Scinde, of fever, Lieut. H. E. Reveley, 2nd Grenadier N.I.

23. At Parell, Sophia Emily, the child of Mr. Geo. B. Proctor.

25. At Kotra, Ensign M. P. Hunt, 2nd Grenadier regt. N.I.

Lately. At Bombay, the Rev. Tre Arakiel Johannes, aged 41.

— At Suez, of dysentery, A. G. Brenchley, Esq., cornet in H.M. 4th Light Dragoons, aged 26.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Capt. Lillie to be staff officer of Colombo, in room of Lieut. Maherly resigned the appointment.

Furlough.—May 17. Lieut. Travers, Royal Artillery, for two years, to England, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—May 22. *Britannia*, from Liverpool.—23. *Lena*, from Mauritius.—30. *Morning Star*, from London.

Departure from Colombo.—May 12. *Isabella*, for Galle and London.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to May 13. *Erasmus*, from London and Cape; *Minerva*, from Middleburgh; *Alma*, from Hamburg; *St. Mango*, and *Mary Parker*, both from the Clyde; *St. Lucia*, from Sydney; *Cecilia*, from Mauritius (dismasted); *George Washington*, from Bremen; *Wetherall*, from Liverpool; *Duncan*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Bengal*, from Launceston (for Cowes); *Hilda*, and *Martina*, both from Cape; *Harriet*, from Cocos.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to April 29. *Blair*, Penang (dismasted), and *John Dugdale*, all from Liverpool; *Apolline*, and *George Armstrong*, both from Madras; *James Laing*, and *William Woolley*, both from Manilla; *Nautilus*, and *Eden*, both from Sydney; *John Panter*, *Hindustan*, and *Midlothian*, all from Hobart Town; *Bencoolen*, from Batavia; *Sovereign*, from Bombay; *Swift*, and *Zeelust*, both from Penang; H. M. S. *Pelorus*, from Port Essington; *Tyrone*, from Port Adelaide; *Isabella Watson*, from Calcutta; *Forfarshire*; *Bombay Castle*.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 29. *North Briton*, *Pilot*, *Delhi*, and *Eden*, all for London; *Chevalier*, for Trieste; *Blair*, for Batavia and Cork; *Helen*, *Apolline*, *Sovereign*, *George Armstrong*, *Fly*, *Camdahan*, *Bencoolen*, *Bombay Castle*, *Isabella Watson*, *Morrison*, *Sultan*, and *Forfarshire*, all for China; *Mary Laing*, for Moulmein; *Samuel Horrocks*, and *Johanna*, both for Penang; *Patriota*, for Manilla; *John Panter*, for Siam.

BIRTHS.

March 27. At Singapore, Mrs. Church, of a son.

April 19. At Singapore, the lady of Charles Carnie, Esq., of a son.

May 3. At Singapore, Mrs. P. Goldie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. At Penang, Joseph Dods, Esq., lieut. 4th Madras Infantry, to Joanna Blossom, third daughter of the Rev. T. Beighton, of that island.

May 4. At Penang, Capt. F. C. Scott, 24th regt. N.I., to Miss Jane Fening, second daughter of the late Mr. Fening, of Bombay.

China.

DEATHS.

Jan. 7. At Chusan, Major R. Hammill, of the 18th Royal Irish.

Lately. Lost, on board the *Golconda*, on his passage from Madras to China, Lieut. Col. Isaacke, 37th Regt. Madras N.I.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to May 31. *Stratford*, *Mary Lyon*, and *James Gibson*, all from London; *Stork*, and *Mauritius*, both from Bordeaux; *Erin*, and *Marchioness of Breadalbane*, both from Marseilles; *Wanderer*, from Halifax; *John Witt*, from Southampton; H. M. S. *Lily*, *Galatea*, *Adams*, and *David Scott*, all from Cape; *Dream*, from Algoa Bay; *Marius*, and *Ernestine*, both from Nantes; *Caladonia*, from Mar-
ranset.

Departures.—Previous to end of May. *Stratford, Adams, Galatea, Rahbany, Rosahnd, Janet Boyd*, and *Annundchunder*, all for Calcutta; *Ruby*, for Colombo; *Edward*, for Cormoro Islands; *L. Wilnot Horton*, and *Marius*, both for Bourbon; *Nelson*, for Fort Dauphin; *Lerwick*, for Penang; *Ernestine*, for Sumatra.

MARRIAGE.

Lately. At Port Louis, Walter Warde, Esq., 74th regt., son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, and aide-de-camp to the Governor of the Mauritius, to Augusta, daughter of His Exc. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., G. C. B.

DEATH.

Lately. Colonel Draper, treasurer of the colony and paymaster of the forces.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 10. *Brilliant*, from Cork; *Paiz*, from Bordeaux; *Martha*, from Liverpool; *John Graham*, from Newcastle; *Sir John Byng*, and *Anna Robertson*, both from London.

Departures.—Previous to June 10. *Matilda*, and *St. Helena*, both for Sydney; *Dale Park*, for Calcutta; *Queen Victoria*, for Algoa Bay; *Ann and Mary*, for Donkin's Bay; *Brilliant*, for Port Phillip; *Fame*, for Algoa Bay and Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

April 29. At Graham's Town, Mrs. Henry Blaine, of a son.

May 15. At Hilary Farm, the wife of Wm. Blake, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 28. Charles Hugh, only son of the late Lieut. H. Huntley, to Isabella Bennett, only daughter of John Bailie, Esq., and niece of Lieut. Col. T. Bailie, 7th Bombay N. I.

DEATHS.

May 1. At Graaf Reinet, in his 31st year, R. C. Bingham, Esq., late of the 75th regt., and second son of Col. C. C. Bingham, late of the Royal Artillery.

4. At Cape Town, Capt. W. C. Manesty, 8th Bombay N. I.

16. At Cape Town, Andreas Tobias Lind, Esq., aged 54.

20. At Simon's Town, P. D. Rousseau, Esq., lieut. in the late Cape Regt., aged 51.

June 3. At Cape Town, Mrs. Lowrie, widow of the late J. D. Lowrie, Esq., aged 66.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGE.

April 6. Colin Campbell, Esq., 91st regt., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late R. Seale, Esq., colonial secretary of the Island.

DEATHS.

June 7. Charles Gunnell, aged 74, of the Hon. East-India Company's Invalid Establishment, and brother to S. Gunnell, Esq., late principal committee clerk of the House of Commons.

15. Mrs. Sampson, wife of Major Sampson, late of the St. Helena Regiment.

— Jane Solomon, wife of Mr. Lee Solomon.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 24.

The first session of the new Parliament was opened by commission. In the Royal Speech were the following allusions to Eastern affairs :—

“ Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you, that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian troops, her Majesty has ordered her Minister to the Court of Persia to return to Teheran.

“ Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her Majesty has sent to the China seas ; but her Majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which her Majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.”

The amendment to the address, declaring a want of confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, was carried in the House of Lords, on the 24th August, by a majority of seventy-two, and on the morning of the 28th August, in the House of Commons, by a majority of ninety-one. On the 30th, the resignation of the Ministry was announced in both houses, which adjourned till the 6th September, to allow time for the arrangements of the new ministry to be made, under the direction of Sir Robert Peel, as First Lord of the Treasury.

EXPEDITION UP THE EUPHRATES.

A vessel belonging to a leading firm of Liverpool was sent to sea under scaled instructions, about eighteen months ago, having on board two iron steam-boats. The destination of the vessel, as now appears, was the Persian Gulf, the steamers having been constructed, by order of the East-India Company, to act as a flotilla for ascertaining the navigability of the river Euphrates. The expedition has been highly successful, having traversed the course of the stream 1,100 miles from its mouth (an achievement never before accomplished). The following are extracts from a private letter written by Mr. Floyd, the surgeon of the flotilla, dated Belis, June 6 :—“ I am now near Aleppo with the flotilla, having completed the ascent of the river Euphrates, without doubt one of the noblest rivers in Asia ; here, at a distance of 1,100 from its *embouchure* in the Persian Gulf, it is 400 yards broad and very deep. What a boast for England, upon whose flag the sun never sets, that the British ensign now floats in the breeze in the very centre of the land of the crusades and of the Courtenays, one of whose castles, ‘ Jiaber,’ said to be founded by Alexander the Great, towers majestically over our heads. The 31st of May, 1841, was the happy day which crowned our efforts with success, and the distant Taurus soon re-echoed the royal salute which we fired in honour of the occasion. The Euphrates differs little from the Tigris up to Hilla, a Turkish Arab town, built near the site of ancient Babylon, except that its banks are much better cultivated, and in some places the date-tree adds to the picturesque meanderings of the river ; while in others, a mosque, with its lackered dome rising from a grove of willows, is a pleasing variety from the monotony of the surrounding district. There are several islands, many of which are well wooded ; amongst them, Juba, Haditha, and Aloose, strongly fortified, having each 500 inhabitants, and beautifully situated in the valley of the Euphrates, between Hit and Anna. The climate is delightful, and produces all the varieties of European fruit, besides many of the tropical ones lower down the river. The only obstacle to the navigation of this river consists in the remains of the water-wheels used for irrigation. In the short space of 130 miles we found nearly 300 of these wheels, about one-third of which are put in operation at the present day. They consist of large parapet walls built into the stream, directing the current of the river to the wheels,

which are the most clumsy pieces of mechanism, made of branches of trees, and having slung round them 150 clay vessels to raise the water in. The wheels are forty feet in diameter, placed at the end of an aqueduct raised upon well-built Gothic arches. They are the nearest approach to perpetual motion that I have seen, and it is surprising the quantity of water which they raise to the surface. They cause a current of six or seven knots, with a fall of two or three feet where they are, so that this part of the river is difficult, and somewhat dangerous; but as it is, we have surmounted all. The Tigris to Mosul, the site of the ancient Nineveh, and the Euphrates to Babel—I might say to the heart of the Taurus, for we may go higher—is now proved navigable. May British enterprise drive from the field the barbarians who now occupy it, and may civilization, flying on the wings of commerce, carry with it the blessings of the gospel salvation! Yea, here is a fine field for the missionary and the merchant. To the former, it opens up the Christians of a thousand hills—the Armenians, the Chaldeans, the Nestorians, the Maronites, the disciples of St. John, the worshippers of the devil (who inhabit the Tinjar hills), and the Arabs; but the time for the conversion of the latter, I fear, has not yet come. To the merchant, it offers a market for the cotton goods of Manchester, the cutlery of Birmingham, and all sorts of trinketry. In return, they might get the splendid wool of Arabia, far superior to any thing I ever saw at home; the Cashmere wool, which is brought to Bagdad, gall-nuts, the gum sandrac, myrrh, the balsams from the south, and pearls, diamonds, and turquoises from Persia: all which might be conveyed by steam up the Euphrates to Belis, and hence to the Mediterranean, a four days' journey. So much for the commercial advantages to be derived from the opening of the Euphrates: let us now look to the political. A communication is kept up with our Indian possessions, independent of that of Egypt, a great advantage in our late broil with that power; India is reached in a much shorter time than that by the Red Sea; the mission in Persia is brought much nearer, and the means exist of throwing an Indian army either into the heart of Persia or Syria in the space of a few weeks."—*Liverpool Times*.

The French papers contain a statement, on the faith a letter from Aleppo, dated June 10th, that the English steam-boats *Nimrod* and *Nitocris* had arrived at Beles, on the Euphrates, after navigating 375 leagues in ten days; and that Lieut. Campbell, the commander of the expedition, had ascertained that both the *Tigris* and *Euphrates* are navigable for large vessels. The letter-writer calculates that the passage *viâ* the Euphrates may be made from Bombay to Liverpool in thirty-four days; viz. to Beles in sixteen days, thence to Alexandretta in three days, thence to Liverpool in fifteen days; and he enlarges upon the extraordinary development which this new passage will afford to the commerce of England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 28th July, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

The Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, one of the assistant curates of New Windsor, has been appointed to the recently created bishopric of New Zealand.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., K.C.B., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of the Mauritius, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Capt. George Pontett Cameron, 40th regt. Madras N.I., lieutenant-colonel in Persia, to be a Companion of the Bath.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Richard Campbell Shakespear, Esq., lieutenant of the Bengal artillery.

The Queen has granted to Justin Shiel, Esq., major of the 35th regt. Bengal N.I.,
Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 36. No. 141. (K)

General Harland and H. M.'s Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in Persia, her royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia, of the second class, of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, which the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of his services while attached to his army.

To the names mentioned in p. 541 of our last vol., of gentlemen connected with India, who have been returned as members of the new Parliament, may be added those of Mr. Lockhart, of Miltonlockhart, for Lanarkshire, and Mr. Charles Russell, for Reading, both of whom served in the old 17th Bengal regiment of N.I., and attained the rank of captain.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated August 2nd, mentions the following circumstance:—"Towards the close of last year, there arrived in Paris from India a General Harland, who had been aide-de-camp and chief of the staff to Dost Mahomed during a considerable time, and had had under his command a corps of 10,000 men. He is deemed a man of talent and of unbounded knowledge on Indian affairs. General Harland is an American, who arrived some five-and-twenty years ago in India, in the capacity of a first surgeon, and was subsequently employed by the East-India Company. His arrival here created some sensation, as the object of his visit was suspected, and indeed said, to be a political one. Like all American citizens of respectability, he was introduced to King Louis Philippe by Gen. Cass, the American minister, and received with distinction. He was also said to have had much communication with M. Thiers (then Prime Minister of France) and with Count Pahlen, on—it is hardly necessary that I say—the subject of British dominion in India. Gen. Harland has, at the special invitation of the Russian government, proceeded to St. Petersburg." An anonymous correspondent of the same paper disputes some of these statements. "In justice," he says, "to a man of the highest principle of honour, I must request that you will set your correspondent and your readers right on all matters concerning Gen. Harlan—not Harland. It is true that he is an American; that he arrived in India in the capacity of a surgeon; that he was employed by the East-India Company; and that, with their permission, he entered the service of the late Runjeet Singh, and after some years' devotion to that service, was engaged by Dost Mahomed, and raised and disciplined a brigade for him. When Dost Mahomed declared war against the British Government, Gen. Harlan, at great personal and pecuniary sacrifices, threw up his command, because, as he himself expressed it, 'he could not war against the English.' He instantly retired within the territories of the Company, and solicited a pension, which is generally allowed under similar circumstances, or that he might be recommended to Shah Soojah for active employment. Both his requests were refused by the Governor-General in Council, merely on the ground of his being an American. Gen. Harlan then retired from India in disgust, came to Europe overland, reached Paris, and, as a matter of course, being an American, he presented himself to and was noticed by the American ambassador, Gen. Cass. But, acting upon the same high principle which had influenced him in relinquishing the service of Dost Mahomed, and determined never to be compromised by any act, even of seeming hostility to the British nation, as incompatible with the position he had held in relation to that power in India, he declined the proffered honour of an introduction to King Louis Philippe. His desire to see something of the principal courts and countries of Europe tempted him to visit St. Petersburg, assuredly not at the 'invitation' of the Russian Government, for that Government was in no way apprized of his journey; and, during his brief sojourn in the capital, he again declined a proffered introduction to the sovereign, even though that sovereign was Emperor of all the Russias."

A piece of Chinese artillery, taken from the admiral's junk at the island of Chusan, has been sent to this country by Capt. Trail, son of Dr. Trail, of Panbride, who was present with the expedition. The gun is exactly six feet in length, with a bore of

about two inches in diameter, thus admitting a ball of about two pounds in weight, and has much the appearance of one of our street lamp-posts, only it is not quite so thick. It is composed of separate bars, hooped together after the manner customary with artillery in ancient times, of which the celebrated gun "Mons Meg," in Edinburgh Castle, is a specimen. Apparently it is of considerable antiquity, the touch-hole being greatly enlarged, and the gun otherwise worn by rust. We are inclined to think, that in an engagement it would be more apt to prove destructive to those who worked it than to those against whom it was used. Capt. Trail has handsomely presented it to the museum of the Dundee Watt Institution. A similar one has also been forwarded to Cupar, Fife.—*Dundee Warder*.

The Lords of the Treasury have, at the request of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, given directions that the steamer shall always wait twenty-four hours after the outward mail for India has been embarked at Suez, to allow time for the passengers to reach the vessel. At the period when the mail is being conveyed to Suez, almost every beast of burden and conveyance of every description is engaged in its transmission, and consequently the passengers who have just arrived in Egypt have the greatest difficulty in overtaking the steamer, the missing of which subjects them to a month's delay, in a most undesirable place. These additional twenty-four hours will allow them leisurely to follow, without the risk, as at present, of losing the opportunity of continuing their journey without delay.

The intelligence from China published in the second edition of the *Times* of September 3rd, received great attention, from the circumstance that it was of an intermediate date between the last genuine news received by the way of New York, and that hourly expected to arrive by the overland mail. Among the speculators in tea, who, by the number of hoaxes that have been played off to affect their dealings, have purchased caution, this authentic information, bearing on its face official proof of its correctness, produced a most startling effect, and there were sellers to a great extent at a reduction of 3*l.* and 4*l.* per pound. Indeed, the full detail of the news has taken the market quite by surprise, as, from the fact of the trade being open at this date (April 20), and vessels being on their way here with full cargoes of tea, the fears of a short supply are in a great measure dissipated. The range of fluctuation was nearly 5*l.* per pound in the course of the day.—*Times*.

Mr. Burford has painted a very beautiful panorama of Jerusalem, from the accurate sketches of Mr. Catherwood. It is upon a smaller scale than the others, but finished with more care, and is really a fine picture. The principal object is the Great Mosque, but the sites of all the Holy Places are shown, and we should not be surprised if it prove one of the most popular productions of his magic pencil.

APPOINTMENTS BY HER MAJESTY.

Aug. 16. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., to be chief superintendent of British trade in China.

Charles A. Lander, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul at the Dardanelles.

Alfred Septimus Walne, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul at Cairo.

Robert Taylor, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul at Bagdad.

20. R. C. Moody, Esq., lieut. R. E., to be lieut. governor of the Falkland Islands.

John Carr, Esq., to be chief justice of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

C. Z. Macaulay, Esq., to be registrar of Court of First Instance in the Island of Mauritius.

F. C. Sheridan, Esq., to be treasurer of Island of Mauritius.

A. C. Stonor, Esq., to be crown-solicitor in Van Diemen's Land.

Peter Fraser, Esq., to be treasurer of Island of Van Diemen's Land.

John Burnett, Esq., to be sheriff of Island of Van Diemen's Land.

J. L. Stoddart, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul at Alexandria.

James Lilburn, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul in Island of Cyprus.

Colonel Hugh Rose to be Her Majesty's consul-general in Syria.

Henry Suter, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul at Kaiserlah.

24. Hamelin Trelawny, Esq., lieut. colonel in Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be governor of Island of St. Helena.

Sept 2. William T. Young, Esq., to be Her Majesty's consul at Jerusalem.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Ens. W. J. Oldham to be lieut. by purch., v. Simmonds prom. in Royal Canadian Regt.; Geo. Burgh to be ens. by purch., v. Oldham prom.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. F. Maude to be lieut. by purch., v. Daniel who retires; R. W. Woods to be ens. by purch., v. Maude.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Qu. Mast. Serj. J. Mulhall to be qu. mast., v. Sarson dec.

18th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. D. Burrell to be lieut. without purch., v. Bentley app. to Royal Canadian Regt.; H. A. Ward to be ens., v. Burrell.

21st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Edward Edwards, from 30th F., to be lieut., v. Wrixon prom.

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Edw. G. Whitty to be lieut. without purch., v. Staff dec.; G. N. Bredin to be ens., v. Whitty.

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Patrick Flynn to be lieut. without purchase, v. Cox app. to Royal Canadian Regt.; S. G. Newport to be ens., v. Flynn.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. James Watson, from h.p. 89th F., to be lieut., v. Miller prom.; Ens. E. H. Eager to be lieut. by purch., v. Watson who retires; John Cormick to be ensign by purch., v. Eager; Assist. Surg. J. H. Brummell, from the staff, to be assist. surgeon, v. Hadley app. to the Rifle Brigade.

49th Foot. Lieut. J. L. Dennis to be capt. without purch., v. Wilkinson dec.; Ens. George Rand to be lieut., v. Dennis; Ens. C. A. Halfhide to be lieut., v. Rand, whose prom. on 25th June has been cancelled; Ens. J. G. Wilkinson, from 62nd F., to be ens., v. Halfhide.

50th Foot (in Bengal). Robert Rentoul to be ens. by purch., v. Parker prom.; Ens. H. J. Frampton to be lieut. by purch., v. Parker who retires; E. J. Chambers to be ens. by purch., v. Frampton.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). E. S. Harrison to be ens. without purch., v. Wilkinson app. to 49th F.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Ens. Henry Lees to be lieut. without purch., v. Nash dec.; Ens. John Hardie to be lieut. by purch., v. Lees, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Wm. Mayne to be ens. without purch., v. Hardie prom.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Assist. Surg. W. K. Swettenham, from the Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Lucas prom. in 96th F.

Major Henry Piers, on half-pay of the Royal Staff Corps, has been allowed to retire from the army, with the sale of a majority, he being about to become a settler at the Cape of Good Hope.

The following changes are announced:—The 86th Foot to embark at Cork for the Cape of Good Hope, and the 75th regt. to return home from the Cape.—The 96th Foot to proceed from Ireland to the Mauritius, to relieve the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, ordered home.—The 99th Foot to embark by detachments for New South Wales, to relieve the 28th regt., ordered to India.—The 41st Foot to return home from India.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the Cape Regt. of Mounted Riflemen to bear upon the second or regimental guidon, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in consideration of the efficient services of the corps in that colony since its formation in the year 1806.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 2. *Duchess of Kent*, Newby, from Moulmein 7th March; at Deal.—5. *Fulmer*, Collier, from N.S. Wales 10th April; off Hastings.—6. *Indemnity*, Roberts, from Port Phillip 8th April; at Deal.—*Velox*, Falconer, from Cape 2nd June; at Plymouth.—*Brougham*, Kettlewell, from New Zealand 4th May; at Newhaven.—7. *Richard Webb*, Steele, from N.S. Wales and Bahia; at Deal.—9. H.M.S. *Malville*, Dundas, from China 25th March, and Cape; off Portsmouth.—*Palestine*, Sim, from N.S. Wales; off Margate.—*Despatch*, Tomlinson, from Cape 10th May; *Eagle*, Buckley, from Port Phillip 1st April; and *Japan*, McLellan, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Queen Mab*, Ainley, from Bengal 5th March; at Liverpool.—*Mayborough*, Cooper, from Bengal 1st March; at Bristol.—*John King*, Bristows, from Mauritius 24th April; at Deal.—10. *Fortitude*, Paine, from V.D. Land and Behm; off Hast-

ings.—*Reliance*, Hall, from Bombay 8th April; at Liverpool.—11. *Palestine*, Nairn, from V. D. Land; at Liverpool.—*Diana*, Garrick, from whaling voyage; at Deal.—12. *Mandana*, Murdock, from N.S. Wales; and *Fortune*, Nicholson, from do.; both at Deal.—13. *Minerva*, Wainwright, from N.S. Wales 26th March; off Dover.—*Hugh Walker*, Skelton, from Bombay and Cape; at Greenock.—16. *Lord Western*, Lock, from Singapore and Batavia; at Liverpool.—17. *Bato*, Keyser, from Batavia 7th April; off Eastbourne.—18. H. M. S. *Samarang*, Scott, from China 29th March, and Mauritius 23rd May; at Portsmouth.—*Indian*, Carr, from V. D. Land 19th April; off Falmouth.—*Olivia Branch*, Lindsay, from Bombay 15th April; at Liverpool.—20. *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, from Bengal 28th Feb., and Cape 31st May; at Deal.—*Chieftain*, Payne, from Bombay 12th April; at Liverpool.—23. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 8th April; at Deal.—*Martin Luther*, Swan, from Singapore 25th March; off Dartmouth.—24. *Pandora*, Cothay, from Ceylon 17th April; at Liverpool.—*Brosbornebury*, Burnett, from Bengal 6th April; and Mauritius; off Portsmouth.—*Maria*, Remkes, from Batavia 19th April; off Dover.—*Mars*, Roper, from Bengal 5th March; off Liverpool.—*Hugo*, Grotius, from Batavia; off the Wight.—25. *Himalaya*, Burn, from Bengal 30th March; off Hastings.—*Mark Palmer*, Palmer, from Mauritius 18th May; off ditto.—*Swartvik*, Jarne, from Batavia; at Cowes.—*Johanna Maria*, Lupeck, *Malvina*, Schut, *Dorothea*, Dekker, and *Drie Maria*, Plokker, all from Batavia; off Hastings.—26. *Imaum of Muscat*, Trickbroom, from Bengal and Mauritius; at Deal.—*Lancaster*, Jefferson, from Bombay 13th April; off Liverpool.—27. *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, from Mauritius 1st June; off Swanage.—*Wave*, Scollay, from Bombay 9th April; at Liverpool.—28. *William Bayley*, Jeffries, from Mauritius 19th May; at Greenock.—*Hope*, Kerr, from Bombay 19th April; in the Clyde.—30. *Parrock Hall*, Parsons, from China 21st March; off Portsmouth.—*Carnatic*, Cunningham, from Bombay 22nd April; at Greenock.—SEER. 1. *Henry Tanner*, Bissett, from Bengal 23rd March; at Deal.—2. *Cicely*, McLeod, from N.S. Wales 25th April; *Hopkinson*, Stephens, from Bengal 21st April; *William Gillies*, Clarke, from Bombay 12th May; and *Champion*, Cochrane, from Bombay 15th April; all at Liverpool.—*Onyx*, Brown, from Ceylon 4th April; off Salcombe.—3. *Delhi*, Byron, from Singapore 27th April, Anger 18th May, and Cape 3rd July; off Torbay.—*Arab*, Westmoreland, from V. D. Land and Pernambuco; off Kingsbridge.—*Birman*, Cleland, from Bengal; at Plymouth.—4. *Charlotte*, Creighton, from Mauritius; at Liverpool.

Departures.

JULY 28. *Lascar*, Mackie, for South Australia; from Cork.—29. *Lady Howden*, MacEachin, for Singapore; from Clyde.—30. *Cape Pachet*, Lamb, for Cape; and *Derwent*, McPherson, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.—31. *Southampton*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—AUG. 1. *Thomas Hoult*, Uppley, for Cape and Singapore; from Deal.—2. *Isabella Thompson*, Kellar (of Shields), for Bengal; from Deal.—*Gardner*, Cole, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Joseph Cunard*, Birnie, for N.S. Wales; and *Kingston*, Broadfoot, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Undaunted*, Ritchie, for Bengal; from Clyde.—4. *Polinurus*, Henderson, for Bengal; and *John Henry Gates*, Moullin, for Algoa Bay and Singapore; both from Deal.—*Mary Nixon*, Field, for Port Phillip; from Cork.—*Reward*, Salmon, for Bengal; *Deemster*, Scott, for Mauritius; *Princess Charlotte*, King, for Bombay; and *William Perrie*, MacDowall, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—5. *Robert Scourfield*, Moffat, for Moulmein; from Deal.—*Amazon*, Holmes, for Bengal; and *Susannah Collings*, White, for Cape and Algoa Bay; both from Liverpool.—6. *Comet*, Wright, for N.S. Wales; from Cork.—*Ida*, Currie, for Bengal; from Shields.—7. *Woodman*, Good, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Planet*, Thompson, for Mauritius; from Gravesend.—8. *Prince Regent*, Barclay, for Hobart Town (with convicts); from Kingstown.—*Sarah Crisp*, Orfeur, for Mauritius; from Torbay.—*Inconstant*, Levie, for N.S. Wales; from Aberdeen.—9. *Maidstone*, Wimple, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—10. *Queen Victoria*, Black, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—12. *Mezborough*, Bridgman, for Hobart Town (with convicts); from Kingstown.—*Anonyma*, Vaux, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Allan Kerr*, McKechnie, for Port Phillip; and *Marquess of Bute*, Lamont, for Port Phillip; both from Clyde.—13. *Cinderella*, Edwards, for Mauritius; from Dungeness.—*Minerva*, Furlong, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—*Zoe*, Holmes, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—14. *Devonport*, Broadfoot, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Tar*, Langley, for Port Phillip and Launceston; from Bristol.—15. *Union*, Gill, for Madeira and Mauritius; and *Hindoo*, Mawson, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—16. *Calcutta*, Chalmers, for Hobart Town; from Plymouth.—*Penyard Park*, Middleton, for Mauritius; and *Wellington*, Kenrick, for Cape and Madras; both from Portsmouth.—*Mary Hay*, Volum, for Launceston; *Majestic*, Marjoram (of Shields), for Madras; *Mandarin*,

Yule, for New Zealand; *Ann Matcalf*, Rogers, for Bengal; and *Fourteen*, Baddeley, for Singapore; all from Deal. — *St. George*, Williams, for Cape and Bengal; from Bristol. — 17. *Emu*, Howard, for Hobart Town; from Plymouth. — *Warrior*, Douthwaite, for Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth. — *St. Vincent*, Brown, for Bombay; from Clyde. — *William Nicol*, Eldon, for N. S. Wales; from Leith. — 18. *Robert Small*, Scott, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth. — *Tropic*, Gouding, for N.S. Wales; and *Sappho*, Dunlop, for China; both for Deal. — *Wallace*, Scott, for Port Phillip; and *Charles Eyles*, Moss, for Ceylon; both from Liverpool. — 19. *Everetta*, Darley, for N.S. Wales; and *Bolina*, Harrington, for Port Phillip; both from Deal. — *Christiana*, Simpson, for Bombay; *Alex. Grant*, Thompson, for Bombay; *Prince of Waterloo*, Edwards, for Bengal; *Artemis*, Goulding, for Cape; *Marmion*, Jellard, for Singapore; *Frances*, Sharp, for Port Phillip; and *Columbine*, Wash, for N.S. Wales and Bengal; all from Liverpool. — 20. *Gilmore*, Maw, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth. — *William Money*, Green, for Bengal (with troops); from Plymouth. — *H. M. S. Bittern*, Carey, for Cape; from Portsmouth. — *Mazeppa*, Fuller, for Algoa Bay; from Deal. — 21. *Mary Campbell*, Wyllie, for Cape; from Clyde. — 22. *Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, for Madras; from Portsmouth. — *Iris*, Fisher, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Liverpool. — 23. *Sumatra*, Duncan, for Ceylon; from Torbay. — *Emerald Isle*, Scales, for N.S. Wales; and *Pauline Houghton*, Tuit, for Mauritius; both from Deal. — *Elizabeth*, Jansen, for Singapore; off Dover. — *Commodore*, Rossignol, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool. — *Achilles*, Pironet, for Cape; from Jersey. — 24. *Salus*, Simpson, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; from Cowes. — *Agnes*, Cobb, for N.S. Wales; from Deal. — *Wave*, MacPhie, for Bombay; from Clyde. — 25. *Lalla Rookh*, Kenny, for N.S. Wales and New Zealand; from Plymouth. — *Caledonia*, Lawson, for Bombay; from Liverpool. — 26. *Vernon*, Gimblett, for Bengal; and *Duke of Argyll*, Webb, for Bengal (with troops); both from Portsmouth. — *Bombay*, Furl, for Bombay; from Deal. — *Ward Chipman*, Bilton, for Port Phillip; from Bristol. — 29. *Lady Clarke*, Lawrence, for N. S. Wales; from Deal. — *Widgeon*, Capes, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Deal. — *Centurion*, Maitre, for Cape and Mauritius; from Jersey. — 30. *Parsee*, Chivaa, for Bengal; from Liverpool. — 31. *The Packet*, Shirling, for Cape and Mauritius; *Nautilus*, Thomas, for Mauritius; and *Charlotte*, Potts, for Cape; all from Deal. — *Wilson*, Hourston, for N.S. Wales; from Clyde. — SEPT. 1. *Hortensia*, Storey, for Ceylon; from Shields. — 2. *Barossa*, Austin, for Cape and Hobart Town (convicts); *Vanguard*, Garwood, for Bengal; *Indian*, English, for Bengal; *Lord Saumarez*, MacLean, for Launceston and Port Phillip; and *Gaiana*, Bowman, for South Australia; all from Deal. — *Scotia*, Campbell, for Bengal; and *Windsor*, Nisbet, for Bengal; both from Portsmouth. — 3. *Sultan*, Potter, for Port Phillip and Sydney; from Portsmouth. — *James*, Ross, for Cape and Singapore; *Guess*, M'Kellar, for Singapore; and *Token*, Chalmers, for Bombay; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Imam of Muscat, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Rabbeth and two children; Mr. Moir; Mr. Naylor.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for July, p. 290).

Per Indemnity, from Port Phillip: Mrs. Burke; Mrs. Cole; Masters J. and W. Blanche; Mr. Yuille; Mr. Duggan; Mr. Donelly.

Per Velox, from Cape: Mrs. Dr. Nicholson and family.

Per Fortitude, from V.D. Land: A. E. Jones, Esq.; Mr. McDonald, surg. R. N.

Per Indian, from V.D. Land: Capt. and Mrs. Holden and child; Mr. and Mrs. Williams and 2 children; Mrs. Russell and child; Mr. Wm. Robertson; Miss Fraser; Miss Russell.

Per Lord Western, from Batavia: G. Waller, Esq.

Per Parrock Hall, from China: Mr. W. Reeve.

Per Eagle, from Port Phillip: Mr. and Mrs. Yaldwin and three children; Major Mercer; Dr. Davis; Mr. Gardiner; Misses Bowles, Champion, two Fenwicks, and Welsh.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 3rd Aug.): Mr. and Mrs. Waghorn; Mr. Innis; Capt. Yule; Mr. Dudgeon; Mr. Eggue; Capt. Morris; Major Harvey; Mr. and Mrs. Green; Mr. Wilbraham; Mr. Bird; Mr. Negproponte.

*Expected.

Per Arab, from V.D. Land: D. K. Kenworthy, Esq.; Mrs. Kenworthy and two children; Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer; Mr. W. Kenworthy; Messrs. Winter, Kingston, and Jelly.

Per Majestic, from Port Phillip: Capt. Dickenson.

Per Houghton to Shernie, from Singapore; Mrs. Brown.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Madras: Mrs. Howden; Mrs. Ramsey; Mrs. Freeman; Miss Watson; Major Howden; Captains Ramsey, Freeman, and Stafford; Lieuts. Doria and Mardell; Ens. Chitty; Mr. White; Master Wilson; two servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Vernon, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Bruce; Capt. Mrs., and Miss White; Lieut. and Mrs. Dennys; Mr. and Mrs. Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. Hough; Mrs. and Miss Bolton; Misses Rideout; Miss Clark; Miss Patten; Misses Tottenham; Messrs. Bolton, Braddon, Chace, Gibson, Poe, Smith, and Robertson.

Per Bombay, for Bombay: Mr. McHaffey; Mr. Delaval Grey; Mr. H. Grey; Miss White and servant.

Per Warrior, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. Fennie; Lieut. and Miss Boyes; Lieut. Goad; 93 men, 6 women, and 6 children.

Per Duke of Argyll, for Bengal: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes; Mr. and Miss Sutherland; Capt. and Mrs. Boileau; Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw and sister; two Misses Jeremie; Capt. Humfreys; Lieut. Steel; Dr. Crommelin; Dr. Hunter; Messrs. Gordon, Logan, Toynbee, Manson, Lind, Melville, Pattison, and Remington.

Per Scotia, for Bengal: Dr. Backhouse and 8 nuns; Capt. and Mrs. Cauntley; Capt. Wilson; Lieut. Gifford; Mrs. Murray and child; Mrs. Nuthall; Mrs. Simson; Mrs. Bolaragon; Misses Woolley, Robinson, and Cowan; Messrs. McLagan, Coles, Clarke, and Campbell.

Per Windsor, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. T. Taylor and family; Dr. Sandham; Capt. and Mrs. O'Hanlon; Lieut. and Mrs. Wright; two Misses Robinson; Miss Scottowe; two Misses Sandham; Mrs. Hulse; Lieut. Richardson; Messrs. Austen, Baillie, Money, Powell, Sibley, Simmons, and R. Cox.

Per Robert Small, for Cape and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. McKean; Messrs. Hamilton, Tennant, White, and Hind.

Per Barossa, for V. D. Land: Capt. Lewis, 80th Foot; Ens. Stevenson, 51st L. Inf.; detachment of troops as guards over convicts.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal (additional): Mrs. Mackey and family.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras: Mrs. Ewart; two Misses Ewart; two Misses Stonehouse; Miss Blundell; Miss Scott; Mrs. Groves; Rev. Mr. Groves; Lieut. Smith; Lieut. Chads; Messrs. Stonehouse, Ewart, Saunders, Dry, and Davidson.

Per Wellington, for Cape and Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Cook; Mrs. Bremer and daughter; Mr. Lawford; Dr. and Mrs. Wehr, and two children; Mrs. Boyes and daughter; Miss Collins; Messrs. Nichols, Hitchins, Fellowes, Jones, Leslie, Rutherford, Birch, Hicks, Pratt, and Taylor.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Bengal: Mrs. Hills and two children; Mrs. and Miss Griffiths; Mr. James Hills; Mr. Price Griffiths; Mr. Griffiths, jun.; Mr. Smith; Mr. John Robson; Mr. T. Robson; Mr. Briggs; Capt. Sandford, H.M. 9th regt.; Dr. McCosh; detachment of troops.

Per William Money, for Bengal: Lieut. Wells; Lieut. Scobell; Ens. Downing; Ens. Dougal; Assist. Surg. Graham; detachment of troops.

Per Anonyma, for Bombay: Dr. Mackenzie.

Per Sumatra, for Ceylon: Mr. Laird and family; Mr. and Mrs. Champion; Mr. and Mrs. Napier; Mr. Clement; two Mr. Turners; Mr. Scott; Mr. Swan; Mr. Campell.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, for Malta and Alexandria (sailed from Falmouth 2nd Aug.): Mr. McKee; Capt. Geary; Mr. Holland; Mr. Elwes; Mr. Lacy; Capt. Wilder.

Per Oriental steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd Sept.).—For India via Alexandria: Mr. John Petrie; Mr. Grant; Mr. Woolcombe; Mr. J. C. Smith; Mr. Milman; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Potts; Mr. A. Russell; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Harrison; Capt. Marshall; Mr. Jas. White (late Alderman of London); Sir R. C. Shakespear; Mr. Baldwin; Major White; Mrs. Smart; Capt. T. Christie; Mr. Naylor; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Woolley; Mr. James Hill.—For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Green.—For Malta: Sir J. Copley; Dr. Hatherill and family; Rev. J. J. Clarke; Mr. Holmes; Mr. and Mrs. Christian; Mrs. McKenzie; Mr. Galloway; Mrs. and Miss Gauntlett; Mr. Russell; Mrs. and Miss Navelt; Mrs. Col. Marshall; Mr. A. Nicholl; Miss Smith; Major Hall and two Misses Hall; and others—in all, 58 passengers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 27. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, the lady of Capt. S. Brownrigg, military secretary to his Exc. the Governor, of a son.

- July 29. At Southend, Sydenham, the lady of David Hill, Esq., of a daughter.
 30. At 25, Upper Southwick Street, the lady of Capt. Henry Kerr, of a daughter.
 Aug. 1. At Stoke, the lady of Capt. Aylmer Dowdall, late 54th regt., of a son.
 9. The lady of T. R. Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
 11. At Canonbury Square, the lady of J. F. Jeaffreson, Esq., of a son.
 12. In Eaton Place, the lady of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., M. P., of a son.
 16. At Chatham, the lady of Capt. Raitt, 80th regt., of a son.
 27. At Stockgrove, the lady of F. C. Smith, Esq., Bengal C.S., of a son.
 29. At Brighton, the wife of W. B. Kelly, Esq., 22nd regt., of a daughter.
 — At his residence, 14, Euston Square, the lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- July 27. At Cheltenham, Binny James Colvin, Esq., to Helen Catherine, youngest daughter of J. Rycroft Best, Esq.
 28. At Dublin, John Theophilus, eldest son of J. T. Boileau, of Pembroke Road, in the city of Dublin, to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Hawkins, of the Bengal Native Infantry.
 31. At Jersey, John Lowden, Esq., of Blackfriars Road, London, to Adelaide Lucy, only daughter of F. H. Duraud, Esq., of Sloane Street, late paymaster of the 40th regt.
 Aug. 2. At Uffington, Henry J. Margary, Esq., lieut. in the Bombay engineers, to his first cousin, Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. V. Layard, rector of the parish, grand-daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, and first cousin to the Earl of Lindsey.
 3. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Liddell, 23rd regt. Bombay N.I., to Frances Robina, youngest daughter of the late R. B. Wright, Esq., M.D., of Kensworth, Jamaica.
 5. At St. John's, Thanet, Capt. John Roebuck, 9th regt. Nizam's service, to Mary, eldest daughter of Samuel Brooke, Esq., of Margate.
 — At Portsmouth, Lieut. J. M. Glasse, of the Bombay artillery, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. E. Nott, rector of Week.
 7. At Trinity Church, James Pulleine, Esq., of Crake Hall, Yorkshire, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., of Wimpole Street.
 — At St. Marylebone Church, Samuel Daniel, Esq., 3rd regt. Buffs, only son of Thomas Daniel, Esq., of Bryanston Place, Bryanston Square, and of Braiswick, Essex, to Gratiana Pulchra, second daughter of Capt. Henry Hume Spence, R.N., of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, and of Malting House, Sussex.
 9. At St. Mary, Bryanston Square, L. Frederick G. Von Gerstein Hohenstein, of his Prussian Majesty's 13th regt., garrisoned at Wesel, on the Rhine, to Lucy Maria, second daughter of the late Thomas Oakes, Esq., of Upper Seymour Street, formerly member of Government in the presidency of Madras, East-Indies.
 10. At Brighton, Capt. John Micklethwait, of her Majesty's service, to Elizabeth Winterton, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Timbrell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.
 — At Beckenham Church, Kent, W. J. Eastwick, Esq., Bombay army, to Mary Ann, relict of the late Henry Cotes, Esq., of Sloane Street.
 — At St. John's Paddington, B. G. Layard, Esq., 39th regt., to Mary Anne, widow of the late Rev. Edmund Dowker, vicar of Salton, Yorkshire.
 11. At Wanston Church, Hants, by his father, the Rev. Alex. Dallas, rector of Wanston, and chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, Henry Richard George Dallas, 33rd regt. Madras N.I., to Catherine Matilda, daughter of Frederick Hill, Esq., Pologon, near Southampton.
 — At St. James's, R. W. Gausson, Esq., of Brookman's, Hertfordshire, to Elizabeth Christian, youngest daughter of James A. Casamajor, Esq.
 12. At Bath, Dr. Drummond, late on the staff of the Governor-General of India, to Emma Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. Henry Charles Fraser, 1st Royals, and youngest daughter of W. A. Dorehill, Esq., of Bath.
 — At Selling, Kent, Thomas Sydenham Clarke, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Lieut. Gen. Clarke, Madras Artillery, to Julia, second daughter of Henry Hilton, Esq., of Sole Street House, near Faversham.
 — At St. Michael's, Derby, Mark Huish, late captain in the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Huish, Esq., of Nottingham.
 19. At Farnham, Surrey, W. H. Warland, Esq., of Hunter's River, New South Wales, to Susanna, daughter of Samuel Clark, Esq., late of Poole, Dorsetshire.
 20. At Preston, near Weymouth, Barrington Tristram, Esq., of Kensington, to Susanna Isabella, widow of the late James Fawcett, Esq., of Bombay.

28. At Childwall, near Liverpool, Christopher Fagan, Esq., of Calcutta, son of Maj. Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., to Frederica Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Buckley, Esq.

Sept. 2. At Rotherfield, Octavius Ommanney, Esq., of Norfolk Street, son of the late Sir Francis M. Ommanney, to Helen, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Gream, rector of Rotherfield, Sussex.

Lately. At Lochnew Castle, Alex. Stuart Menteath, Esq., sixth son of Sir C. G. S. Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn, to Harriet, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Agnew.

— At Rosend Castle, Fifeshire, J. W. Broughton, Esq., M.D., of Madeira, to Henrietta Robina Beatson, fourth daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Broughton, of Rosend.

DEATHS.

April 11. On her passage from Calcutta to London, Mary, wife of Dr. J. Gregory Vos, Hon. East-India Company's service, Calcutta.

May 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his way from India, Major Edward Wiloughby, of the Bombay army.

July 13. At Weymouth, Thomas Fleetwood Pellew, aged 13, youngest son of Capt. Swayne, of H.M. 44th regt. in India.

26. In Holles Street, Cavendish Square, Louisa Maria, infant daughter of Col. Battine, C.B., aged 15 months.

30. At Bath, Margaret Gordon, widow of the late Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, of H.M. 26th Foot, having survived her husband only a few months. Lieut. Gilbert died on service with the expedition to China.

Aug. 4. At Balgarvie, Jessie Ross, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Webster, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

7. At Seaview, near Ryde, Eleanor, infant child of Money Wigram, Esq., aged six months.

10. At Cambridge, Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 10 years.

13. Frances Maria Dick, aged 17 years and 10 months, third surviving daughter of G. S. Dick, Esq., of Mirzapore, Bengal, and grand-daughter of Lieut. Gen. Geo. Dick, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Leamington, Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B. He was a most zealous and active officer. In 1834 he held the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

17. At Brecon, South Wales, Mrs. Price, widow of the late Major Price, formerly judge advocate general at Bombay.

19. In Hyde Park Street, Lieut. Gen. Skelton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

21. At Leamington, Lady MacLeod, widow of Maj. Gen. Sir Donald MacLeod, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Capt. Hugh Nurse, R.N., aged 45. He held the command of the African station in H.M. ship *Iris*.

23. At Bankslee House, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Mrs. Louisa Sophia Scott Smith, aged 59, only sister of the late Major Lewen Scott Smith, formerly of the Madras establishment, whom she survived less than two years.

26. In South Audley Street, after a short illness, General Gascoyne, colonel of the 54th regt., aged 78.

31. At Woodstock House, near Sittingbourne, Kent, Henry Law, Esq., eldest son of Francis Law, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 1. At Torquay, Devon, Mr. Alfred Maitland, in his 31st year, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Maitland, of the East-India House.

3. At his house in Dorset Square, Capt. Charles Beach, aged 48.

Lately. At Grosvenor Place, Camberwell, Lieut. Col. A. Bryce, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At sea, on his passage to Calcutta, for the benefit of his health, Mr. J. B. Gibson, only son of John Gibson, Esq., late of Edinburgh, now of New York.

— At Winchester, Lieut. James Ramsey, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service.

— On the passage from India, Lieut. Nash, 63rd regt. of Foot.

— At Taunton, Lieut. Col. E. C. Browne, in his 63rd year.

— Midway on his passage from Van Diemen's Land, aged 26, John, only son of J. Crosse, Esq., of Great Warley, Essex.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 83 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 5, 1841.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchora	Co's Rs. cwt. 12	@ 19 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co's Rs. F. md.	4 14	@ 5 0
Bottles	100 10	4 11 0	— flat	do. 5 2	5 4
Coals	B. md. 0 7	— 0 10	English, sq.	do. 2 8	2 12
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	35 12	— 36 2	— flat	do. 2 8	2 12
— Brasiers'	do. 36 2	— 36 8	Bolt	do. 2 8	2 12
— Ingot	do. 35 10	— 35 14	Sheet	do. 4 10	5 2
— Old Gross	do. 36 12	— 37 0	Nails	cwt. 12	0 16 0
— Bolt	do. 35 14	— 36 4	Hoops	F. md. 4 8	4 13
— Tile	do. 33 4	— 36 4	Kentledge	cwt. 0 13	1 0
— Nails, assort.	do. 37 0	— 40 0	Lead, Plg.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 6 11	6 13
— Peru Slab.	Ct. Rs. do.	—	— unstamped.	do. 6 8	6 9
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	Millinery	5 D.	25 D.
Copperas	1 9	— 1 11	Shot	Co's Rs. bag 2 12	3 0
Cottons, chintz	Co. Rs. pce. 3 0	— 5 8	Spelter	Sa. Rs. F. md. 11 2	11 3
— Muslins	do. 1 2	— 9 0	Stationery	10 to 15 A.	D.
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos. 0 2 10	0 7	Steel, English.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 6 0	6 6
Cutlery, fine.	20 D.	— 35 D.	— Swedish	do. 8 4	9 6
Glass Ware	20 D.	— 35 D.	Tin Plates	Co. Rs. box 20 12	21 8
Ironmongery	35 D.	— 50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 4	9 0
Hosiery, cotton.	10 D.	— 20 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 1	4 0
Ditto, silk	5 A.	— 10 A.	— Flannel, fine.	0 8	1 6

MADRAS, June 2, 1841.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100 12	@ 13	Iron Hoops	candy 20	@ 30
Copper Sheet	candy 275	— 2 0	— Nails	do. 52	70
— Tile and Slab.	245	— 245	Lead, Plg.	do. 45	46
— Old	270	— 274	Sheet	do. 42	45
— Nails, assort.	do. 280	— 280	Spelter	do. 50	60
Cottons, Chintz	piece 3	— 10	Stationery	10 A.	15 A.
— Gingham	3	— 7	Steel, English	candy 30	42
— Longcloth, fine	8	— 12	— Swedish	do. 50	60
Iron, Swedish	candy no c.	—	Tin Plates	box 20	21
— English bar, flat, &c.	do. 24	— 25	Woolens, Broad cloth	yard 3	10
— Bolt	do. 27	— 28	— Flannel, fine	do. 10 to 12 Ans.	—

BOMBAY, June 19, 1841.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchora	cwt. 12	@ 13	Iron Hoops	cwt. 5 12	@ 12
Bottles, quart.	doz. 0 14	—	— Nails	do. 10	— 12
Coals	ton 12	— 16	Sheet	do. 6 4	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt. 60 8	—	Rod for bolts	St. candy 28	— 29
— Thick sheets or Brasiers'	do. 60	—	do. for nails	do. 35	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 62	—	Lead, Plg.	cwt. 11	—
— Tile	do. 52	— 52 8	Sheet	do. 11	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 0 6 1/2	— 0 11 1/2	Millinery	25 D. to 10 A.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do. 0 16	—	Shot, patent	cwt. 11	— 19
Cutlery, table.	15 D.	—	Spelter	do. 13 4	— 13 8
Earthenware	40 D.	—	Stationery	10 D. to 20 D.	—
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 12 4	—
Ironmongery	25 D.	—	Tin Plates	box 17	— 18
Hosiery, half hose.	P. C. to 20 A.	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 6 10	—
Iron, Swedish	St. candy 55	—	— Long Ells	18	—
— English	do. 28	—	— Flannel, fine	1 8	—

SINGAPORE, April 29, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchora	pecul 6 1/2	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	corgie 31	@ 42
Bottles	100 4	— 4 1	— do. do. Pullicat.	doz. 1	— 4
Copper Sheathing and Nails	pecul 34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 ..	pecul 30	— 42
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd.	33-36 pce. 1 1/2	— 2 1/2	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.	do. 40	— 40
— Ditto	24	— 40-44 do. 2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50 ..	do. 100	— 14
— Longcloths 38 to 40	36-36 do. 2 1/2	— 5	Cutlery	85 D.	—
— do. do.	40-43 do. 4	— 4 1	Iron, Swedish	pecul 4 1/2	—
— do. do.	50-60 do. 5 1/2	— 7	— English	do. 2 1/2	— 3 1/2
— Grey Shirting do. do.	do. 2 1/2	— 5	— Nail, rod	do. 3 1/2	— 3 1/2
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours do.	1 1/2	— 2 1/2	Lead, Plg.	do. 7 1/2	— 8
— — two colours	do. 1 1/2	— 2 1/2	Sheet	do. 7	— 7 1/2
— Turkey reds	do. 5	— 6	Spelter	pecul 7 1/2	— 8
— — fancies	do. 3	— 4	Steel	tub 8	— 8 1/2
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pce. 1 1/2	— 3	Woolens, Long Ells	pce. 8	— 9
— Jaconet, 20	42	— 45	— Camblets	do. 20	— 20
— Lappets, 10	40	— 42	— Bombazetts	do. 4 1/2	— 4 1/2

Calcutta, July 5, 1841.—Sales in Mule Twist continue to be made, but at very discouraging prices. The stock in the hands of importers and in the bazaar is large, and imports continue to press on the market.—Some transactions in Red and Orange Yarns have taken place, at exceedingly low prices. We have nothing favourable to report on Coloured Yarns, and imports of late have been rather large.—A few sales of Fancy Chintz for local use have taken place during the week, at rather low prices. The market is dull for all sorts of Printed Goods in the absence of demand from the interior, and prices still keep low.—Considerable imports of Red Twills have taken place during the month, and a few transactions are reported this week at about the same prices last realized.—A fair business has been done since our last in Long Cloths, Cambrics, and Jaconets, at about the prices realized in the preceding weeks. In light fabrics there is little doing, owing to the advanced state of the season, and prices keep very low. Large imports of all descriptions of White Cottons continue to press on the market.—Woollens without transaction during the week; the market continues dull.—A few sales in Sheathing, Copper, and Tile, are reported this week, and prices show a reduction on Sheathing, Tile, Ingots, and Old. The stock in the hands of importers is light.—Several transactions in English Iron have taken place during the week at a shade

of reduction in prices. The stock has considerably increased by recent importations.—Steel is scarce and in request, and prices have a tendency to advance.—Lead is in limited request, and the prices of the assortments show a shade of reduction.—Spelter without sale, and remains as last quoted.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, July 19, 1841.—The sales of British Manufactures throughout the month have been of the most trifling nature; and of goods adapted to the consumption of the immediate locality in all the leading articles of imports, business is entirely suspended; but before the next mail leaves, on the 1st Sept., we hope to be able to report an active resumption of trade on more advantageous terms than prevailed at the close of the season. The accounts continue favourable as to the fall of rain in all the up-country districts, which is so far satisfactory.—We have no particular changes to notice in Metals. The supply of English Bar Iron continues very heavy, and the last quotation of Rs. 29½ is barely supported. Unless supplies are checked, there seems no prospect of improvement.—*Pr. Cr.*

Macao, May 20, 1841.—A barter trade of some extent continues to be transacted, although the Chinese dealers generally appear much more reluctant to buy than to sell.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 5, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Stock { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. } prem. 11 8 12 0	Sa. Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Second { From Nos. 1, 131 } disc. 0 0 0 8		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- ing to Number } disc. 1 0 0 0		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. ... 4 per cent.	disc. 1 0 0 0	disc. 9 3 0 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,450 a 2,500
Union Bank, P'm (Co. Rs. 1,000)	1,295 a 1,300
Agra Bank, P'm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	180 a 200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange, June 7.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, July 7, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1½ to 2 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ to 2 disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—12 to 14 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—do.
Five per cent. Bank Debt Loan—no transactions.

Exchange.
On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, July 17, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 100.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.12 to 100.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 107 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 95.8 to 96 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) — per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 109 to 110 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.8 to 100 do.

Singapore, May 27, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, May 11, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dollar, and nothing doing.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Nankin</i> (troops)	530 tons.	Palmer	Sept. 7.	Gravesend.
<i>Bland</i>	700	Callan	Sept. 10.	
<i>Rookery</i> *	311	Bourn	Sept. 12.	
<i>Chieftain</i>	450	Clark	Sept. 15.	
<i>Reaper</i>	500	Gordon	Sept. 15.	
<i>Mary Dugdale</i>	400	Buckland	Sept. 15.	
<i>Walmer Castle</i>	750	Campbell	Oct. 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>Clifton</i>	580	Cox	Oct. 1.	
<i>Precursor</i> (steamer)	1505	Thompson	Oct. 1.	Southampton.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Margaret Thomson</i>	272	Forrest	Sept. 10.	
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>John Line</i>	700	Brodie	Sept. 8.	
<i>Lady Flora</i>	800	Ford	Sept. 15.	
<i>John Fleming</i>	650	Rose	Oct. 1.	Portsmouth.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Mary</i>	510	Walton	Sept. 10.	
<i>Frances Spaight</i>	500	Winn	Sept. 15.	
<i>Orator</i>	510	Terry	Sept. 15.	
<i>Edinburgh</i> (troops)	1424	Paterson	Sept. 17.	
<i>Ellen</i> *	400	Brewer	Sept. 20.	
<i>Diana</i>	447	Strickland	Sept. 20.	
<i>Rachel</i>	470	Scott	Sept. 20.	
<i>Lord Eldon</i>	500	Worsel	Sept. 25.	

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Caroline</i>	300	—	Sept. 10.	
<i>Tigri</i> *	550	Symons	Sept. 10.	
<i>Woolston</i>	290	Pearson	Sept. 10.	

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>via</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>via</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14	(per <i>Berenice</i>) 38	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>) 33	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6	(per <i>Auckland</i>) 33	June 15 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 4	July 7	(per <i>Victoria</i>)				

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via* Falmouth, on the 30th Sept., and *via* Marseilles on the 4th October.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>via</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8	38	Feb. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	38	March 13	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	38	April 13	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	33	June 8	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2	40	July 7	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 45
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44	Aug. 5	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 47
July 19	<i>Auckland</i>	Sept. 4	47		

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

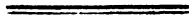
AUSTRALASIA.



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CONTENTS OF VOL. XXXV.

PART I.

	Page
Review of Eastern News, Nos. XLI. to XLIV.	1, 65, 129, 193
Diary of an Assistant Surgeon.—Nos. I., II., III.	4, 101, 195
Anecdotes, translated from the Persian	14
Gleig's "Memoirs of Warren Hastings"	15, 201
Rambles in Ceylon, Chapters VI., VII., and VIII.	23, 86, 132
Inscriptions of India	30
Memoir of the Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius	31
Yin Seaou Low, or the Lost Child, a Chinese Tale.....	33
A Remembrance of a Departed Year	39
The <i>Puranas</i> .—Professor Wilson in Reply to Col. Vans Kennedy.....	41
Texts and Versions of the Scriptures	44
Memoirs of a Griffin, Chapters IX., X., XI., XII.	45, 117, 161, 211
The History of India.....	54
Mr. Masson's Account of the Fall of Khelat	58, 123, 181
Hough's Narrative of the Operations of the Army of the Indus.....	67
The Moslem's Daughter	68
Persian Fable, from Nāsir	80
Parsees in England	82
Lines from the Nigaristan	85, 138
Fancy warned by Truth	95
The Sugar Duties	97
Quedah, and Tuanku Mahomed Saad.....	109
Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians"	139
Siam and Quedah.....	144, 216
East-India Sugar and Slavery	160
To an Old Living Poet	168
The Sindibād Nāmāh	169
Mr. Masson, and Khelat	181
Happiness	208
The Sattara Question	209
The Bombay Sepoys	215
The Eusofzyes of Affghanistan	219
Life.....	224
Non-Existence	ib.
Critical Notices	62, 190

PART II.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Page

Calcutta	1, 81, 186,	493
Madras	18, 89, 206,	501
Bombay	20, 91, 206,	503
Ceylon	96,	217
Penang		507
Singapore	97,	218
Burmah	29, 98, 219,	508
Siam		224
Dutch India	220,	509
China	30, 105, 228,	510
Loochoo Islands		513
Australasia	29, 98, 225,	513
New Zealand	30, 104,	227
Sandwich Islands		227
Mauritius		222
Cape of Good Hope	36, 228,	515
Persia		222
Persian Gulf		223
Arabia	223,	507

REGISTER.

Calcutta	37, 120, 233,	516
Madras	47, 133, 242,	524
Bombay	54, 142, 246,	530
Ceylon	60, 148, 252,	534
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	61, 149, 252,	534
Dutch India		150
China	61, 150, 253,	535
Mauritius	61, 150, 253,	535
Cape of Good Hope	61, 151, 253,	535
St. Helena		253

LONDON GAZETTES.

Official Despatches from China	151,	173
Debates at the East-India House on the 23rd June, and 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, and 20th July	254,	297
Law		154
College Examinations :—Military Seminary at Addiscombe—East-India College, Haileybury	280,	538
Proceedings of Societies	62, 154,	536
Home Miscellaneous Intelligence	66, 158, 283,	541
Retirements, &c. from the Company's Service in England		160
Promotions, &c. in H.M. Forces serving in the East	68, 160, 286,	542
Naval Promotions, Honours, &c.—China Expedition		161, 543
India Shipping Intelligence	69, 161, 287,	543
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	73, 166, 291,	548
List of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company for 1841		75
Prices of European Goods in the East	77, 168, 294,	550
Indian Securities and Exchanges	78, 169, 295,	551
London Markets, Prices Current, &c. &c.	75, 79,	170
Shipping List, Overland Mails for India, &c.	80, 172, 296,	552

INDEX TO VOL. XXXV.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

- Adam's Peak* in Ceylon, 86.
Affghanistan, present state of affairs in, 2, 66, 130, 193—the late expedition to, 67—the Eusofzyes of, 219.
Agricultural capabilities of Ceylon, 94—of Mysore, 200.
Anarajahpoora, the ancient capital of Ceylon, 88.
Anderson (Mr. J.) on the affairs of Siam and Quedah, 144.
Anecdotes from the Persian, 14.
Arcot, South, affray in, 194.
Army, the Indian, 196.
Asoka, another of the edicts of, 30.
Assistant Surgeon, diary of an, 4, 101, 195.
Auctions, Calcutta, 117, 119.
Badulla, in Ceylon, visit to, 28, 29.
Ball at Kidderpore school, 45—military, at Madras, 198.
Bay of Biscay, description of a gale in the, 4, 5.
Baysters (Messrs.), polyglot works of, 44.
Bean (Capt.), 181.
Beloochistan, affairs in, 2, 130, 194.
Bombay, affairs at, 3, 67, 129, 131.
Booneeries, a tribe in Afghanistan, 222.
Brahoos of Beloochistan, 3, 130, 194.
Bremer (Sir Gordon), 129, 193.
Bundelkund, affairs in, 129.
Burney (Col.), succinct view of his mission to Siam, 144, 216.
Burt (Capt.), 30.
Byrath, inscription near, 30.
Cabul—see *Affghanistan*.
Caffre soldiers in Ceylon, 23, 24—women, 23—dance, 24.
Calcutta, affairs at, 3, 66, 130, 194.
Canal in the Doob, 131.
Canier, Rajah, arbitrary law of, 93.
Carnac (Sir James), 67, 131.
CEYLON, Rambles in:—The Rambodde Pass, 23—Caffre soldiers, *ib.*—women, *ib.*—ludicrous defence made by a Caffre, 24—village of Newera Ellia, 25—flowers and plants, *ib.*—climate, *ib.*—mountain of Pedrotallagalla, 26—the Maturatta district, 27—Horton Plains, *ib.*—chetahs, 28—Wilson Plain, *ib.*—game, *ib.*—Badulla, 29—elephants, *ib.*—Adam's Peak, 86—the *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 35. No. 140.
Kalu Ganga river, *ib.*—sacred footstep, 87—ruins of Anarajahpoor, the ancient capital of Ceylon, 88—temples, *ib.*—early commerce of the island, 89—distinct divisions of territory, 91—the Kelany Ganga river, 92—roads, *ib.*—law of Rajah Canier, 93—produce and agricultural capabilities of the island, 94—the government, 132—civil service, *ib.*—district judges, 133—ecclesiastical establishment, *ib.*—the press, 134—society of Ceylon, *ib.*—the military, *ib.*—etiquette, 135—heights of mountains in the interior, 136—latitudes and longitudes, 137—revenues and expenditure of the colony, *ib.*
Chetahs, or hunting tigers, of Ceylon, 28.
China, the expedition to, 1, 65, 129, 193.
Chinese tale of Yin Seaou Low, or the Lost Child, 33—new work translated from the, by M. Pauthier, 62—dictionary, 63.
Cholera Morbus, spasmodic, first appearance of the, in India, 205.
Chusan, the mortality at, 131.
Clibborn (Major), 131.
Commerce, ancient, of Ceylon, 89.
Conolly (Capt.), notes on the Eusofzye tribes of Afghanistan by, 219.
Convents at Madeira, 6.
Coolies, Mauritius, 3, 130.
Course, the Calcutta, 50.
CRITICAL NOTICES, 62, 190—see also *Review of Books*.
Deities of the Egyptians, 140.
DIARY of an Assistant Surgeon, 4, 101, 195.
Dinner parties at Calcutta, 214.
Dost Mahomed Khan, ex-chief of Cabul, 3, 67, 131, 194.
Duties, the sugar, 97, 160.
Eastern News, review of, 1, 65, 129, 193.
Egyptians, manners and customs of the ancient, 139.
Elephants in Ceylon, 29.
Elliot (Capt.), recal of, 1—his negotiations with the Chinese, 65, 129, 193.
Elphinstone (Hon. M.), review of his "History of India," 54.
Embalming amongst the ancient Egyptians, 143.
 (4 B)

Eusofzyes of Afghanistan, 219.

Fable, Persian, from Nāsir, 80.

Fancy warned by Truth, 95.

Farish (Mr.), 3.

Footstep, sacred, in Ceylon, 87.

Gazetteer, new Indian, 190.

Ghilzies, rebellion of the, 2.

Ghorian, cession of, to Herat, 129.

Gibbard (Lieut.), case of, 63.

Gleig (Rev. Mr.), review of his "Memoirs of Warren Hastings," 15, 201.

Griffin, Memoirs of a, 45, 117, 161, 209.

Hand Book for India and Egypt, 190.

Happiness, 208.

Hastings (Warren), review of Mr. Gleig's Memoirs of, 15, 201.

Herat, affairs at, 2, 66, 129.

Horses, Arab, vicious propensities of, 107.

Horton Plains in Ceylon, 27.

Hough (Major), notice of his "Narrative of the Operations of the Army of the Indus," 67.

House of Commons, visit of Parsees to the, 84.

India, review of news from, 1, 65, 129, 193—inscriptions of, 30—review of Mr. Elphinstone's "History of," 54—review of Mr. Thornton's "History of the British Empire in," 54—"Hand-Book" for, 190.

Inscriptions of India, 30.

Johanna, the king of, 194.

Journal, Parsee, of a residence in Great Britain, 82.

Kalu Ganga River in Ceylon, 86.

Kelany Ganga River in Ceylon, 92.

Kennedy (Col. Vans), reply of Professor Wilson to his criticism upon the *Puranas*, 41.

Khelat, Mr. Masson's account of the fall of, 58, 123, 126—young chief of, 127, 130—correspondence with Mr. Masson on the affairs of, 181.

Khyberries, action with the, 3.

Kohistan, the, of Cabul, 219.

Kujjuks, unsuccessful attack upon one of their forts, 2, 120.

Law of Rajah Canier, arbitrary, 93.

Letters, Indian, style of, 52.

Life, 224.

Ligore, Rajah of, 144.

Loan, new five per cent., 67, 194.

Loveday (Lieut.), operations of, at Khe-lat, 58, 123, 126, 181.

Madeira, description of, 5, 6.

Madras, description of, 101, 104, 195—affairs at, 194—races, 195.

Masson (Mr.), account of the fall of Khelat by, 58, 123, 126—correspondence on the subject of his arrest and detention, 181.

Maturatta country in Ceylon, 27.

Memoir of Warren Hastings, 15, 201—of the Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius, 31.

Memoirs of a Griffin, 45, 117, 161, 209.

Moslem's Daughter, the, 68.

Mountains of Ceylon, 28, 86—heights of, in the interior, 136.

Mullikzyes, tribe of, 219.

Munders, the, of Afghanistan, 219.

Murrees, negotiations with the, 3.

Mysore, agriculture in, 200.

Nasir, Persian fable from, 80.

Nepaul, affairs in, 66.

News, Eastern, review of, 1, 65, 129, 193.

Nigaristan, lines from the, 85, 138.

Non-Existence, 224.

Nufusok, the affair at, 131.

Nuncomar, conspiracy of the Bramin, against Warren Hastings, 19—his execution, 21.

Nuns at Madeira, 6, 8.

Nuwera Ellia, in Ceylon, description of, 25.

Pantheon, Egyptian, theory of the, 140.

Parker (Sir William), 129.

Parsees in England, 82.

Paauthier (M.), new work relating to China and India by, 62.

Pedrotallayalla, in Ceylon, account of the mountain of, 26.

Penang, conduct of the government of, towards the family of the ex-King of Quedah, 109, 144—trial of Tuanku Mahomed Saad and others at, 116, 159—mission from, to Siam, 144, 216.

Persia, affairs in, 2, 129—notice of Mr. Fowler's "Three Years" in, 190.

Pernian anecdotes, 14—fable, from Nāsir, 80—tale of the *Sindibād Nāmāh*, 169—poetry, 224.

Poet, lines to an old living, 168.

POETRY:—A Remembrance of a Departed Year, 39—Fancy warned by Truth, 95—To an Old Living Poet, 168—Happiness, 208—Life, 224—Non-Existence, *ib.*

Pottinger (Col. Sir H.), 1.

Press at Bombay, 67—of Ceylon, 134.

Punjab, affairs in the, 2, 66, 129, 193.

Puntjar, in Afghanistan, 220.

Puranas, reply of Prof. Wilson to a criticism of Col. Vans Kennedy upon the, 41.

Quedah, case of Tuanku Mahomed Saad of, 109, 159—mission of Col. Burney to Siam relative to, 144, 216.

Races at Madras, 195.

Rambles in Ceylon, 23, 86, 132.

Rambodde, pass of, 23.

Revenue of Ceylon, 137, 138.

REVIEW OF BOOKS and Critical Notices :

—Gleig's Memoirs of Warren Hastings, 15, 201—Mémorial of the Rev.

C. T. E. Rhenius, 31—Elphinstone's

History of India, 54—Thornton's History of the British Empire in India, *ib.*

—Pauthier's Examen Méthodique des

Faits qui Concernent le Thian-Tchu,

ou l'Inde, 62—Memorial of Richard

Spooner, 63—Jones' General Outline

of the Animal Kingdom, *ib.*—Wright's

Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the

House of Commons, 64—Huie's Re-

records of Female Piety, *ib.*—First Re-

port of the Progress of Legal Educa-

tion in Ireland, *ib.*—Dudgeon's Nine

Years' Residence, and a Nine Months'

Tour on Foot, in the States of New

York and Pennsylvania, *ib.*—Clark-

son's Letter to the Clergy and to the

Slave-holding Planters in the Southern

States of America, *ib.*—Trotter's Ma-

nual of Logarithms and Practical Ma-

thematics, *ib.*—Reid's Natural Philo-

sophy, *ib.*—Hough's Narrative of the

Operations of the Army of the Indus,

67—Journal of a Residence in Great

Britain, by Jehangeer Nowrojee and

Hirjeebhoy Marwanjee (Parsees), 82

—Wilkinson's Manners and Customs

of the Ancient Egyptians, 139—Hand

Book for India and Egypt, 190—

Fowler's Three Years in Persia, *ib.*—

The Bengal and Agra Annual Guide

and Gazetteer for 1841, *ib.*—Bullars'

Winter in the Azores, and a Summer

at the Baths of the Furnas, 191—The

Last King of Ulster, *ib.*—Willmott's

Poems, *ib.*—Newman's Familiar In-

troduction to the History of Insects,

ib.—Jackson's What to Observe; or

the Traveller's Remembrancer, *ib.*—

Miller's Old Red Sandstone, 192—

Ouchterlony's Statistical Sketch of the

Island of Chusan, *ib.*—Jones's Regu-

lus, a Tragedy, *ib.*—Maslen's New

Decimal System of Money, Weights,

Measures, and Time, *ib.*—Sparkes'

Easy Introduction to Chemistry, *ib.*—

Stromeyer's German Exercises, *ib.*—

Harper's Powers of the Greek Tenses,

ib.—Fluctuations of Corn, Currency,

Consols, &c., *ib.*—Waterson's Cyclo-

pædia of Commerce, &c., *ib.*

Review of Eastern News, 1, 65, 129, 193.

Rhenius (Rev. C. T. E.), Memoir of the,

34

Rivers in Ceylon, 86, 91.

Roads in Ceylon, 92.

St. Jago, visit to the island of, 12.

Sattara Question, the, 209.

Sawunt Warree, the late shooting of pri-

soners in, 63.

Scriptures, texts and versions of the, 44.

Seebee, attack on the fort of, 2.

Sepoys, the Bombay, 215.

Siam, conduct of, towards Quedah, 109,

159, 216—affairs of, 131—view of Col.

Burney's mission to, 144, 216.

Sinde, affairs in, 2, 66, 130, 194.

Sindibād Nāmah, or Book of Sindibad, a

Persian tale, 169.

Society, sketch of, in Ceylon, 134.

Spooner (Mr. R.), memorial of, 63.

Sporting at Madras, 195.

Sugar, the duties on, 97—East-India,

and slavery, 160.

Sum, the, or plain, in Afghanistan, 219

—tribes of the, 221.

Sumatra, insurrection in, 131.

Tale, Chinese, 33.

Temples in Ceylon, 88.

Thornton (Mr. E.), review of his "His-

tory of the British Empire in India,"

54.

Todd (Major), 2, 66, 129.

Trade, ancient, of Ceylon, 89.

Truth, Fancy warned by, 95.

Tuanku Mahomed Saad, case of, 3, 109,

144, 159, 216.

Weather in India, 199.

Wilkinson (Sir J. G.), review of his

"Manners and Customs of the Ancient

Egyptians," 139.

Wilson (Prof.), reply of, to a criticism

of Col. Vans Kennedy upon the *Pu-*

anas, 41.

Wilson's Plain in Ceylon, 28.

Women, Caffre, in Ceylon, 23.

Year, a Remembrance of a Departed, 39.

Yin Seaw Low, or the Lost Child, a

Chinese tale, 33.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

- Abou** (Mount), alleged desecration of temples at, 16.
- Aborigines** of Australia, skirmishes with the, 103, 104.
- Abyssinia**, expedition to, 224.
- Academy**, Indian, 14.
- Accounts**, engineer, at Bombay, 246.
- Adam** (Mr. Wm.), 188.
- Addiscombe**, examination of Company's cadets at, 280.
- Aden**, affairs at, 94—Arab attacks upon the sentries at, *ib.*—case of M. Lombard at, *ib.*—outrage against the political agent and his native assistant at, 95—deputation from the Imaum of Senna to, 217.
- Affghanistan**, the ex-chief of, 9, 89, 197, 493—military operations in, 10, 24, 82, 93, 199, 496—discontent in, 11—botany and zoology of, 14—accident to one of the wives of the King of, 199—affairs of the Shah of, 496—his family, 497—want of chaplains with the troops in, 503.
- Agri-Horticultural Society** of Bengal, 5, 198—Bombay, 96.
- Allahabad**, officers drowned near, 205.
- Allan** (Maj. Gen.), 18.
- Allard** (M. Benjamin), 85.
- Allowances**, military, 37, 47, 134, 234—Indian navy, 54.
- American** exploring expedition to the Sandwich Islands, 227—cotton planters at Madras, 502.
- Anderson** (Hon. G. W.), 142.
- Annuities**, civil service, 17.
- Anstruther** (Capt.), liberation of, 118—particulars of his capture, *ib.*
- Anunghoy**, attack upon, 107, 173.
- Arabia**, affairs on the coast of, 217, 223—cruise along the pirate coast of, 223—revolt in, 507.
- ARMY** (Company's) in India:—Operations of the British troops in Afghanistan, 10, 24, 82, 199, 496—brigades on the Punjab frontier, 12, 200, 498—the temporary commander-in-chief at Madras, 18—operations at Napanee, in the South Mahratta Country, 23—operations in Scinde, 24, 55, 92, 214, 503—officers commanding irregular corps, 37—movements of corps in Bengal, 37—new resallals of irregular cavalry, *ib.*—dress of the 66th Bengal N.I., *ib.*—pay and allowances to officers returning to Bengal and Madras, *vid* Bombay, 47—promoted officers to continue with their regiments, 48—second furlough to Europe, *ib.*—meritorious services of officers, 54—brigading of the Scinde force, 55—the defence of Kabul, *ib.*—members of the Medical Board returning from Europe, 120—services of the 1st Madras European regt., 133—officiating field officers of the day at stations, 134—allowances to riding-masters, *ib.*—exclusion of European non-commissioned officers from commissions, 158—retirements, &c. of officers in England, 160—the expedition to China, 191, 206, 228—undress jacket for officers of the foot artillery, 233—dress of the 1st Bengal European light infantry, *ib.*—new regiment of irregular cavalry in Bengal, 234—staff allowances to general officers and superintending surgeons, *ib.*—adjustment of engineer accounts, 246—estates of deceased soldiers in the irregular corps, *ib.*—rifle and light infantry corps at Bombay, *ib.*—medical aid to officers, 576—rifle companies in Bengal regts., *ib.*—Bengal volunteer regt., *ib.*—augmentation of officers in the artillery regiments, 517—command of escorts, or guards, 524—examination of officers as interpreters, 525—see also *Courts-Martial*, &c.
- ARMY** (Queen's, serving in the East):—The expedition to China, 105, 157, 206, 228, 284—mortality at Chusan, 191, 232—effective strength of the regts. in China, 232—third assistant surgeon, 284—further troops for China, 494—flogging in the 55th regt., 501—courts-martial, 134, 136, 142, 235—promotions and changes, furloughs, &c., 44, 68, 129, 160, 240, 286, 522, 542.
- Arrack-shops**, farming of, under the Madras presidency, 19.
- Artillery**, foot, undress jacket for, 233—augmentation of officers in the regiments of, 517.
- Ashton** (Mr.), affair between, and the ryots, at Chetputt, 502.
- Asiatic Society**, Royal, proceedings of, 62, 536—annual report of, 154.
- Assam** Chinese, 203, 205—ten, 501.
- Assistant Surgeon**, third, to Queen's regiments in India, 284.
- Auckland** (Lord), 16, 205.
- Aurora Australis**, the, 513.
- AUSTRALIA** (South) Intelligence:—Mr. Eyre's report of the northern expedition, 102—employment of emigrant labourers, 103—lax administration of the Government, 226—fire at the old government hut, *ib.*—destruction of records, *ib.*—report of the country round the lakes Alexandrina and Albert, *ib.*—seizure of the French ship *Ville de Bordeaux*, 514—draughts upon the colonial commissioners, 575—defalcation of Mr. Garrett, *ib.*—(Western), revenue of, 101—rise in the price of land in, *ib.*—overland route between South Australia and, *ib.*—arrival of H.M.S. *Beagle* at, *ib.*

AUSTRALIA, creation of new colonies in, 99
—see also *New South Wales*, *Van Diemen's Land*, &c.

Australind, establishment of the new settlement of, 101.

Ava—see *Burmah*.

Avitabile (Gen.), 85, 200.

Awdry (Sir John), entertainment to, at Bombay, 22.

Bangalore, an elephant's funeral at, 19.

Bank of Bengal, loan to the Government by, 203.

—, Union, at Calcutta, 496.

— of Java, 221.

— notes, native dislike to, 28.

Bath, Military Order of the, 543.

Bayley (Mr. H. V.), Gazetteer by, 89.

Beer, manufacture of, at Meerut, 199.

Belgaum, military movements at, 91.

Bell (Mr. Ross), 93, 95, 214, 504—and Brigadier Gordon, 506.

Beloochistan, military affairs in, 25, 92—see also *Sinde*.

Bentinck (Isard Wm.), statue of, 204.

Biography:—Mr. T. Manning, 63—Major T. Eastment, 67—Major E. Hindley, 293.

Bishoprics, endowment of additional, in the colonies, 285.

Bocca Tigris, destruction of the forts of the, 105, 173.

Bokhara, incarceration of Col. Stoddart at, 14, 201, 500.

BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE:—Mr. Farish, 20—entertainment to the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Farish, 22—Napanee, in the South Mahratta Country, 23—Afghanistan and Scinde, 24, 92, 214, 503—coal-dust in the Company's stores, 28—ports of Goa, Demann, and Diu, *ib.*—the journal of Lieut. Loveday, *ib.*—native dislike to bank notes, *ib.*—suffering of the troops at Dadur from ulcers, *ib.*—present to the Queen from the ruler of Herat, *ib.*—death of the Nawab of Cambay, *ib.*—monument to the late Dr. Lord, *ib.*—administration to the estate of the late Mr. Forbes, 28, 92—Sir James Carnac, 91, 206—the bench and the press, 92, 217—Sir T. E. Perry, 92—Beloochistan, *ib.*—Mr. Masson, 94—Aden, *ib.*—M. Lombard, *ib.*—the Clibborn commission, 95, 214, 507—results of the steam-packet communication between India and England, 96—baptism of two Chinese, *ib.*—Church of Scotland's Mission, *ib.*—grant to the Agricultural Society, *ib.*—resumption of salt batty lands by Government, *ib.*—Lord Keane and the 2nd Cavalry, 212—economical mode of stowing coals at Karrack, 217—third judge to the Supreme Court, *ib.*—petition against the chief justice, *ib.*—deputation from the Imaum of Senna, *ib.*—expedition to Abyssinia, 224—opera-

tions at Budamee, in the Deccan, 505—Mr. Ross Bell and Brigadier Gordon, 506—native appointment, *ib.*—trade with Ghuznee, 507—conversion of a Parsee, *ib.*—disturbances in the Concan, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 77, 168, 294, 550—securities and exchanges, 78, 169, 295, 551—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 59, 147, 251, 533.

Government Orders:—Allowances to commodores, 54—paymaster of the marine battalion, *ib.*—services of Dr. Henderson, *ib.*—brigading of the Scinde force, 55—the defence of Kahun, *ib.*—services of Capt. Moresby, 142—acting governor, *ib.*—new member of Council, *ib.*—adjustment of engineer accounts, 246—estates of deceased officers in the irregular corps, *ib.*—ride and light infantry corps, *ib.*—retirements, &c. of officers in England, 160—courts-martial, 142, 246—appointments and furloughs, 56, 144, 248, 530—see also *Navy* (*Indian*).

Borneo, visit of Mr. Brooke to, 219.

Bourbon (Isle of), its trade with the Cape and Mauritius, 285.

Bowaniapore, fire at, 87.

Brahoes, the, 216.

Bremer (Commodore Sir J. J. G.), operations of—see *China*.

Broadfoot (Capt.), 497.

Brooke (Mr.), visit of, to Borneo, 219.

Brookes (Maj. Gen.), 93, 95, 214, 215.

Brown (Capt. L.), services of, 55.

Budamee, capture of the fort of, 505.

Bundlekund, military operations in, 86, 202, 203, 498.

Burmah, affairs in, 29, 98, 508—fire at Rangoon, 29—trade between the Shan states and Maulmain, *ib.*—fires in the interior, 98—imprisonment of Mr. Crisp in, *ib.*—seizure of three British officers in, 98, 508—new palace at Rangoon for the King of, 98, 220, 508—Karen Christians in, 219—human sacrifice in, 220—rebellion of the Shans against, 508.

Burnes (Sir Alex.), 10.

Burt (Capt.), 16.

Bushrangers in Australia, 104, 225, 514.

By-laws, Company's, 255.

Cabul, repair of the city of, 199—see also *Afghanistan*.

Cadets, Company's, examination of, 280—*at Chatham*, 543.

Caffres, force ordered against the, 36.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE:—Ethical lecture at the Patshalah, 1—state of the currency in the Nizam's dominions, 2—the Nicobar islanders, 3, 196—returned Coolies, 5, 190, 205, 495—Agricultural and Horticultural Society, 5, 198—the native press, 6—native judges, *ib.*—new theatre, 7—Tuanku Mahomed Saad, *ib.*—the *India* steamer, 9, 205—

Dost Mahomed Khan, 9, 89, 197, 493
 —native states, 10, 82, 199, 496—examination at the Indian Academy, 14
 —cultivation of hemp in the Himalayas, *ib.*—Bombay articles of consumption at Simla, *ib.*—Bengal Military Fund, *ib.*—the Orphan Institution, 14, 87—Dr. Griffith, *ib.*—Salt Company, 15—felt muster chacots for Sepoys, *ib.*—Thuggee manufactory at Jubbulpore, *ib.*—marriage of a Hindu widow, *ib.*—the Civil Fund, *ib.*—rum and sugar, *ib.*—the Coles, *ib.*—mela at Saugor, *ib.*—native female preacher, *ib.*—duel at Meerut, *ib.*—alleged desecration at Mount Abou, 16—attack on the Baptist mission at Sadamahl, 16, 88—fine on Capt. Warden, 16—caricature drawings of Europeans by a Sikh, *ib.*—new gold coinage, *ib.*—sheriffalty of Calcutta, *ib.*—a dead child, *ib.*—knapsacks of sepoy, 17—Civil Service annuities, *ib.*—the permanent revenue from resumed estates, 17, 203—death from poisoning, 17—re-organization of the educational establishments of the N. W. provinces, *ib.*—the Clibborn commission, *ib.*—secondary school for the education of native doctors, *ib.*—new loan, 81, 193—the cholera, 81, 86, 205—commerce of Calcutta, 87—expositions of Hindu law, *ib.*—wreck of the *Indian Oak* in the Loo Choo Islands, *ib.*—Kidderpore Upper Boy School, 87—houses destroyed by fire in Calcutta, *ib.*—fire at Bowanipore, *ib.*—the Otaheite sugar cane, *ib.*—Mrs. Jacob, *ib.*—the Parish memorial at Bombay, *ib.*—murder of native Christians, 16, 88—Chusan tea, 88—frauds in making up silk corahs, *ib.*—destruction of the ex-Rajah of Sattara's house by fire, *ib.*—disbandment of the 2nd L. C., *ib.*—*emeute* at Meerut, *ib.*—Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazetteer, 89—slavery in India, 188—the state of the police in the lower provinces, 189—dacoity, *ib.*—the cooly question, 190, 205, 495—the late Mr. James Prinsep, 191—inquiry into the cause of mortality at Chusan, *ib.*—finances of Government, 193—the Calcutta hunt, *ib.*—suicide of Capt. Cox, 194, 494—an English suitor in a native court, 197—the 2nd Light Cavalry, 198—cotton, sugar, beer, *ib.*—kidnapping of men for the Mauritius, 203, 205—opium sale, 203, 501—Bank loan to the Government, 203—the *Victoria* struck with lightning, *ib.*—destruction of tigers and bears, 204—statue of Lord Wm. Bentinck, *ib.*—project for a Central Dooab Canal, *ib.*—blowing up of a native priest at Arracan, *ib.*—melancholy accident near Allahabad, 205—death by drowning of Lieut. Inglis and Ensign Norton, *ib.*—Assam Chinese labourers, *ib.*—changes in mercantile firms, *ib.*—mis-

sion from the widow of Kurruck Sing, 493—King of Johanna, 493, 501—steam communication, 493—the second China expedition, 494—Mrs. Dhermainville, 195, 495—the Union Bank, 496—new Hindustani church, 500—flogging in H. M. 55th regt., 501—congregation of steam-vessels in the Hooghly, *ib.*—sale of Assam tea, *ib.*—scarcity of money in the Upper Provinces, *ib.*—firing into a merchant ship by the *Queen* steamer, *ib.*—prices of European goods, 77, 168, 294, 550—securities and exchanges, 78, 169, 295, 551—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 45, 130, 240, 522.

CALCUTTA Government orders :—Officers commanding irregular corps, 37—movements of corps, *ib.*—new resallahs of irregular cavalry, *ib.*—dress of the 66th N. I., *ib.*—members of the Medical Board, 120—sorting of the overland mails, 233—undress jackets for officers of the foot artillery, *ib.*—1st European light infantry; uniform of the officers, *ib.*—new regiment of irregular cavalry, 234—staff allowances; general officers and superintending surgeons, *ib.*—case of the late Capt. C. Rogers, 516—rifle companies, *ib.*—return of the volunteer regiment, *ib.*—augmentation of officers in the artillery regiments, 517—retirements, &c. of officers in England, 160—courts-martial, 120, 235—court of inquiry, 120—appointments and furloughs, 38, 122, 236, 517—H. M. forces, 44, 129, 240, 522.

—Supreme Court :—Case of Tuanku Mahomed Saad, 7—J. G. Ricketts, v. F. Walker and H. Douglas, 186—action against Mr. J. H. Stoequeler, for libel, 187.

Cambay, death of the nawab of, 28.

Campbell (Sir Colin), 97, 148.

Canal, central, in the Dooab, 204.

Candahar, affairs in, 10, 24, 199—first visit of an European lady to, 87.

Canton—see *China*.

CAFE OF GOOD HOPE INTELLIGENCE :—Force for Caffreland, 36—affairs of the Dutch emigrants at Port Natal, 36, 228, 515—accidents to shipping, 228—trade, *ib.*—wool, *ib.*—treaties with the Caffre tribes, 228, 515—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 61, 151, 253, 535.

Caricature-drawings by a Sikh, 16.

Carnac (Sir J. R.), relinquishment of the government of Bombay by, 91, 142—testimonials of respect to, 91, 206—scholarship, 91.

Cavalry, new resallahs of Ramghur irregular, 37—disbandment of the 2nd regt. of Light, at Kurnaul, 88, 198—Lord Keane and the 2nd, 212—new regiment of irregular, in Bengal, 234.

Cawnpore, curious scene at, 17.

Celebes, mercenaries from, to assist the Siamese. 224.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE:—Scarcity of labour in the interior, 96—coffee speculation, 97—the auditor-general, *ib.*—new religious paper, *ib.*—the Rev. C. David, *ib.*—imports and exports, *ib.*—new governor, 97, 148—embarkation of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, 217—works at Pambaun, 218—the duty on cinnamon, 542—appointments, 60, 149, 252, 534—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 60, 149, 252, 534.

Chamber of Commerce, Bengal, 4.

Chaplains, Company's, 159—want of, with the China and Affghanistan expeditions, 503.

Chaproniere, (Lieut. A. H.) court-martial on, 137.

Charretie, (Capt.) case of, 257.

Chetputt, affray at, 502.

Child, dead, devoured by dogs, 16.

CHINA INTELLIGENCE:—Destruction of the forts of Chuenpee and Ty-kok-tow, 30, 31, 33, 151—the negotiations, 34, 106, 116—*island of Hong Kong*, 35, 228—affairs at Chusan, 36, 118, 232, 191—destruction of the Bogue forts, 105, 173—attack upon and occupation of the defences near Canton, 110, 179—rejection of the treaty by the Emperor, 116, 229—occupation of the factories at Canton by the British, 117, 180—departure of the commodore for Calcutta, 117, 510—seizure of three Englishmen by the Chinese, 117, 232—embargo on the city and trade of Canton, 117—truce for the temporary resumption of trade, 117, 181, 228—evacuation of Chusan, 118—liberation of Capt. Anstruther and his fellow-captives, *ib.*—narrative of Mr. Stanton's imprisonment, 119—evacuation of Hong Kong, 228—cotton, *ib.*—disapproval of the armistice by the Emperor's nephew, 229—imperial edicts, 230, 510—removal of the English ships of war below Canton, 232—court of inquiry, *ib.*—present effective strength of our three European regiments, *ib.*—sufferings of Mrs. Noble, 232, 511—imperial edict relative to the attack and capture of the Bogue forts, 510—funeral obsequies of Chinese soldiers, *ib.*—reported murder of Lieut. Stead of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, *ib.*—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 61, 150, 253, 535.

China, French ships for, 67—baptism of two natives of, 96—expense of the expedition against, 159—further troops for, 206, 228, 284, 494—want of a clergyman with the expedition to, 503.

Chinese books collected by the late Mr. T. Manning, 62—Assam, at Calcutta, 203, 205—collection of Mr. Dum, 536.

Chirgong, force ordered against, 86—seize and capture of, 202, 498.

Cholera in the country between Bancoora and Burdwan, 81—in the 32nd regt. at Dacca, 82, 86—at Calcutta, 205.

Christianity amongst the Karens, 219.

Chuenpee, destruction of the Chinese forts at, 30, 31, 151.

Church, new Hindustani, 500.

Chusan, affairs at, 36—sickness at, *ib.*—tea, 38—evacuation of, 116, 118—inquiry into the cause of mortality at, 191, 232—deaths at, 61.

Cinnamon, Ceylon, duty on, 542.

Civil Servants, Bengal Fund for, 15—annuities to, 17—affray with, 503—education of native children by, 503.

Clibborn, (Major), commission upon, 17, 95, 214, 507.

Coal, waste, at Bombay, 28—discovery of, at Port Phillip, 103—economical mode of stowing, 217.

Cochin-Chinese, war between the Siamese and, 224.

Coco-nut, double sea, of the Sechelles group, 538.

Coffee market in London, 75, 171—speculation in Ceylon, 97.

Coinage, gold, for India, 16.

Coles, civilization of the, 15.

College, English and Oriental, at Delhi, 17—East-India, at Haileybury, 66, 538—Madras, 89—at New Norfolk, 101.

Colrin (Mrs.), caricature-drawing of, 16.

Commerce of Calcutta, 87.

Commissions in the Company's army, exclusion of non-commissioned officers from, 158.

Commodores, allowances to, 54.

Company, Salt, at Calcutta, 15—New Zealand, 67—Oriental Steam Navigation, 283, 493, 503.

Concan, disturbances in the, 507.

Consuls, British, in the East, appointments of, 159.

Courtiets in New South Wales, 100—discipline of, at Norfolk Island, *ib.*

Coolies, Indian, examination of returned, 5, 190, 495—inquiry into the question of, 190, 222—kidnapping of, 203, 205—the trade in, 205.

Corahs, silk, frauds in making up, 88.

Corps, irregular, command of, 37—dress of, 37, 233.

Cotton, cultivation of, in India, 5, 198, 502—market in China, 228.

Council, Indian, new member of, 142.

Court (Gen.), 12, 85.

Court of Queen's Bench:—*Ricketts v. the East-India Company*, 154.

—of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, Bengal:—*Hedger v. Rance Comol Comarree*, 197.

COURT OF INQUIRY on Major W. Simonds, 121.

COURTS-MARTIAL on Ensign Gordon, 48

—Lieut. Taylor, 49—Major Smith, 120

—Ensign Forbes, 121—Ensign Maguire, 134—Lieut. Chaproniere, 136—

Lieut. Wynyard, 142—Subadar Sumnac

- Jownac, 143—Ensign Palmer, 235—
Lieut. Steer, 242—Capt. Williams, 246
—Lieut.-Col. Smith, 525.
Crawford (Hon. J. H.), 142.
Creed (Lieut.), bravery of, 26.
Cox (Capt. G. H.), suicide of, 194, 494.
Currency, state of the, in the Nizam's
dominions, 2.
Cutchee, affairs in, 25, 27, 216.
- Dacca*, the cholera at, 82, 86—Otaheite
cane culture at, 87.
Dacoits at Pimpulnair, 18—description
of their mode of operation in Bengal,
189.
Dadur, ulcers amongst the troops at, 28
—affairs at, 93.
Dampier (Mr.), his report on the Ben-
gal police, 189—on dacoity, *ib.*
David (Rev. C.), appeal in behalf of, 97.
Dawk, rapid conveyance of news by the
Madras, 91.
DEBATES at the East-India House on
the 23rd June, and 14th, 15th, 16th,
19th, and 20th July:—Congratulatory
addresses to the Queen and Prince
Albert, 254—statue of the Marquess
Wellesley, *ib.*—official papers, *ib.*—
by-laws, 255—idolatry in India, 256,
490—land-tax in India, 256—case of
Capt. Charretie, 257—case of the late
Rajah of Sattara, 257, 297, 490.
Deccan, deities worshipped in the, 63—
military operations in the, 505.
Deities, modern, worshipped by the Hin-
dus in the Deccan, 63.
Delhi, educational establishments at, 17
—cruel punishment of a slave-girl at,
500.
Delli, in Sumatra, complaint of the Sul-
tan of, 218.
DESPATCHES, official, from Nepanee, in
the South Malharratta Country, 23—from
China, 30, 105, 151, 173—from Af-
ghanistan, 82—from Chirgong, 498.
Dhermainville (Mrs.), 195, 495.
Dhool Ghaut, detention of Capt. John-
son by the Goand chief of, 90, 503.
Dinner, theatrical, at Calcutta, 7.
Directors, East-India, election of, 66,
151—list of, for 1841, 75.
Distinctions, honorary, to corps, 133—
to officers, 159, 285, 541.
Duoab, central canal in the, 204.
Dooranee Empire, Order of the, 159, 285,
541.
Dost Mahomed Khan, ex-ruler of Cabul,
progress of, towards Calcutta, 9, 89,
197—arrival of, at Calcutta, 493.
Douglas (Capt.), death of, 11, 84.
Dress of the Ramghur irregular cavalry,
37—of 66th Bengal N.I., *ib.*—of offi-
cers of Bengal foot artillery, 233—of
1st Bengal European light infantry, *ib.*
Drowning of officers, 205.
Duel at Meerut, 15.
Dunn (Mr.), Chinese collection of, 536.
- Dutch emigrants* at Port Natal, 36, 228
—affairs of the—see *India* (*Dutch*).
Duties on Indian produce at the Cape,
Ceylon, and Australia, 159—on tea
imported into British North America,
285—on Ceylon cinnamon, 542.
Dwarka, violation of religious customs
at the temple at, 143.
- East-India Company*, directors of, 66, 75,
158—case of *Ricketts v.*, 154—grant
to the Royal Naval School at Camber-
well by, 159—see also *Debates*.
Eastment (Maj. T.), services of, 67.
Eden (Hon. Miss), drawing of, by a Sikh,
16.
Education in the N.W. Provinces of Ben-
gal, 17—of native doctors at Calcutta,
ib.—of native children at Madras, 503.
Egypt, affairs of the Pasha of, 507.
Elephant, funeral of an, 19—capture of a
white, 91.
Elliot (Capt.), negotiations of—see *China*.
Elphinstone (Lord), 89.
Emigration to Australia, 30, 100, 103—
of Indian coolies, 190, 205, 222—to
New Zealand, contradictory accounts
respecting, 227.
Engineer department in the Tenasserim
Provinces, 19—accounts, adjustment
of, 246.
English suitor in a native court, 197.
Escorts, or guards, command of, 524.
Ethical lecture by a Hindu, 1.
European Regiment, services of the 1st
Madras, 133—first inspection of the
2nd Madras, 134—dress of the 1st
Bengal, 233.
Ewa, the salt lake at, 227.
Examination of military officers in the
Oriental languages, 52, 139, 244, 250,
528—of cadets at Addiscombe, 280—
of students at Haileybury, 538—of of-
ficers as interpreters, 525.
Exchanges, rates of, in India and China,
78, 169, 295, 551—Company's, rates
of, on India, 159.
Eyre (Mr.), expedition of, to the north
of Spencer's Gulf, 102.
- Farish* (Hon. Mr.), opinions of the na-
tives of Bombay towards, 20, 87, 90
—entertainment to, 22.
Felt muster chacots, 15.
Ferozepore, affairs at, 9, 200.
Field officers, officiating, of the day, at
stations, 134.
Finances, Indian, 81, 193.
Fire at Rangoon, 29—houses destroyed
by, at Calcutta, 87—at Bowanipore,
ib.—several, in Burmah, 98—at New
Zealand, 105—in South Australia, 226
—in N.S. Wales, 514.
Firms, mercantile, at Calcutta, 205.
Flogging in H.M. 55th regt., 501.
Forbes (Mr. C.), case of Sir Henry Roper
and, 28, 92.
——— (Ens.), court-martial on, 121.

- Ford** (Capt.), murder of, 85, 200.
Foulker (Capt.), murder of, 85, 200.
French colonists at New Zealand, 30—commercial negotiations with China, 67—officers in the Punjab, 85, 200—consul at Singapore, 149.
Frome (Mr.), 226.
Fund, Bengal Military, 14, 87—Bengal Civil, 15, 154—Land, in N. S. Wales, 29—Oriental Translation, 155—Oriental Text, 156.
Furloughs, second, to Europe, 48.
Garret (Mr.), escape of, 515.
Gazetteer, Bengal and Agra, 89.
Gebel Nâkus, or the Mountain of the Bell, account of, 537.
General officers, allowances to, 234.
GENERAL ORDERS:—See *Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, &c.*
Ghilzees, operations against the, 10, 199, 496.
Ghirisk, affairs at, 24, 85.
Ghorian, surrender of, to the Herattees, 86, 222.
Ghuzni, trade at, 507.
Gipps (Sir George), 30, 98, 99.
Glands, detention of Capt. Johnson by a chief of the, 90, 503.
Goods, prices of European, in the East, 77, 168, 294, 550.
Gold coinage for India, 16.
Gordon (Ens.), court-martial on, 48.
 ——— (Brigadier) and Mr. Ross Bell, correspondence between, 506.
Gough (Maj. Gen. Sir H.), 283.
Grant (Mr. J. P.), 190.
Griffith (Dr.), expedition of, 14.
Haileybury College, rank of students at, 66—general examination at, 538—examiners of candidates for, 541.
Haines (Capt.), 95.
Harris (Capt.), his cavalcade of elks and deer, 19—expedition of, to Abyssinia, 224.
Hedger v. Rannee Comol Comarree, case of, 197.
Hedjaz, revolt in the, 507.
Hemp, cultivation of, in the Himalayas, 14.
Henderson (Dr.), services of, 54.
Herat, flight of Major Todd from, 13, 24, 85, 200—reported approach of the Persians on, 13, 24, 27, 85—present from the ruler of, to the Queen of England, 28—surrender of Ghorian to, 86, 222—expedition from Afghanistan against, 93, 214.
Himalayas, cultivation of hemp in the, 14.
Hindley (Major E.), services of, 293.
Hindu, ethical lecture by a, 1—widow, marriage of a, 15—modern deities worshipped in the Deccan, 63—see also *Natives*.
HOME INTELLIGENCE:—Debates at the East-India House, 254, 297—proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society, 52, *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 85. No. 140.
 154, 536—law, 154—College Examinations, 280, 538—rank of students at the East-India College, 66—election of directors at the East-India House, 66, 158—French commerce with China, 67—expedition to New Zealand, *ib.*—French steam-packets between Marseilles and Alexandria, &c., *ib.*—Major T. Eastment, *ib.*—list of E. I. directors for 1841, 75—case of Ricketts v. the East-India Company, 154—optional pre-payment of letters between this country and India, 158—Dr. McCosh, *ib.*—departure of Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger for India, *ib.*—commissions to non-commissioned officers of the Company's army, *ib.*—Company's exchange on India, 159—expense of the expedition against China, *ib.*—Order of the Doornee Empire, 159, 285, 541—duties on India produce at the Cape, Ceylon, and Australia, 159—consuls in the East, *ib.*—New Zealand and Australian appointments, *ib.*—new commander-in-chief at Madras, 283—improvements in the steam communication with the Levant, Egypt, and India, *ib.*—reinforcements for India, 284—third assistant surgeon to the Queen's regiments in India, *ib.*—instructions to Sir H. Pottinger, *ib.*—management of pagodas in India, *ib.*—Russian ukase respecting Indian opium, *ib.*—additional bishoprics in the colonies, 285—Report of the General Ship Owners' Society, *ib.*—operations for squinting and stammering, 286—publication of Mr. C. Masson's discoveries of coins and antiquities in Afghanistan, *ib.*—new edition of Horsburgh's India Directory, *ib.*—new M. P.'s connected with India, 541—Maj. Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, *ib.*—diplomatic relations with Persia, *ib.*—duty on Ceylon cinnamon, 542—honorary distinctions to officers, 159, 285, 541—ecclesiastical appointments, 159—retirements, &c. from the Company's service in England, 160—promotions and changes in H. M. forces serving in the East, 68, 160, 286, 542—naval honours, promotions, &c. in China expedition, 161, 543—India shipping arrivals and departures, and passengers, 69, 161, 287, 543—births, marriages, and deaths, 73, 166, 291, 548—see also *Shipping, Markets, &c.*
Hong-Kong, affairs at, 35—evacuation of, by the English, 228.
Horsburgh (Capt.), India Directory of, 286.
Hunt, the Calcutta, 193.
Idolatry in India, 256, 284, 490.
INDIA (British)—see *Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, &c.*
 ——— (Foreign and Protected States):
 —Affairs in Afghanistan, 10, 24, 82, (4 C)

- 93, 199, 496—in the Punjab, 11, 84, 199, 497—at Herat, 13, 24, 27, 85, 200—at Bokhara, 14, 201, 500—at Joudpore, 14—in Scinde, 24, 55, 92, 214, 503—at Jhansi, 86, 202—in Bundelkund, 498—at Delhi, 500—in Nepal, *ib.*
- INDIA** (Dutch):—Extension of their conquests in Sumatra, 218, 220—in-surrection near Padang, 221, 509—failure of commercial houses at Batavia, 221—extraordinary rise of rivers in Java, 509—shipping, 150.
- (Portuguese):—Free ports, 28.
- India* steamer, progress of the, 9—purchase of the, 205.
- Indigo*, cultivation of, in India, 6—market in London, 76.
- Inglis* (Lieut.), death of, 205.
- Inheritance*, expositions of Hindu law in questions of, 87.
- Interpreters*, examination of officers as, 525—see also *Examination*.
- Irregular* corps, command of, 37—cavalry, new resallabs of, in Bengal, *ib.*—cavalry, new regiment of, 234—corps, estates of deceased soldiers in, 246.
- Jacobs* (Mrs.), 87.
- Jaffer* (Moolla), charges against, 95.
- Java*—see *India* (Dutch).
- Jhansi*, force ordered from, against Chir-gong, 86, 202, 498.
- Jijaz*, attack on a fort at, 496, 504.
- Johanna*, ambassadors from, at the Mauritius, 222—expulsion of the king of, 493—his visit to Calcutta, 501.
- Johnson* (Capt.), detention of, by the Goand chief of Dhool Ghaut, 90, 503.
- Joudpore*, affairs at, 14.
- Joy* (James), a bushranger, 225.
- Jubbulpore*, Thuggee manufactory at, 15.
- Judges*, native, charges against, 6—Bombay, 217.
- Kahun*, the defence of, 55.
- Kakurs*, arrangements with the, 505.
- Kairwa*, operations against, 203.
- Karens*, Christianity amongst the, 219.
- Kátodia*, a forest tribe of the Northern Konkan, 64.
- Keane* (Gen. Lord) and the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, 212.
- Khandoba*, a Hindu deity, 63.
- Kharrack*, reported evacuation of, 222.
- Khelat*, the young chief of, 26, 93, 214, 503—return of Col. Stacy to, 214.
- Khelat-i-Ghilje*, operations at, 496, 504—erection of a fort at, 505.
- Khoolum*, the Wallee of, 505.
- Khyber Pass*, military operations in the, 10, 11.
- Kidderpore*, Upper Boy School at, 87.
- Kishnaghur*, murder of a native Christian in, 88.
- Knapacks*, sepoy's, 17.
- Konkan*, account of the Wáralis and Kátodia, tribes of the, 64—disturbances in the, 507.
- Kotria*, affairs at, 503.
- Kujjuks*, conflict with the, 25—affairs of the, 93, 215, 216.
- Kurnaul*, affairs at, 88, 89—disbandment of the 2nd Light Cavalry at, 198.
- Kurruck Singh*, mission from the widow of, 493.
- Labour*, scarcity of, in Ceylon, 96.
- Lady Flora*, quarrel on board the ship, 135.
- Lahore*, affairs at—see *Punjab*.
- Lakes*, Australian, 226, 514.
- Lands*, revenue from resumed, in Bengal, 17, 203—fund from, in N.S. Wales, 29—titles to, in New Zealand, 30—at Hong Kong, 35—resumption of salt battery, at Bombay, 96—rise in the price of, in Western Australia, 101—tax on, in India, 256—sale of crown, in V.D. Land, 514.
- Law*, expositions of Hindu, 87.
- Lecture*, ethical, by a native, 1.
- Lena Singh*, a Sikh sirdar, 12, 498—caricatures by, 16.
- Letters*, steam-packet, between India and England, 96—optional pre-payment of Indian, 158.
- Light Infantry*, inspection of the 2nd Madras European, 134—dress of the 1st Bengal European, 233—corps at Bombay, 246.
- Lightning*, accident by, 203.
- Loan*, new five per cent., 81, 193.
- Lodoicea Sechellarum*, or double sea-coco nut, account of the, 538.
- Lombard* (M.), case of, at Aden, 94.
- LONDON GAZETTE**:—Official despatches from China, 30, 105, 151, 173.
- Loo Choo Islands*, facts attending the wreck of the *Indian Oak* on the, 87—amiable character of the natives of, 513.
- Lord* (Dr.), monument to the late, 28.
- Loveday* (Lieut.), journal of, 28.
- Macao*, affairs at—see *China*.
- McCosh* (Dr.), 158.
- Mackenzie* (Right Hon. S.), 217.
- McNeil* (Sir J.), 541.
- MADRAS INTELLIGENCE**:—Trial of a Mahomedan lady for murder, 18, 501—the temporary command in chief, 18—dacoits, *ib.*—Madras Temperance Society, 19—confirmation of native children, *ib.*—Capt. Harris, *ib.*—an elephant's funeral, *ib.*—engineer department in the Tenasserim provinces, *ib.*—suppression of Thuggee, *ib.*—Zorapore prize-money, 20—Madras University, 89—the Goand country, 90, 503—detention of Capt. Johnson, 90, 503—prime minister at Hyderabad, 90—survey of Mount Dolly, *ib.*—the Farish testimonial, *ib.*—rapid conveyance of news by hawk, 91—a white

- elephant, *ib.*—troops for Scinde, 91, 206—reinforcements to China, 206—freebooters in the Bellary district, *ib.*—outrage by privates of the 2nd European light infantry, *ib.*—new commander-in-chief, 283—the American cotton planters, 502—affair between Mr. Ashton and the ryots, *ib.*—want of a clergyman with the forces in China, 503—education of native children by a civil servant, *ib.*—steam communication, *ib.*—Paumban Channel, 218, 503—prices of European goods, 77, 168, 294, 550—securities and exchanges, 78, 169, 295, 551—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 53, 140, 245.
- MADRAS Government Orders:**—Pay and allowances to officers returning to Bengal and Madras, *via* Bombay, 47—promoted officers to continue with their regiments, 48—second furlough to Europe, *ib.*—retirement of Mr. Sullivan, 133—services of the 1st Madras European Regt., *ib.*—first inspection of the 2nd European light infantry, 134—officiating field officers of the day at stations, *ib.*—allowances to riding masters, *ib.*—command of escorts, or guards, 524—examination of officers as interpreters, 525—retirements, &c. of officers in England, 160—courts-martial, 48, 134, 242, 525—appointments and furloughs, 50, 137, 243.
- Maguire (Ens.),** court-martial on, 134.
- Mails,** arrival of the overland, in India, 80, 172, 296, 552—monthly despatch of, for India, 80, 172, 296, 552—increase of letters and newspapers by the overland, 96—arrival of the Indian overland, in England, 172, 296, 552—sorting of the overland, 233.
- Malacca,** births and deaths at, 150.
- Manning (Mr. T.),** collection of Chinese books by the late, 62—his extraordinary acquirements, *ib.*—memoir of, 63.
- Marine Battalion,** Bombay, paymastership of the, 54.
- Markets,** money, 29, 193—in the East, 78, 169, 295, 551—London, 75, 171.
- Masson (Mr.),** the detention of, at Khe-lat, 94—arrival of, at Bombay, *ib.*—new work by, 286.
- MAURITIUS INTELLIGENCE:**—Return of coolies to India, 5, 190, 495—ambassadors from Johanna, 222—the Calcutta cooly report, 196, 222—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 61, 150, 253, 535.
- Mecca,** revolt at, 507.
- Medical Boards,** Indian, allowances to members of, 120.
- Meerut,** intrigue and duel at, 15—disturbance by sepoy at, 88—manufacture of beer at, 199.
- Memoir of Mr. T. Manning,** 63.
- Merchants,** Calcutta, changes in the firms of, 205.
- Metal,** discovery of a new, at Port Phillip, 104.
- Military Fund,** Bengal, 14—Orphan School, 87.
- Missionaries,** attack upon, at Sadamah, 16, 88—amongst the Karens, 219.
- Mocha,** affairs at, 217, 223.
- Money market** in N. S. Wales, 29—in India, 193, 501—at Batavia, 221.
- Moresby (Capt.),** services of, 142.
- Moulmein,** trade between the Shan states and, 29—seizure of three British officers near, by the Burmese, 98, 508.
- Mountain of the Bell,** phenomenon of the, 537.
- Mount Dolly,** survey of, 90.
- Mouton (M.),** murder of, 85, 200.
- Murder** of a ship's crew at the Nicobar Islands, 3, 196—of a lady in the Punjab, 13—of a native catechist, 16, 88—by a Mahomedan lady at Madras, 18, 501—of Capt. Ford, Capt. Foulker, and M. Mouton, at Lahore, 85—of a native Christian at Kishnagur, 88—in Australia, 104—of Lieut. Stead, 510.
- Murrees,** negotiations with the, 27.
- Nâhus,** mysterious sounds at, 537.
- Napanee,** capture of the fort of, 23.
- Napier (Maj. Gen. C. J.),** 541.
- Natives of India,** the press of, 6—bribery of judges, *ib.*—female preacher, 15—confirmation of children, 19—murder of two Christians, 88—education of children, 503.
- NAVY,** Indian, allowances to commodores of, 54—services of Capt. Moresby of, 142—appointments and promotions in, 147, 251, 532.
- , Royal, promotion of officers of, with the China expedition, 161, 543.
- Nazian Valley,** attack upon the Sungoo Khail, tribe in the, 82.
- Nepaul,** reported war with, 500.
- Newbold (Lieut.),** 537.
- New Holland,** survey of, 101.
- NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE:**—The land-fund, 29—critical position of the money-market, *ib.*—statistical returns, 30, 100—population, 30, 100—land-titles in New Zealand, 30—admission of emancipists to civic privileges, 98—the governor, 99—division of the territory into separate districts, 99, 225—bushrangers, 100, 225, 514—loss of the *Clonmel* steamer, 100—demand for an increase of emigration, *ib.*—James Joy, 225—the *Aurora Australis*, 513—crime, 514—Australian Agricultural Company, *ib.*—crops, *ib.*—destruction of flour-mills and stores by fire, *ib.*
- Newspapers** by steam-packets between India and England, 96—religious, in Ceylon, 97.
- New Zealand,** land-titles in, 30, 227—French colonists at, 30—new expedition to, 67—progress of the new colony

- at, 104, 227—case of *Pearson v. Baker*, 105—expedition to Taranaki in, *ib.*—commerce between, and the Western Coast of South America, *ib.*—fire at, *ib.*—treasurer of, 159—sufferings of emigrants at, 227.
- Nicobar Islands*, capture of the bark *Pilot* at, and massacre of most of its crew, 3, 196.
- Nizam*, state of the currency in his dominions, 2—military operations of the, 90, 503—arrest of his prime minister for fraud, 90.
- Noble* (Mrs.), sufferings of, 232, 511—subscription for, 512.
- Noosky*, troops for, 217, 503, 504, 505.
- Norfolk Island*, moral discipline of prisoners at, 100.
- Norton* (Ens.), death of, 205.
- Nujoush*, the late affair at, 17, 95, 214, 507.
- Nusseer Khan*, of Khelat, 26, 93, 214, 503.
- Off-Reckonings* at Madras, 139.
- Opium* sale at Calcutta, 203, 501—Russian ukase respecting, 284.
- Order* of the Dooranee Empire, 159, 285, 541—of the Bath, 543.
- Oriental Translation Fund*, new works of the, 155—Text Fund, 156—Steam Navigation Company, 283, 493, 503.
- Orphan Institution*, Bengal Military, 14—Male Upper School at Kidderpore, 87.
- Otaheite* cane culture at Dacca, 87.
- Overland communication* with India—see *Mails, Steam, &c.*
- Padang*, insurrection at, 221, 509.
- Pagodas*, management of the affairs and funds of, 284.
- Palmer* (Ens.), court-martial on, 235.
- Pamboun Channel*, works at, 218, 503.
- Parker* (Rear-Adm. Sir W.), 158.
- Parliament*, new members returned to, connected with India, 541.
- Parsees*, conduct of the, towards Mr. Farish, 20, 87, 90—education of, at Bombay, 96—conversion of a, 507.
- Passengers* by India ships and steamers, 59, 71, 147, 163, 289, 533, 545.
- Patshalah*, at Calcutta, ethical lecture at the, by a native, 1.
- PENANG INTELLIGENCE**:—Disturbances at Perak, 507—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 150, 534.
- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, 283, 493, 503.
- Perak*, rebellion at, 507.
- Perry* (Sir T. E.), 92.
- Persia*, views of, on Herat, 13, 24, 27, 86—surrender of Ghorian by, to the Herattees, 86, 222—pacific settlement of our question with, 222, 541.
- Persian Gulf*, cruise along the pirate coast of the, 223.
- Peshawar*, affairs in, 86.
- Phungi*, or priest, blowing up of a, at Khyrk Phû, 204.
- Pigou* (Lieut.), death of, 11, 83.
- Pilot*, capture of the bark, 3, 196.
- Pimpunhair*, robbery by dacoits at, 18.
- Pirates*, cruize amongst, 223.
- Planters*, American cotton, at Madras, 502.
- Poisoning*, curious case of, 17.
- Police* in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, state of the, 189.
- Population* of New South Wales, 30, 100—of Singapore, 97.
- Port Arthur*, improvements at, 225, 514.
- Port Natal*, affairs of the Dutch emigrants at, 36, 228.
- Port Nicholson*, affairs at, 30—see also *New Zealand*.
- Port Phillip*, discovery of coal at, 103—skirmish with the blacks at, 103, 225—press of, 104—discovery of a new metal at, *ib.*—intended separation of the colony of, from N.S. Wales, 104—bushrangers at, 104, 225—discovery of a new inland lake near, 514.
- Ports*, free, in Portuguese India, 28.
- Pottinger* (Sir H.), 158, 284.
- Preacher*, native female, 15.
- Preah*, Indian, neglect of the native, 6—charge against a sudder ameen by the *Sambad Bhaskur*, *ib.*—the bench and the, at Bombay, 92, 217—libel at Calcutta, 187—assault on a reporter of the, 186.
- Prices Current*, India and China, 77, 168, 294, 550—London, 79, 170.
- Prinsep* (Mr. James), versatility of skill of the late, 191.
- Prize-money*, Zorapore, 20.
- Prizes* to native youths at Calcutta, 14.
- Punjab*, excitement in the, 11, 13, 84, 199, 497—confiscation of jageers in, 11, 84—army intended to interfere in the affairs of, 12, 200, 498—murders in, 13, 84, 200—caricaturist, 16—the French officers serving in the, 85, 200—accident to the king of the, 200—disbanded soldiers from, at Ferozepore, *ib.*—mission from, to Calcutta, 493.
- Quedah*, case of Tuanku Mahomed Saad, prince of, 7.
- Queen*, present to the, 28—congratulatory addresses to the, and Prince Albert, 254.
- Quetta*, affairs at, 93, 214, 215, 503.
- Rangoon*, fire at, 29—palace for the king at, 98, 220—human sacrifice at, 220.
- Relief* of corps in Bengal, 87.
- Revenue*, the permanent, from resumed estates in Bengal, 17, 203—of Western Australia, 101.
- Ricketts v. the East-India Company*, case of, 154.
- (J. G.) v. *F. Walker and H. Douglas*, case of, 186.
- Riding-masters*, allowances to, 134.

Rifle corps at Bombay, 246—companies in Bengal infantry, 516.
Rogers (Capt. C.), case of the late, 516.
Rope manufactured from the fibres of the aloe plant, 199.
Roper (Sir H.), case of Mr. C. Forbes and, 28, 92.
Roree, disturbance at, 94.
Rum, mania for distilling, in Bengal, 15.
Russia, opium ukase by, 284.
Sacrifice, human, at Rangoon, 220.
Sadamahl, attack on the Baptist mission at, 16, 88.
St. Helena, marriages at, 253.
Salt Company, Calcutta, 15.
Sandwich Islands, the American exploring expedition at the, 227.
Sarawak, in Borneo, visit to, 219.
Sattara, case of the late Rajah of, 257, 297, 490.
Saugor, the mela at, 15.
Scholarship, Carnac, 91.
School for native doctors at Calcutta, 17—Kidderpore Upper Boy, 87—General Assembly's, at Bombay, 96—Royal Naval, at Cambervell, 159.
Sechelles, sea-coco nut of the, 538.
Securities, Indian, prices of the various, 78, 109, 295, 551.
Seebee, unsuccessful attempt upon the fort of, 25.
Senna (Imaum of), 217.
Sepoys, disturbance created by, at Meerut, 88.
Sesostri's steam-frigate, cruize in the Persian Gulf in the, 223.
Shah Nameh, illustrated copy of the, 28.
Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolkh, affairs of—see *Affghanistan*.
Shan States, trade between Moulmein and the, 29—rebellion in the, 508.
Shares, prices of, in London, 79, 170.
Sheldon (Brigadier), 11, 82, 200.
Shere Sing, sovereign of the Punjab, 11, 84, 200, 497.
Sheriffdully of Calcutta, 16.
Ship Owners' Society, General, report of the, 285.
SHIPPING, Miscellaneous Notices of:—
 Capture of the *Pilot* and massacre of most of its crew, 3, 196—progress of the *India* steamer, 9, 205—losses of the *Australia*, *Hector*, and *Isabella*, 72—accidents to the *Cordelia*, *Robuste*, and *Abbotsford*, 73—wreck of the *Indian Oak*, 87, 513—loss of the *Clonmel* steamer, 100, 105—destruction of the *Cambridge* in the Canton River, 108—losses of the *Catherine*, *Tory*, *Melrose*, and *Nocton*, 165, 291—accidents to the *Ardasger*, *Pelorus*, *Orestes*, and *Henry Wollenley*, 165, 166—condemnation of the *John Marsh*, 165—accident by lightning on board the *Victoria*, 203—losses of the *Isabella* (McCauley), *Lady Stormont*, *Louisa Maria*, *Charlotte*, and *Sir William Heathcote*, 291—accidents

to the *Penang*, *Clifton*, *Superior*, *Tomatin*, and *Isabella*, *ib.*—seizure of the *Ville de Bordeaux*, 514—accidents to the *Donna Pascoa* and *Sourabaya*, 548—losses of the *Hope*, *Tasmanian Lass*, *Africaine*, *Fergusson*, *Memnon*, *Agra*, and *Isadora*, *ib.*—seizure of the *Freak* by convicts, and murder of the master and crew, *ib.*

SHIPPING:—Passengers by, 59, 71, 147, 163, 289, 533, 545—traders announced for India, 80, 172, 296, 552—freights in India, 45, 60, 130, 140, 148, 240.
Siam, war between, and Cochinchina, 224—Celebes mercenaries for, *ib.*

Sikhs—see *Punjab*.

Simla, trade between Bombay and, 14.
Simonds (Maj.), court of inquiry on, 121.
Sinde, military operations in, 24, 92, 214, 503—brigading of the force in, 55—removal of Maj. Gen. Brookes from the command in Upper, 214.

SINGAPORE INTELLIGENCE:—Census of the settlement, 97—further statistical returns, *ib.*—the Sultan of Delli, 218—Mr. Brooke, 219—appointments, 149—prices of European goods, 77, 168, 294, 550—exchanges, 78, 169, 295, 551—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 61, 149, 252, 534.

Singer (Mr. B. P.), action against the editor of the *Englishman* by, 187.

Slavery in India, 188.

Smith (Major), court-martial on, 120.
 —(Lieut. Col.), court-martial on, 525.

SOCIETIES, Proceedings of:—Agricultural and Horticultural, of Bengal, 5, 198—Madras Temperance, 19—Royal Asiatic, 62, 154, 536—Bombay Agricultural, 96—General Ship Owners', 285.

South Australia—see *Australia*.

Spencer's Gulf, discoveries near, 102.

Sporting at Calcutta, 193.

Spry (Dr.), 14, 198.

Squinting, operation for, 286.

Stammering, cure of, 286.

Stanton (Mr.), narrative of his imprisonment, 119.

Steam Communication, Indian, junction of the various companies in favour of, 493, 503.

Steamers—progress of the *India*, 9, 205—French packets between Marseilles and Alexandria and Marseilles and Corsica, 67—results of the communication by, between India and England, 96—improvements in the communication with the Levant, Egypt, and India by, 283—numerous, in the Hooghly, 501—the *Queen*, firing into a merchant ship by the, *ib.*

Steer (Lieut.), court-martial on, 242.

Stevenson (Rev. Dr.), 63.

Stocks, daily prices of, 76, 171, 293.

Stocqueler (Mr. J. H.), action against, for libel, 187.

Stoddart (Col.), imprisonment of, at Bokhara, 14, 201, 500.

Strabismus, operation for, 286.
Sugar, manufacture of, in Bengal, 15,
 198—market in London, 76, 171—cul-
 ture from the Otaheite cane at Dacca,
 87—Indian, the alleged produce of
 slave-labour, 188.
Sukkur, military movements at, 27.
Sullivan (Hon. J.), services of, 133.
Sumatra, encroachments of the Dutch
 in, 218, 220—insurrection in, 221, 509.
Sumnac Jownac (Subadar), court-martial
 on, 143.
Sungoo Khail, attack upon the refractory
 tribe of, in the Nazian Valley, 11, 82.
Superintending surgeons, staff allowances
 of, 234.
Swan River—see *Australia* (Western).
Tax, land, in India, 256.
Taylor (Lieut.), court-martial on, 49.
Tea market in London, 76, 171—Chu-
 san, 88—duties on, imported into Bri-
 tish North America, 285—Assam, 501.
Tenasserim Provinces, change in the en-
 gineer department of the, 19.
Theatre, new, at Calcutta, 7.
Thugs, manufacture of articles by, at
 Jubbulpore, 15—suppression of, by
 Capt. Vallancey, 19.
Tigers, destruction of, 204.
Todd (Major), flight of, from Herat, 13,
 24, 85, 86, 200—disapproval of his pro-
 ceedings, 201, 214.
Trade between the Shan States and
 Moulmain, 29—of New South Wales,
 30—of Calcutta, 87—between New
 Zealand and South America, 105—
 Cape of Good Hope, 228—see also
China.
Trumon, in Sumatra, views of the Dutch
 on the port of, 200.
Tuanku Mahomed Saad, of Quedah, case
 of, 7.

Ty-koh-tow, destruction of the Chinese
 forts at, 30, 33, 151.

Ulcers amongst troops, 28.

Uniform of officers, 233.

University, Madras, opening of the, 89.

Usbecks, quarrels amongst the, 505.

Vallancey (Capt.), 19.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE:—
 New system of discipline at Norfolk
 Island, 100—escape of Zephaniah Wil-
 liams from Tasman's Peninsula, 101—
 taxes on wheat and tobacco, *ib.*—new
 college at New Norfolk, *ib.*—new go-
 vernment house, *ib.*—attorney general,
 159—tour of the lieut. governor, 225
 —Port Arthur, 225, 514—bushran-
 gers, 225—scarcity of money, 514—
 sale of crown lands, *ib.*

Ventura (Gen.), 85, 200.

Virian (Major), 23.

Volunteer Regiment, Bengal, return of the,
 516.

Walker and Douglas, case of Ricketts v.,
 186.

Wangtung, occupation of, 105, 108, 173.

Warulis, a forest tribe of the Northern
 Konkan, 64.

Warlen (Capt.), fine upon, 16.

Wellesley (Marquess), statue of the, 254.

Widow, first marriage of a Hindu, 15.

Williams (Capt.), court-martial on, 246.

——— (Zephaniah), escape of, 101.

Wilson (Lieut. Col.), 25, 215.

——— (Rev. Dr.), 64.

Wool, Cape, growth of, 228.

Wynyard (Lieut.), court-martial on, 142.

Zamin Daurer, rebellion in the district
 of, 28.

Zorapere prize-money, 20.

ERRATA.

Part I., p. 193, line 10, for *curious*, read *ominous*.

——— p. 209, line 23, for *deliberate*, read *deliberative*.

Part II., p. 435, line 1, for *acres*, read *miles*; and for *eight*, read *one*.

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CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED 19TH FEBRUARY, 1836.

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Committee.

ALL CLERGYMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, AND TWENTY-FOUR ELECTED LAY-MEMBERS.

REPORT TO ANNUAL MEETING—1841.

THE Committee of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, in presenting their Sixth Annual Report, desire to express their unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, for having brought them to the conclusion of a year of no common difficulty, and for having bestowed upon them, during the course of it, no ordinary measure of blessing and success.

The statement contained in their Report will, they hope, demonstrate to the friends and supporters of the Society, that the great objects for which it was originally established, have been in some measure attained: viz., the salvation of souls by the increased efficiency of the Church, and the consequent extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

They believe, moreover, it will appear that these important objects have been pursued in a legitimate and Scriptural manner, and on principles in strict accordance with the order and discipline of our venerable Church.

The Society has now been in existence rather more than five years, and has been steadily augmenting its finances and extending its operations. Perhaps it may be said that no religious society has been more blessed and prospered than the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, considering the brief period of its existence. The Committee, with humble gratitude, would ascribe this large measure of success, in the first place, to the blessing of Almighty God; in the second, to the palpable necessity which existed for such an Institution; and, thirdly, to the adaptation of the means employed by the Society to the attainment of the ends for which it was established.

The founders of the Society looked abroad

upon their beloved country, and saw its population daily increasing; concentrating itself into enormous masses in the mining and manufacturing districts; and completely outgrowing the means of spiritual instruction and pastoral superintendence provided by the Church established in this land.

They saw populations spring up in the course of a few years, consisting of many thousands in number, in places where, formerly, the small country church and a single pastor sufficed for the spiritual wants of the few hundreds who were then the sole occupants of those districts. Again, in many of our agricultural parishes they saw a numerous population thinly scattered over a vast extent of parochial territory, equal to the dimensions of a primitive diocese, and altogether beyond the power of a single pastor duly to visit and superintend. As a necessary effect, they saw many a pastor fainting beneath duties which he was utterly unable to perform—"pressed above measure," and too often broken down in health, and sinking into a premature grave. They saw the Church, in consequence of her limited resources, unable to supply the spiritual deficiency which too plainly existed; they saw the State indisposed to do so; and they determined, by the help of God, to make an effort to rescue the souls perishing for lack of knowledge; to assist over-burdened pastors; to succour the labouring Church; and to arouse the State to a sense of its religious duties.

The Committee are thankful to say that some progress has already been made towards the attainment of these important objects. By the blessing of God on the operations of the

Society, public attention has been more generally directed to the spiritual destitution which exists in this professedly Christian land. Much interesting and valuable matter respecting parochial statistics has been collected; more than two hundred additional Clergymen are now labouring in the spiritual vineyard by means of the grants of the Society; and the services of the Church have been proportionately increased. Thousands have been instructed in her devout formulæ, and the doctrines of our holy religion, who otherwise, in all human probability, would have lived and died in worse than heathen ignorance. Very many churches, chapels, and school-rooms have been erected in consequence of the Society's aid; and, in an especial manner by its instrumentality, "the poor have had the gospel preached to them."

The Committee deem it important, especially at the present time, that the members of the Society, and of the Church at large, should be correctly informed respecting the objects and principles of the Society. With this view, they conceive they cannot too often direct the attention of all who are interested in the cause of the Society, to its published Synopsis, in which its Object, Principles, and Plan are briefly and clearly explained.

I. ITS OBJECT:

"The salvation of souls, with a single eye to the glory of God, and in humble dependence on his blessing, by granting aid towards maintaining faithful and devoted men to assist the incumbents of parishes in their pastoral charge."

No one will deny, that it is a primary duty of all Christians to promote the salvation of others. This is the great object which the Society has in view, and which, as was before observed, it desires to attain in a legitimate and scriptural manner, and in entire consistency with the order and discipline of the Church: viz., by increasing the number of spiritual labourers in populous and extensive portions of the Lord's vineyard.

II. ITS PRINCIPLES.

"That in a Christian land a church established should adequately provide for the spiritual instruction of all the people, and that it is part of the duty of a Christian legislature to furnish the Church with means to this end; but that, if the legislature should fail of this duty, then, rather than souls should perish, Christian men must join together to supply the deficiency, and make the Church as effective as it is in their power to do."

The Society recognizes the duty that a Christian nation should make due and adequate provision for the worship of Almighty God, and the spiritual instruction of all its members. At the same time, the Society is of opinion, that if a nation, as such, be guilty of a dereliction of duty in this respect, the individual members of it should make the more strenuous efforts to supply the deficiency; that if contributions for the service of God are not made generally, and by legal sanction, they should

be made at least partially and voluntarily. But the Committee would observe, that they by no means regard such voluntary exertions as a substitute for a fixed national provision, but only as an adjunct or necessary supplement. They fervently pray the time may come when those efforts will, in this sense, be no longer needed; and when the legislature will awake to a sense of its responsibility, and do that, by a national effort, which can now only be done by individual and voluntary exertion. For the present, at least, they desire to imitate the example of God's people of old, who, though they had a regular national establishment for the maintenance of the services of religion, yet, in the construction of the tabernacle, were commanded by Jehovah to contribute each one of them his *free-will offering*.

III. The Committee especially invite attention to the PLAN of the Society.

"The Church Pastoral-Aid Society strictly regards the wants of the Church on the one hand, and the order of the Church on the other. It would make the Church efficient: it would carry the gospel, by means of the Church, to every man's door, but it never obtrudes its aid; the Incumbent must apply for aid, or sanction the application; and till this is done, the Society cannot move. When aid is sought and granted, the parochial minister must say how it is to be employed; he must nominate the persons to be employed; as well as superintend and entirely control them. All that the Society does is to provide for their remuneration; and while so doing, to ask satisfactory proof of their qualifications."

In a word, the Society dispenses certain funds for the maintenance of additional Clergymen and Lay-Assistants in populous and necessitous places; and only requires, as a good steward, and in justice to those who contribute such funds, to be satisfied as to the qualifications of those whom it undertakes to maintain.

Considerable misconception appearing to prevail in many quarters, with respect to the practice of the Society in this particular, the Committee trust that their friends will cause it to be generally understood that the delicate but necessary duty of obtaining the satisfaction which the laws of the Society require, is confided to a Committee of Clergymen only, and the Committee invariably require that all correspondence on this subject may precede the nomination of a Curate to the Bishop, in order to prevent the obvious impropriety of any judgment being exercised subsequently to that of the Diocesan.

FUNDS.

The Committee advert to this part of their Report with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. They rejoice to be able to state, that the income of the Society has considerably increased during the past year. The income of the preceding year, ending the 31st of March,

1840, was 10,176*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*: the income of the past year, ending the 31st of March, 1841, was 19,665*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, being an increase on that of the preceding year of 3,489*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

Thus far the Committee are able to make a satisfactory report; but they are sorry to be compelled to state, that their liabilities much exceed the income of the Society.

The actual expenditure of the Society during the past year, has been 21,769*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; whilst the income has been only 19,665*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* But it should also be borne in mind, that in addition to the actual expenditure, the Society is pledged to the extent of 5,675*l.*, for grants not at present in operation, but many of which may be expected shortly to be in force. Without a large increase, therefore, of permanent income, the Committee will be compelled, in the course of the next year, to sell out their remaining funded property, which amounts to only 9,300*l.*

In consequence of the above-mentioned excess of the liabilities of the Society over its income, the Committee felt that they could not comply with the fresh applications which from week to week were urged upon them; and, accordingly, at a meeting of the General Committee, held on the 5th of November last, it was

RESOLVED,—"That, in the present state of the Society's funds, it is expedient to inform the applicants for aid, that the Committee regret they are compelled to forbear entering into the consideration of any new cases, until the result of an earnest appeal for increased contributions in support of the Society's objects has transpired."

Since that date several liberal contributions have been received, but the Committee lament that they are still unable to remove this restriction, notwithstanding the urgent claims for aid which are waiting for consideration.

The Committee, therefore, would seriously and affectionately urge it upon the consciences of their Christian friends, whether they will suffer the Society to be thus compelled to circumscribe its operations, without a fresh, a vigorous, and united effort to augment its income, and so enable it to extend and multiply the blessings which, under the providence of God, the Society has hitherto been the channel of diffusing through so many parishes, towns, villages, and hamlets of our beloved land.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating, that the Bishop of Chichester has added his name to the list of Vice-Patrons, in the room of his excellent and lamented predecessor in that see; as also the Right Honourable Lord Calthorpe, and that the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, the Right Honourable H. Goulburn, M.P., the Right Honourable Sir George Rose, M.P., the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, and the Honourable Baron Gurney, have become Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The list of the Clerical members of the Society has been increased by the addition of upwards of 270 names.*

The Committee are happy to state, that several Clergymen in various parts of the country have kindly consented to act as Corresponding Members of the Society. And they would embrace this opportunity respectfully to request the Clerical members of the Society to make their parishioners acquainted with its object and principles, and to permit its claims to be periodically advocated in their respective pulpits.

OPERATIONS.

During the past official year, and up to the date of the passing of the Resolution above mentioned, the Society has made additional grants to 57 Incumbents, having the care of 219,171 souls; providing stipends for 48 Clergymen and 12 Lay-Assistants, at a charge to the Society of 3,947*l.*, when all the appointments shall be made by the Incumbents.

The Society has also made two grants, amounting to 125*l.*, towards the building and fitting up of two school-rooms to be licensed for public worship, in places where local resources for these purposes were exhausted.

The existing grants of the Society are in aid of 277 Incumbents, having under their direct ministerial care an aggregate population of 1,991,375, or each, on an average, the charge of 7,189 souls, whilst the average amount of their incomes is only 163*l.*; and 139 of these Incumbents are without parsonage houses.

Previously to the aid of the Society, only 314 Clergymen were engaged in the pastoral care of the above stated population. By the Society's aid, that number is now nearly doubled.

The grants are to provide stipends for 290 Clergymen and 39 Lay-Assistants, at a charge, when all the appointments shall be made by the Incumbents, of 25,715*l.* per annum: the Incumbents supplying, from their own or from local resources, 5053*l.* per annum towards making up the amounts required for the several stipends. The Society will thus be instrumental in bringing to the service of the Church of England, the sum of 30,768*l.* per annum, so soon as all its grants are in operation.

225 Clergymen, and 35 Lay-Assistants are now supported in their labours by the Society, at a charge of 20,340*l.* per annum.

The grants made towards the building, purchase, or fitting up of chapels and school-rooms, to be licensed for public worship, now amount to 29; for these the sum of 1,596*l.* has been voted. This assistance towards extending the accommodation for public worship, for an aggregate population of 50,000, has been given in places where circumstances rendered such aid of vast importance.

* There are now nearly 1700 Clergymen who are members of the Society.

The Committee have the gratification of reporting, that the labours of the Curates, and the prospect of aid from the Society, have directly led to the erection of 67 churches and chapels; and measures are in progress for the erection of more churches and chapels.

In addition to these, 106 additional licensed places, used as chapels, have been opened; and 401 additional full services on the Lord's-day, 172 on week-days, and 161 additional cottage lectures have been established in consequence of the Society's aid.

The Society's grants may be classed under the following heads:—

1. For Curates, to assist Incumbents in populous places.

2. For Curates, to have charge of distant hamlets and townships, where a new population has sprung up, and Church ordinances had been for the most part unknown.

3. To retain the services of Incumbents in populous and ill-endowed districts, which they would otherwise be compelled to quit.

4. For Chaplains, for the spiritual instruction of the labourers on several lines of railway now in formation; and for Clergymen to have special charge of watermen on canals, &c.

5. For Lay-Assistants, acting under the direction of the Incumbents simply as District Visitors, Scripture Readers, Tract Distributors, but by no means as public instructors, and teachers.

6. To these may be added a few grants under peculiar circumstances, towards the purchase or fitting up of chapels and school-rooms for Divine service.

The Committee will now proceed to select from their correspondence a few cases of application for aid. In consequence of the Resolution already referred to, precluding the Committee from entertaining fresh applications, they have not been quite so numerous during the past year as formerly. It is possible, also, that the character of the applications may not exhibit the same painful interest, and overwhelming necessity which were so deeply impressed on the earlier applications for aid. And, doubtless, as the Society extends its benevolent operations, such extreme cases of spiritual destitution will gradually disappear from the face of its records.

The following extract is from the letter of an Incumbent of a parish in Staffordshire, with a population of 7,000, very poor, and chiefly employed in potteries and collieries: the gross income of the living being under 150*l.* per annum.

"The present duties of the place are, in themselves, too much for one; 12 months' experience is to me sufficient proof of this. I have been constantly engaged every Sunday from 9 to 9 o'clock, as follows:—Sunday-school from 9 till half-past 10, then service in the church and funerals till 1; school again at half-past 1; service and baptisms following

until after 5; catechetical instructions in the school to all who choose to come, principally the elder children of my school, from half-past 6 to half-past 8. I would prefer an additional service in the Church in the evening, and once tried for a month, but was obliged to discontinue it, my bodily health not suffering me to proceed. The lecture in the school-house does not distress me so much; I wish, however, to resume a third service in the Church.

"When I came here I found only 76 children in the Sunday-school. My work I saw to be, indeed, uphill work, yet in God's strength I set forward, and have so far succeeded as to have now in my Sunday-school upwards of 500, many of them between the ages of 15 and 20. The congregation has nearly trebled. On Monday evening I assemble the females of my school, and on Tuesday evening the males, for instruction; on Wednesday evening I have a lecture in the church; on each alternate Thursday and Friday evening, until this last month, I have had cottage catechetical lectures, attended principally by young persons. I presented 93 for confirmation, while 7 only attended the preceding administration of the rite."

A grant of 100*l.* was voted to the applicant to enable him to obtain a Curate to assist him in his laborious duties.

The next extract is of a similar nature; the Incumbent writes:—

"The population of the township is 10,000, and daily increasing. The people are colliers, weavers, cotton-spinners, and quarrymen, all exceedingly poor, ignorant, and improvident. Their spiritual necessities are most lamentable.

"For want of district visiting, the demoralization has increased much within the last ten years. The Sabbath is consumed by the mass of the people in sleeping and drunkenness. Dram drinking, filthy conversation and habits, possess children and adults alike; and during the disturbances of 1839, this township was marked by the police authorities as the chief quarters of the Chartist and Socialists.

"There is a spacious and excellent school-room which has been used only as a Sunday-school, and is capable of holding 1,000 children.

"The Chapel holds only 500 persons; the seats are all appropriated, no free sittings.

"In consequence of the want of free sittings for the children and the poor, both are debarred the benefit of attendance on Divine service, except a few of the children who are seated on forms round the stove at the communion table, and a few stray seats at the back of the Chapel, unused by the occupiers. It is expected, however, that if assistance could be had from the Society, the Bishop of Chester would license the school-room for Divine worship; by which poor people would have free sittings, and children grow up into church-going habits."

The whole income which the Minister received, was about 80*l.* yearly average.

The Committee voted a grant of 80*l.*, to meet 20*l.* from local resources for a Curate, in order that there might be a thiru service in the Chapel, and one in the school-room on Sunday, with increased pastoral visitation.

The following is from the Incumbent of a populous parish, to whom a grant for a Curate had been previously made, and who now applies for a grant for a second Curate.

"I am quite sure that but few places require ministerial labour more than this; it is in every respect similar to a Missionary station. We are going from house to house through the parish, and in our visitation find families upon families who attend no place of worship, and who are predisposed to receive those damnable doctrines of Socialism, infidelity, and Chartism, so rife among us. We can procure but little effectual assistance from our people; indeed what can I expect from them? We have not 50 communicants in this population of from 15 to 20,000 souls: some few have kindly undertaken the office of district visitors, but their time is so limited, being chiefly employed in the factories, that they are unable to do more than distribute a few tracts. The better part (in riches I mean) have seen things go on sluggishly so long, that they are not to be moved to any exertions. Under these circumstances, the only hope that good may be done, is, that the Clergy do it, and what can we few do in this population? In the whole of the town, with a population of from 60,000 to 70,000, we have only five Clergymen."

The Committee will next proceed to furnish a few extracts from their correspondence, exhibiting the beneficial effects of the Society's aid.

A Clergyman assisted by the Society, thus writes:—

"That the Committee may judge of the great benefit they have conferred on this, as well as various other places, I beg to lay before them a comparative view of the state of the parish; *before and after Aid* has been granted."

"*Before Aid*.—One full duty at ———, and one at ———, on the Sundays; and a lecture at ——— at six on Sunday evenings; and one full duty at St. Martin's,

"*After Aid*.—Two full services at ———, and the lecture at six. Two full services at ———; one at St. Martin's, two at ———, and one at ———; besides weekly lectures. By this statement the Committee will perceive, that now my two parishes are blessed with eight full services instead of three!"

The next extract is from the Incumbent of a populous manufacturing parish in Yorkshire:—

"The result as to new services, new schools, (Sunday,) and the addition of new members to the Established Church, as well as, we humbly trust and believe, accessions to the invisible

Church of Christ, are, I think, very encouraging. Your Society kindly supplies the stipends for three additional Curates to the parish church, the district connected with the parish having a population of 47,000 souls, with a small contribution to that of the principal Curate; through the direct operation of these, besides the improved efficiency of the services and duties of the parish church, and increased attention to the spiritual requirements of the congregation and neighbourhood, six additional full services on the Lord's day have been obtained, and all of them in situations where, without your aid, there could have been, I believe, no Clergyman and no service. Six Sunday-schools have been originated, and are now carried on, through the instrumentality of the help yielded to me, namely, by the Curates supplied by the Pastoral-Aid Society. In each sphere of labour of the new Curates something of decided advantage has occurred; but there is one district especially, of such a peculiarly interesting and encouraging aspect, that I think it due to the Society to state some particulars concerning it. Its extent is about 2½ miles by 1½ mile; the population about 3000, according to a careful census taken by the Curate. This township had never had either church, resident clergyman within it, or church school. Its population, thus entirely neglected by the Church, was singularly uneducated, rude, and hostile to the Church. Only one family, I believe, of the whole district was in the regular habit of attending the parish church. It is supposed that there were scarcely a dozen families who considered themselves as belonging to the Church.

"About twelve months ago, or a little more, a Curate was obtained, on the grant of stipend by your Society, and at once planted in the midst of the population of the township, in order that he might efficiently labour among them, and be identified with them as their clergyman. On his first visit to the houses of his spiritual charge he was received not unfrequently with considerable suspicion, and in some cases with absolute rudeness, if not insult.

"A Sunday-school, however, was at once commenced in a very poor place and inconvenient position, the best that could be obtained, and Divine service twice on the Lord's day, according to the strict order of the Church, likewise begun.

"The services have been remarkably well attended, and respectable singing and chanting obtained; and the Sunday-school so satisfactorily managed that it now numbers above 200 children. A new school-room, calculated to accommodate 300, and to serve as a temporary chapel, has been commenced being built, and has proceeded to the extent of the completion of the roof: towards that the people of the district have made, considering their poverty, for the most part, respectable contribution;

and the farmers have led all the stone and materials without cost! At present all the children who are of sufficient age learn the catechism; many of them the children of parents previously much opposed to the Church, and many to any religion; and they do this cheerfully, and with some anxiety to accomplish it. Now the Curate is received with undeviating propriety by persons of every class, and generally with respect. Children are added to the number of the school weekly. Much inquiry is made for prayer-books, for which many are willing to subscribe, and the Church has greatly changed its aspect in the view of many. A munificent grant of land has been given by _____ for the school and church, and under the blessing of God it is hoped, within another twelvemonth, we shall see a church commenced. Surely the promoters of this noble work in the Pastoral-Aid Society have here occasion to join the writer in ascriptions of grateful praise to the great Head of the Church for his condescending blessing in this work of faith and labour of love!"

The following is a beautiful and interesting exemplification of the beneficial tendency of the parochial system, when brought to bear with activity and zeal upon a district and population of such extent as to be in any degree manageable, or to come within the power of pastoral superintendence.

"Since my parish is one in which I believe I may, without any undue boasting, affirm that, by the blessing of God on the aid afforded by your Society, the pastoral system is perhaps more fully carried out than in almost any other, it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to your Committee, to receive from me a more detailed account of my operations than the printed form of inquiry admits of. The parish is divided into three districts, about equal in extent and population; my two curates and myself each take the care of one, being answerable each for his own district, though not precluded from entering, when time permits, the two districts, not peculiarly his own. We bind ourselves, each in his own district, to visit the sick as constantly as their different circumstances require, to take charge of the schools erected therein, especially with reference to the giving religious instruction, and to visit every family not less frequently than once every three months, while such as are the most constant members of our congregations, and communicants, receive several visits during the same period.

"We share equally the Sunday-services of the Church, the evening services of the distant school-rooms, the lessons of the Sunday-schools, and the weekly cottage lectures; there being, besides two full services in church, three nearly full services with Sermon on one Sunday, and two on the alternate Sunday; together with sometimes three, and at other times four cot-

tage lectures a week. My curate shares between them this weekly burlesque duty of the church, which is very heavy; my own spare time being employed in paying occasional visits to the districts and schools entrusted to them, in order to satisfy myself that all is going as well, and in the transaction of a large mass of general business, accompanied by a considerable correspondence, such as is likely to occur in a parish, which with all its chapels included, contains 25,000 persons, six different churches, and a great number of schools.

"The result of this system, which I have now carried out for several years, is, that we are well acquainted with every individual in the parish, and every individual with us. We are fully informed of all the circumstances, wants, and characters of our people; they are on such familiar terms with us, that they do not hesitate to consult us in all their difficulties, both temporal and spiritual. And since each clerical district is again subdivided into small portions, each one under the care of a lay-visitor constantly in communication with ourselves, it is scarcely possible that anything of importance can occur in the place without our being immediately apprized of it, and promptly making use of the opportunity offered for doing either temporal or spiritual good. Our church is full, our schools and lecture rooms the same; we have few Dissenters of any description, and not a single Dissenting place of worship. The tone of morality is much improved, and vital godliness, I rejoice to say, largely increased. Nothing short of such a system as this, I conceive, can be deemed a realization of the pastoral system. This we ought to labour to establish in every parish in England; for by thus doing, we shall, under God's blessing, be more than in any other measure instrumental in promoting the welfare of the Church of England, and through her, of the Church of Christ. I cannot conclude without adding that my debt to your Society can never be paid, since I feel that without the aid which the Society has now for many years most liberally afforded me, it would have been out of my power to have done a tithe of what is now being done in this place, for the income of the Vicarage is only £200, and I have but little private fortune. That God may prosper your Society is my fervent prayer."

A very interesting feature in the Society's operations is the encouragement which it has given to the erection of new churches, by means of the grants which it has made for the maintenance of ministers. It is well known that it is a matter of no common difficulty to endow a new church to such an extent as to make a competent provision for the minister. In such cases, the Society has made grants for the total or partial maintenance of the minister, on the understanding that efforts should be made to effect a suitable endowment; and has thus been the means of maintaining the service

of God in several churches, which, but for its assistance, would probably have been closed. Again, the grants of the Society have in many instances led directly to the erection of new churches. Additional pastoral superintendence has excited additional piety and zeal, which has manifested itself, among other ways, in a regard for the spiritual wants of particular localities, and by providing for them additional church accommodation, and an increase of the means of grace.

The minister of a new church thus writes:—

"I gladly avail myself of another opportunity afforded me by your Society of informing them of the good done, and likely to be done, by their grant to the minister of ——. Your Society will be pleased to hear that the work of the Lord is indeed prospering here. The church full to overflowing every Sabbath, and the number of communicants steadily increasing. I am about erecting a gallery for further accommodation, and have progressed so far in the building of a new school, that I hope to have my children in it by the 1st of June; at present they are instructed in a house hired for that purpose. There is one subject that I cannot omit mentioning,—the church feeling that has been called forth in this district by the erection of St. James's. Many who never before entered a church now attend it regularly, and have expressed their thankfulness to me for the good that is being done them through the ministration of the Church. This fact should be most gratifying to your Society, for had it not been for their offer of a grant for the minister, it is more than probable St. James's would never have been built."

The next extract is from the letter of a Clergyman, officiating, by means of a grant from the Society, in school-rooms in two townships; the grant having been made with the hope that churches might be subsequently erected.

"I continue my services as usual in the townships, and it is without any self-praise, when I say that there is a most decided change in the manners of many in those townships. Whatever good has been effected in them by the kind and liberal assistance of your Society, we are, of course, to attribute it all to the Almighty, from whom alone cometh every good and perfect gift. We may plant, we may water, but it is God that giveth the increase; and to him alone must be ascribed the glory."

"Mr. — and I have been up to — this morning, to mark out the foundation of the new church which is intended to be erected in the township. We intend, if God spare us, to lay the foundation-stone about Easter. Lord — has kindly consented to lay it. We hope, also, to commence the new church at — this spring."

Another Clergyman writes:—

"I cannot conclude without telling you that a new chapel, (into which the services

now solemnized in the school-room opened by the Society's grant for Mr. Heriot, are to be transferred,) capable of holding 700 persons, in the immediate vicinity of the school-room, is now more than half finished. The building of this chapel has arisen entirely, under God, from the Society's grant. To the Lord be all the praise! But this is another instance in which the Lord is most decidedly and manifestly honouring the Society, as his instrument in effecting great good."

A noble lady, having taken great interest in a certain destitute district, and having been the means of erecting a church there, and endowing it with 1,000*l.*, application was made to the Society by the Incumbents of the parishes from which the district was assigned, for a grant for the maintenance of a minister. The grant has worked so well, that she contemplates building a church in another equally destitute district. She thus writes:—

"The grant that the Society has given to —, has worked wonders for us, and been of more service than I can describe in a letter. Encouraged by the success (in many respects far beyond my utmost expectation) with which God has blessed our struggle at — for the good of that neglected people, I am going on to try the same thing, I hope, at another equally wretched, but more populous, district (between 4,000 and 5,000 three miles farther off."

The Committee refer, with much pleasure, to the valuable aid rendered, in many instances, by Lay-Assistants; who, as ought to be generally known, are selected by the Incumbents who employ them, and who confine themselves to such duties as, by the testimony of Scripture, and the canons of the Church, may be properly performed by pious laymen.

The following is a very satisfactory testimony from a Clergyman to the character of his Lay-Assistant, supported by a grant from the Society:

"His visiting has been constant and extensive. He has reported 1,460 cases, and a large proportion of them deeply interesting. The attendance of poor has been greatly increased by his exertions, and especially many now come regularly to our morning service who used never to be seen there; and since he has been there, the number of communicants of that class, in my congregation, has been doubled."

"My opinion of his character and worth rises the more he is tried; and the numerous cases of drunkards and swearers reclaimed by him, and of peace being promoted between husbands and wives, and of sterling spiritual good imparted to many sick and dying, and to young people, render his services invaluable to me."

Another, the Incumbent of a parish in London, containing 30,000 souls, thus writes:—
"Since the liberality of the Society has enabled me to employ a Lay-agent, I have found

my labours, in many respects, greatly lightened, and my parochial usefulness and influence as greatly increased.

"My report will show that his assistance has enabled me to open three new schools in my parish since he has been working here, and I contemplate, with God's blessing, two more, a daily and Sunday-school, in the further end of my parish, which, should we, by the Divine blessing, be able to effect it, would make 13 schools (daily and Sunday) in my parish and the district. In visiting the sick poor, distributing tracts, inquiring into the character of those, and they are many, who apply at my house for relief, superintending one of my Sunday-schools, looking up the children of the Sunday-schools who may be absent, I find my Lay-agent invaluable."

The following extracts have reference to the grants made by the Society for maintaining Clergymen, who shall labour to promote the spiritual interests of boatmen and railway-men, forming, as they do, a large, and for the most part, a very degraded and destitute class of the community.

A Clergyman thus writes:—

"I have pleasure in telling the Society of some additional benefit arising from their bounty.

"You are, no doubt, aware that the Trent and Mersey Navigation Company have passed an order that their wharfs, cranes, warehouses, and boats shall not be used on the Lord's day, and also have directed their clerks, &c., to attend a place of worship. In furtherance of their injunctions, and following the good example set by the public body of proprietors, Mr. ———, and several other gentlemen who have boats on the canal, have directed them to stop on Sunday. There are, consequently, several boats tied up at ——— upon the Sabbath; and, in consequence of your grant, we, that is, Mr. ——— and I have been enabled to open an additional Sunday evening lecture for the boatmen, in the workshop of the Navigation timber-yard, which the Company's engineer has prepared for our reception on Saturday evening. I am glad to say that he takes a great interest in the meeting, as his assistance is most valuable to us. The boatmen attend; and many families living near the timber-yard, who, for the most part, have previously attended no place of worship, come to the lecture. The congregation will average from 150 to 200; and the other lecture in the school-room, at nearly the same hour, goes on as usual, with scarcely a sensible diminution of its numbers. I hope, under the blessing of God, some real good to the souls of the people may result from this effort. The attention of the hearers is very pleasing."

The next extract is from the letter of a railway Chaplain:—

"Yesterday, (Sunday, the 14th,) the room was filled to excess, and there could not be

less than 280 persons present; more than half consisted of railway-men and their families to whom the best and front benches are given. The attention to the service throughout was delightful. No congregation ever united more audibly in the responses than this. In the evening of Sunday, I assemble the railway-men only, and the service is one of the most interesting. I wish you could have seen the congregation last evening; about 40 railway-men and boys assembled, and it was cheering to see them so attentive and interested in the service. God is indeed pouring out his blessing on the work. It has often caused me, during nine months, to shed tears to see the hardness of heart and the indifference to God's word; but now it is far otherwise. Even the most abandoned of them seem grateful for the labours bestowed on them. There are several plans in contemplation for affording temporal benefits as well as spiritual, to these poor fellows. There are a great number of Irishmen working near ———, and by my intercession on their behalf in a matter of payment of wages from their ganger, they are united to me, and I hope my success on their behalf will bring them to the sound of the Gospel, and then to Jesus Christ, their only Saviour. If this should be the case, they will have been brought from the dark land of their nativity for a gracious nativity."

The same gentleman thus writes on another occasion:—

"Yesterday morning, 7th March, I went up as usual, to the huts at ———, which is about, six miles east of ———. There I have an attentive congregation of railway men, in number from twenty to forty. They exchange tracts; and are always, except when they are obliged to work on a Sunday, glad to see me. Yesterday, when I was within a quarter of a mile from the spot, I observed two men at work. They being on the look-out for me, stopped, and skulked away, ashamed to meet me. About a mile further on, some men had just left off working at burning balast; which too many connected with railway work reckon as necessary. This, however, I stopped yesterday week. About thirty men were collected at the place to carry on this work. I talked seriously to the men. Many declared they would not work. These sat down near me, and gave me an opportunity of talking to them of the things which concerned their everlasting peace. Painful for me to behold, fifteen of the men commenced working whilst I was expostulating with them. Finding this in vain, I said calmly to the ganger, (leader,) 'I feel it my duty to make an example of you for breaking the laws of God and man, to-morrow; then if you do not desist from working, I must, painful for me to do, summon you to appear before the magistrate.' The ganger immediately stopped, and all the men followed his example, and, leaving the spot, went to their homes. Having

gained my point, distributed tracts, and exhorted them not to break the Sabbath, but to attend the service at the railway Episcopal chapel at ———, (which many did,) I left them. This one instance must serve as a sample of the many which occur in this my warfare against Sabbath-breaking. My congregation at the railway Episcopal chapel, ———, is at the present time very good. Yesterday, in the afternoon, I observed, in the railway dress, at least thirty of the men; some of them came from the huts about two miles off. In the evening there were a great many more present, at least fifty, which is indeed a delightful sight, and repays me for all my labours."

The last extract which the Committee will select, is from a letter of a railway Chaplain, stationed on the line of road in the neighbourhood of Brighton.

"The men employed upon the line of railway now in formation, among whom I am in much weakness endeavouring to sow the seed of the Gospel, may be said in a very special manner to be dead in trespasses and sins. Congregated in large bodies beyond the reach of the influence of public opinion, exercised beneficially upon those engaged in the vicinity of populous towns, out-numbering the scattered inhabitants of this wild but beautiful tract of country through which my district passes, they seem to join hand in hand in committing sin. Because of swearing and blasphemy, drinking and Sabbath-breaking, sins so prevalent among these men, this part of the land mourns. In practice, the great body of them are infidels. Imagining the excessive labours performed by them to be an excuse for their rioting and dissipation, they offer as an apology for their wickedness their severe toil, and say, 'It is hard if we may not have a holiday sometimes.' There are, however, many pleasing exceptions to the above general description of these poor ignorant wicked fellows—men who do not run such lengths in sin.

"May the Lord of the harvest bless the efforts of his labourer to sow the seed of eternal life in this barren soil. It is a hard and stony ground we sow upon; but we scatter the good seed in faith of the promise, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days;' and we doubt not, though we do not sow the springing corn, that at the day of the great harvest we shall find that many a seed did take root, sprang up and brought forth fruit abundantly, even among those who are now looked upon as abandoned navigators.

"By the kind assistance of the Bishop of the Diocese, of the Earl of Chichester, and of others, a building is in course of erection at ——— Tunnel, where there is a population of 600 persons on Sunday, nearly 1,000 in the week, capable of holding 100 children, which it is intended to use as a Sunday-school room,

as soon as it is completed. In this building Divine service will be held for the workmen engaged at this place.

"I will now give you one or two of the many incidents that have occurred during my ministry among railroad labourers.

"I was one day accosted by a man upon the line, who asked me to sell him a Prayer-book; upon my taking it to him a day or two afterwards, and telling him the price was 1s. 2d., he gave me 1s. 6d., saying, 'I should wish the 4d. to go to the Society, who sends them down here for us;' this money I have forwarded to the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This man is a regular attendant at my Lectures on Sunday, and gives me much reason to be pleased with him.

"The following will show you the readiness of these men to acknowledge themselves sinners, and their ideas upon religion.

"Speaking to a miner on the sinfulness of neglecting the worship of God, he replied, 'What is the use, Sir, of our going to Church in the afternoon, if we get drunk in the evening afterwards?' Upon charging him with the sin of drunkenness, he said, 'I know it is wrong, but I must drink with my gang; eight or nine years ago I never drank; at that time money was offered me to enter a public-house, and I refused it; but now, Sir, no one drinks more than I do.' During some further conversation, he said, 'I am the greatest of sinners.' I then asked him if he were not alarmed at the thought of dying with his sins unrepented of and unforgiven? 'Yes,' he replied, 'I am, when I think of it; and we who are exposed to such instant death in the tunnel should think of it, but I must at last cast myself upon God's mercy.' I told him there was no mercy for him, unless through Christ Jesus, for that out of Christ, God is a consuming fire to sinners. At this he seemed staggered, and spoke not again for some time. I then, with much pleasure, set before him the way of salvation by Jesus Christ, and exhorted and encouraged him to seek for pardon of sin and reconciliation with God through him. He said that he should leave the works; that it was impossible to do what is right on the railroad, or avoid doing wrong among such characters as he worked with. This is an idea I have frequently to combat.

"There are many labourers working on the road who formerly had some fear of God, but which they now seem to have cast aside—men who are acquainted with the Gospel plan of man's redemption, and who are able to talk in a truly scriptural manner, while their actions are in direct opposition to gospel precepts,—an awful instance that the head may be enlightened by Scriptural knowledge, while the heart is uninfluenced. Speaking to a railroad-man of the evil habits contracted by many of the workmen while engaged on the railroad, he said, 'Ah, Sir, I know several on this road who

were once pious men, none more so than my own son, but this road, Sir, has done them the greatest injury in that respect."

The Committee regret that the limits of their Report will not permit them to furnish more than one or two extracts from the various interesting applications for aid, which they have been obliged to decline in consequence of the Resolution before mentioned. They beg, therefore, to refer their friends to the last Occasional Paper, published by the Society, (No. IX.) in which several of the cases in question are fully detailed.

The first which they will give is as follows :

A Vicarage in Nottinghamshire, with a population of 5000, chiefly manufacturing, and for the most part extremely poor, but there is a large district belonging to the parish, detached from it, five miles off, entirely agricultural, and another detached district, two miles off, containing a population of 600 to 700 persons. The Incumbent is resident, and wholly devoted to the work of the ministry in his parish. The income is about 140*l.*, without a parsonage. There is but one old parish church, with not more than 250 sittings for the whole population of 5000. There are two full services in the church on Sundays, and a weekly lecture in the school-room, numerously attended by poor people. His application is for a grant for a Curate, that he might establish a third full service in the church on Sundays, an additional week-day service at the distant part of the parish above referred to, with much additional cottage visiting. A new church, to contain 1000 sittings, is about to be built, and he has expectation of a new school-house being built immediately on a site which is close to the great majority of the population in a large manufacturing village, and which he hopes the Bishop will license for divine worship.

The second is that of

A chapelry in Staffordshire, a populous and widely scattered district. Income 120*l.* At the request of several friends, the applicant solicits aid for a lay agent. For a period of more than three years, he has been in charge of this chapel, and his duties have been very arduous, as he was the first minister, and the district is composed exclusively of colliers and persons connected with the working of coal mines. He has so far succeeded, by the Divine blessing, as to have a regular congregation of 700 or 800 persons, as many as the chapel will hold; about an average of 70 communicants; 600 children in the Sunday-schools, and nearly 300 in the day-schools; two full services in the church on Sundays; a lecture in the Sunday-school at night; and four cottage lectures in very remote parts of the district, varying from one to three miles. His labour is much increased by the constant pastoral superintendence of the sick and poor in their own dwellings, the management of sick and clothing clubs, lending libraries, &c.

The case was forwarded through the Arch-deacon, who, besides urging "compliance with the request of the excellent writer," enclosed a letter he had received some time before from the applicant, which is so important and valuable a document in support of CHURCH EXTENSION, that the Committee give it entire.

Dated, May 30, 1840.

"I beg to forward you the enclosed statement, which you may make any use of you please.

"Perhaps my district affords one of the strongest instances of the advantage of church extension to be met with; the change effected is indeed great. I state the fact with the deepest gratitude to that God, who alone can give success to the unworthy labours of his servants.

"It is evident that there must be a great change, and which must arrest the attention of the most casual observer. 570 children attending church and school on Sundays, and 280 under daily instruction, to say nothing more, must present an extraordinary and pleasing change from that time when they were nearly all running about on the sabbath and weekdays, no man caring for their souls. I should here state that the daily school is nearly supported by the payments of the children.

"Some persons may inquire how it is that there are such large schools in such a small village? The fact is easily explained: the children come from all the surrounding neighbourhood, and the parents, once nearly all dissenters, are thankful to place them under the care of the church, and to pay for their daily instruction too.

"Let any individual who questions the advantages and necessity of church extension, contrast the present condition of ——— without a church, and this district with one.

"The former place abounds with crime, there are frequent felonies, and some of a very outrageous character. In this place I believe it will be found that there has not been a solitary committal for two years. The former has put the county to considerable expense, in the prosecution, &c., of felons; this has not subjected it to one shilling expenditure, for I think I may say three years, the period from which the church was opened. At the former there are frequent riots at night in the public-houses; in this place seldom or never. In the former there are 12 beer-shops and public-houses; in this, with a larger population, but of the same kind, (colliers and labourers,) only five.—These are stubborn facts, and speak for themselves.—The villages are only about a mile and a half from each other, and yet we may confidently appeal to the magistrates and inhabitants generally, if there is not the most marked and extraordinary distinction between the moral, religious and temporal condition of the people."

The Committee cannot conclude their Re-

port without referring once more to the state of the Society's finances. They feel that, by the blessing of God, much has already been done towards supplying the exigencies of the Church: but much still remains to be done. Fresh applications for aid are constantly received; but they cannot be entertained unless the pecuniary resources of the Society are greatly increased. Under these circumstances, the Committee have felt it incumbent on them to direct their special attention to the formation of Auxiliary Associations throughout the country; regarding them as the principal means by which the Funds of the Society are to be regularly sustained and augmented. And for the better promotion of this important object, they have deemed it expedient that, in addition to the Travelling Secretary, a Secretary should be appointed, to be called "The Association Secretary," whose peculiar province it shall be to superintend the Association department, to open correspondence with the Clergy throughout the country respecting the formation of Auxiliaries, and by every other means in his power, to extend the influence and pecuniary resources of the Society. And here the Committee would entreat their clerical friends and supporters to co-operate with the Secretary to this end, and to promote the formation of local associations, as far as is practicable, in their respective parishes.

It may be expected that the Committee should bestow some notice on the attacks which have been directed against the Society during the past year. On this topic, however, they will only make two observations; first, that they have been led by them carefully to review the constitution and principles of the Society; and that the result has been, that they are more than ever convinced of the soundness and propriety of those principles, and are determined, by the help of God, steadfastly to maintain them. Secondly, they would observe, that the effect of the attacks in question has evidently been to elicit and confirm the attachment of their friends and supporters; which has been proved in a very satisfactory manner, by the increased contributions which have been lately made to the funds of the Society.

The Committee, in conclusion, would earnestly hope that they may be permitted in future to pursue what they conscientiously believe to be the work of God, without hindrance, and molestation. The field of benevolent and Christian exertion is wide enough for the operation of all the religious societies in existence. Souls are perishing: souls are daily dropping into eternity laden with guilt, and ignorant of the Saviour. Oh, that the members of our apostolic church would consider more the one great object of this and similar institutions—the salvation of perishing sinners! Then would they be less anxious to discover points of difference, and would labour more harmoniously together to advance the best interests of mankind, and the glory of Almighty God.

Such are the motives by which the Committee desire to be actuated in their important work. They disclaim all party feeling. The diffusion of the gospel of truth, the salvation of souls, the efficiency of the Church, and the extension of Christ's kingdom, were the objects which led to the formation of the Society: those objects the Committee have endeavoured to keep steadily in view throughout its rise and progress, and, by the help of God, they will labour to prosecute and maintain them even to the end.

With these views and feelings, they would once more entreat the guidance and blessing of Almighty God, the source of all power and wisdom; and they cast themselves with confidence on the sympathy and support of their Christian brethren, firmly believing, that an Institution like the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, will never be suffered to circumscribe its benevolent efforts in this age of pious liberality: but that every succeeding year will find it increasing in the number, contributions, and prayers of its supporters, until, like the noble vine in Scripture, the Church of England (whose humble prop the Society desires to be) shall take still deeper root, and fill the land; spreading its branches in every direction, until each destitute parish and district in our beloved country shall repose under its shadow, and rejoice in its fruits of knowledge, peace, righteousness, and true holiness.

The Committee solicit their friends in the country to unite in forming Local Associations, to obtain subscriptions, and further the objects of the Society; for which purpose the Society's papers will be transmitted for local distribution, on application to the Secretaries. Contributions may be remitted through any country bankers, who should be requested to desire their London correspondents to credit the same to "*Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., Bankers, for the Church Pastoral-Aid Society.*" The Secretaries to be informed, by the first post, of the amount, with the names of the Contributors, and of the firms through which the remittance is made.

Subscriptions of any amount will be thankfully received in London, by the Treasurer, Committee, or Secretaries. Also at the Banking-houses of Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co, Birch-in-lane; and Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR, and Co., St. James's street; and by Messrs. SEELEY, HATCHARD, NISBET, Booksellers. It is requested that Communications may be directed to "*The Secretaries of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, Temple Chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street.*"

OPERATIONS OF THE CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY, APRIL 2, 1841.

COUNTIES, WITH THE NUMBER OF INCUMBENTS AIDED IN EACH COUNTY.

Note.—The Average Population in charge of each Incumbent exceeds 7200. The Average Amount of their Incomes is only £163, and 139 of the Incumbents have not Parsonage Houses.

Northumberland 1, Durham 2, Cumb. 3, Westmorl. 1	7
Yorkshire, East Riding, &c. 12, West Riding, &c. 49	61
Lancashire 54, and Cheshire 16	70
Shropshire 4, Staffordshire 14, and Derbyshire 6	24
Hertfordshire 3, Worcestershire 4, Warwickshire 9, and Gloucestershire 6	22
Lincolnshire 1, Nottinghamshire 5, Leicestershire 1, and Northamptonshire 3	10
Norfolk 5, Suffolk 2, Cambridgeshire 1, and Bedfordshire 1	9
Buckinghamshire 3, Middlesex 11, and Essex 1	15
Kent 2, Surrey 8, Hants. 7, Guernsey 1, Sussex 4, Wiltshire 2, and Dorsetshire 1	25
Somersetshire 12, Devonshire 5, and Cornwall 1	18
Wales, North 2, and South 13	15
Isle of Man	2
	278

• 341 of these Grants are for additional Curates for large Parishes, and 6 for Curates to labour specially among Railway-men, Excavators, and Harge-men; the remaining 40 are Grants towards the maintenance of Clergymen for churches without endowment, or sufficient means for the support of a resident minister, including 7 Grants to enable Clergymen to give up tithes, and be wholly devoted to the work of the ministry.

† A Lay Assistant is simply to be employed as a District Visitor and Tract Distributor, and by no means as a Public Instructor or Preacher.

‡ This Column contains Grants towards the erection or purchase of Chapels, and the fitting-up of School Rooms, to be used as Chapels.

Objects and Results of Aid, besides Pastoral Visitation, &c. &c.												
Grants for					Additional Churches & Licensed Rooms, &c. used as places of Aid.				Additional.		Collage Lectures.	
Present population under Charge.	Clergymen.*	Lay- Assistants.†	Miscellaneous.‡	Annual amount of Grants.	Opened.	Proposed.	Opened.	Proposed.	Full Services.			
									Lord's day.	Week day.		
45,480	8	—	1	555	3	1	—	—	11	7	2	
489,465	63	6	3	5487	16	15	38	9	80	20	56	
584,870	78	4	3	6800	11	17	44	10	106	51	72	
155,810	29	2	2	2365	5	8	11	4	33	19	23	
161,600	17	9	3	1890	—	3	3	5	22	9	6	
40,620	10	1	1	855	—	2	3	1	16	8	—	
69,850	7	5	1	641	—	2	2	—	7	3	3	
90,650	12	7	3	1455	1	2	—	1	12	7	—	
154,113	25	3	7	2390	8	5	4	—	34	12	8	
120,540	19	2	2	1487	6	2	1	1	20	9	13	
96,100	17	—	3	1385	4	7	9	6	30	18	11	
8,500	2	—	—	100	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	
2,006,998	267	39	29	25,410	54	64	117	37	373	175	262	

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On the 1st of July, the Board of Directors added 2 per cent. per annum, as a bonus, to those assured on the participating plan from the dates of their policies, thus appropriating £20 a-year as an addition to every policy for £1,000. The following Table will show the amount of the bonus on policies since the commencement of the Company in March, 1834:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy.
£1,000 ...	6 Years, 10 Months ...	£136 13s. 4d.
1,000 ...	6 Years ...	120 0 0
1,000 ...	5 Years ...	100 0 0
1,000 ...	4 Years ...	80 0 0
1,000 ...	3 Years ...	60 0 0
1,000 ...	2 Years ...	40 0 0
1,000 ...	1 Year ...	20 0 0

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	per Cent.
25	£1 18s. 3d.	£2 2s. 11d.	do.
30	2 3 10	3 8 2	do.
40	3 19 1	3 3 4	do.
50	4 9 8	4 14 5	do.
60	6 15 3	6 17 9	do.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, EDWARD BOYD, Esq., of No. 8, Waterloo Place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any day at half-past two o'clock, when FREDERICK HALE THOMSON, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, *Secretary.*

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John Fleming	850	Rose	25th —
FOR CALCUTTA:			
N. M.	500	Palmer	7th September.
Bland	700	Callan	10th —
Walmer Castle	600	Campbell	25th —
Precursor	1500	Tompson	1st October.
FOR BOMBAY:			
Edinburgh	1400	Patterson	10th September.
Lord Elphinstone	500	Worsell	25th —
Thomas Coram	1200	Warner	1st October.

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AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

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OCTOBER, 1841.

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER, 1841.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.—No. XLVI.	65
MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.—Chapter XIV.	68
LINES FROM MIRZA BEDIL	76
POLITICAL PROSPECTS OF BRITISH INDIA	77
DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.—No. V.	82
LINES FROM THE NIGARISTAN OF MU'IN JAWINI	92
SATURDAY EVENING	93
COLONEL SYKES'S "NOTES ON ANCIENT INDIA".....	94
THE SINDIBAD NAMAH	99
DR. ROBINSON'S "BIBLICAL RESEARCHES IN PALESTINE".....	108
THE BENCH, THE BAR, AND THE PRESS OF BOMBAY.—No. II..	113
CRITICAL NOTICES:—	
Jackson's Views in Affghanistan	125
Comyn's History of the Western Empire	<i>ib.</i>
Wright's Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons ...	<i>ib.</i>
Buckingham's Evils and Remedies of the Present System of Popular Elections.....	126
Walker's Code of Signals for the Use of the Mercantile Navy	127
McCosh's Medical Advice to the Indian Stranger	<i>ib.</i>
Thornton's Consequences of the Repeal of the Corn Laws.....	<i>ib.</i>
The Visitor's Guide to the Watering Places	128
A Guide to the Loan Societies of London	<i>ib.</i>
Yarrell's History of British Birds	<i>ib.</i>
The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland Illustrated	<i>ib.</i>
Canadian Scenery Illustrated	<i>ib.</i>
Fox's Book of Martyrs	<i>ib.</i>

CONTENTS—(continued)

	Page		Page
DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE:		neering)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments, &c.	
Sept. 22.—Official Documents—Haileybury and Addiscombe—By-Laws—Land Tax in India.		—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	222
Sept. 23.—Idolatry in India—Catalogue of the Company's Library—Rajah of Sattara ...	85	Bombay. —General Orders (Honorary Distinction to Corps—Services of H.M.'s 6th Foot—Corps of Lancers—The Clibborn Court of Inquiry—Major-Gen. Brookes)—Courts Martial (Commander Nott—Lieut. Taylor)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	228
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRA-ORDINARY:		Ceylon. —Civil Appointments—Shipping—Marriage—Death ...	236
Despatches from India	157	Dutch India. —Shipping	ib.
ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.		Penang, &c. —Shipping—Births and Deaths	ib.
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Thuggee—Dost Mahomed Khan—Trade with Affghanistan—Native States—Excerpta	178	China. —Appointments—Shipping—Birth, Marriage, and Deaths	237
<i>Madras.</i> —Interference with Native Religious Ceremonies—Marauders—Excerpta	190	Mauritius. —Shipping	ib.
<i>Bombay.</i> —Supreme Court (Trial of R. M'Phun, for murder)—Native Education—Scinde—Excerpta	192	Cape of Good Hope. —Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	ib.
<i>Ceylon</i>	198	HOME INTELLIGENCE.	
<i>Burmah</i>	ib.	Imperial Parliament—Miscellaneous—Promotions and Changes in her Majesty's Forces in the East—India Shipping—Passengers—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	238
<i>Siam</i>	ib.	Prices of European Goods in the East	249
<i>Persia</i>	ib.	India Securities and Exchanges	250
<i>Australasia</i>	199	Ship List, &c., &c.	
<i>Polynesia</i>	201		
<i>China</i>	202		
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	211		
REGISTER.			
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Government Orders—(Relief of Corps)—Court Martial (Lieut. Skipton)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Appointments, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	213		
<i>Madras.</i> —General Orders (Encouragement to Study of Civil Engi-			

NOTICE.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLVI.

The mail of this month, which is charged with six weeks' intelligence, brings Indian news to so late a date as September 2nd from Bombay. The accounts from Calcutta are to the 20th August, from Madras to the 24th August, and from China to the 26th June; the latter are of importance.

The latest preceding advices from Canton indicated an intention on the part of the Chinese to recommence hostilities; the defences of the city were being repaired; a new fort had been erected at Shaming; troops were assembling from all the neighbouring parts, and the local authorities began to reassume an offensive tone and demeanour. The design was so manifest, that even Capt. Elliot (who proceeded to Canton in order to observe the indications) suffered his credulous confidence in the good faith of the Chinese commissioners to give way, and recalled the orders he had given for a movement upon Amoy. As soon as the naval and military commanders of the expedition were released from the benumbing spell of the plenipotentiary, they acted with the promptitude and skill, as well as gallantry, which are the characteristics of British officers.

General Gough and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, with the fleet and army, proceeded direct to Canton, landed the troops on the 24th May, and in spite of an opposition more formidable than was probably expected—the defences of the city having been much strengthened, the garrisons and covering force being numerous, and of a much better quality than had hitherto been opposed to the British—the English standard was hoisted upon the heights and forts, and the city of Canton lay, as Sir Le Fleming Senhouse expresses it, “in complete submission at the feet of the Queen's forces.” The Chinese commanders, aware of their peril, displayed a flag of truce, with the view of temporizing. “A mandarin,” observes General Gough, “stated that they wished for peace;” I had it explained that, as General commanding the British, I would treat with none but the General commanding the Chinese troops.” Hostilities were suspended for two hours, to enable the Chinese general to meet the British commanders, and at the expiration of that time, preparations were made for taking the city by assault. The sagacity of the Chinese provincial officers, however, suggested the safer expedient of negotiating with the plenipotentiary, who concluded with the Kwang-choo-foo (a provincial officer) an armistice, in which, as usual, the advantages acquired by the bravery of our forces were thrown away. As the troops were arranged for the assault, to which little or no resistance would have been made, a message from Capt. Elliot notified to the commanders, that he “was in communication with the officers of the Chinese government concerning the settlement of difficulties,” and directed them to suspend hostilities. The mortification and the contempt, with which this ill-judged interposition inspired the two officers, break out even in their despatches. “Whatever might be my sentiments,” Sir H. Gough remarks,

* Sir H. Senhouse translates the declaration, “We can fight no more.”

“my duty was to acquiesce; the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure I do not consider myself a competent judge; but I say ‘feelings,’ as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with the exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the town further than the fortified heights within its walls.” The late gallant naval commander has indicated his sentiments in terms as explicit, and is reported to have declared that he would rather have been buried under the walls of Canton, than have signed the terms of the armistice. The British troops were, at the instance of Capt. Elliot, re-embarked; the ships returned without the Bocca Tigris; Wang-tong was evacuated, and no single advantage was secured but the six millions of dollars, what is termed the ransom of the city, the exaction of which imparted to the British army, in the eyes of the Chinese, a character akin to that which belongs to the old buccaneers. Private accounts mention that the money, which belonged either to the attacking army, as booty, or to the British crown, as indemnity for the expenses occasioned by a breach of faith on the part of the Chinese commissioners, has been appropriated by Capt. Elliot to the discharge of liabilities to which he is personally exposed on account of the surrendered opium. The conduct of this person, from the beginning, has evinced such a decided penury of judgment, that the resentment of the country upon this occasion should be directed not against him, but against those who permitted the direction of affairs of such magnitude, affecting deeply the reputation of the country, the interests of our commerce, the honour of the British arms, and the lives of our gallant soldiers and seamen, to remain so long in the hands of one who discovered such early unequivocal tokens of utter incapacity to manage them. The only excuse which has been suggested for Capt. Elliot is, that he may have acted under secret instructions; but this suggestion implies almost a charge of treason against the late foreign secretary.

This new instance of mismanagement will further embarrass the proceedings of Sir Henry Pottinger, whose office is a difficult one, but who, if Canton had been occupied by the British forces, if the surrender of the Tartar garrison had been insisted upon, and if all the defences of the city had been destroyed, instead of being “ransomed,” would have been able to negotiate advantageously with the imperial court; and he needs every resource that can afford him a hold upon its fears, if his instructions be such as they are represented in the Bombay papers, namely, that he is to demand fifteen millions of dollars as an indemnity for the opium seized by Lin, the expenses of the war, and the Hong debts; immediate payment of so much as is equal to the estimated value of the opium, the remainder to be paid by instalments within five years, and to bear interest in the meantime; that he is not to negotiate with any mandarin who does not hold plenary powers from his sovereign; that he insists on a British envoy being allowed to reside at Peking, and hold direct communication with the emperor; that all the principal ports are to be thrown open to foreign trade, and at each of them ground sufficient in extent for the erection of factories is to be ceded to us.

In Afghanistan, a conflict has taken place on the Helmund between a detachment of Shah Shooja's force under Capt. Woodburn, and a large body of insurgents under Akhtar Khan, chief of Zamin-dawur, in which the latter suffered a signal defeat. This affair is said to have been the first fruits of the incautious proceeding of Major Lynch, to which we referred last month. The insurgents, however, are represented to have been, not Ghilzies, but Affghans of all descriptions, and it is said that they were led by a priest, who incited them to attack the unbelievers upon religious grounds: the standards taken from them support this statement. The Shah, or vizier, of Herat has likewise the credit of having stimulated their hostility against the British.

Scinde seems to be hastening to a state of quiet. Nusseer Khan, it would appear, has at last really "come in," and if he is judiciously treated, this young prince, whose popularity amongst the tribes has alone supplied the means of his successful resistance, will assist us in establishing the affairs of the Khanate of Khelat on a satisfactory footing.

Those of the Punjab, contrary to the expectations of the Indian politicians, are likely to be quietly adjusted, and without British interference. The widow of the late Maharajah has disappointed the hopes of her partisans, and Shere Sing, who is not deficient in strength of character, and can now plead a title, has succeeded in subduing the mutinous spirit of the troops. An improbable report is in circulation, that Lord Auckland has offered to acknowledge Shere on condition of his ceding Peshawur.

Some uneasiness was entertained, at the date of the latest accounts from Cabul, respecting Herat, and the proceedings of the Shah of Persia with respect to that fortress. It was even rumoured that the Persians had occupied it; that an expedition was to proceed thither from Afghanistan, and that Sir W. Macnaghten had sent a requisition for five additional regiments.

The journey of the king of Burmah to the south of his dominions has provoked some speculation, and it was reported (though incorrectly) that a war steamer had been despatched to Rangoon, where we have not now even a consul. Tharawaddy appears to have built a magnificent palace at Rangoon, as if his residence there was designed to be permanent; but if he were intent upon war, to which the withdrawal of one of our regiments from Moulmein is supposed to invite him, he would scarcely place himself so near the mouth of the Irrawaddy.

The local incidents at the presidencies call for no particular notice. The ex-Ameer of Cabul has succeeded in the object of his visit to Calcutta; he is to reside at Loodiana, the scene of Shah Shooja's exile (strange reverse!), and will receive three lacs (£30,000) per annum. The effect of the abolition of the pilgrim tax has been (as predicted), to increase the numbers and aggravate the sufferings of the pilgrims. An atrocious case of cruelty on board ship has been the subject of judicial investigation at Bombay.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XIV.

IN passing the grove mentioned in the last chapter, by the edge of a fosse, or ditch, overgrown with bushes, and not far from some miserable huts, I thought I heard a rustling, and reining up my tangan and listening, I could distinguish the deep bass of a grunter, with the running treble of sundry little pigs. My heart went pit-a-pat : here, thought I, is a glorious discovery ! I shall be the first to rouse the grisly monster from his lair, and launch a spear at him. I wished, however, to be sure, and listened again—'twas a palpable grunt. "Yoicks! tallyho!" shouted I, waving my hat, as a signal for my friends to come up and share in the anticipated sport. Roused by my voice, and a stone cast into the ditch by my syce, an unclean beast of large dimensions, black and mangy, issued therefrom, and, rather leisurely, I thought, for a wild boar, jogged across the open space, followed by a tribe of young ones. Now then, Frank Gernon, I mentally exclaimed, gird up the loins of thy resolution, and prepare for desperate deeds. Thus internally soliloquising, I slacked my rein, put spurs to my tangan, and, spear in hand, rode furiously at him. La Mancha's knight did not charge his windmill more valiantly. I pushed him hard, but he kept a-head, dodging, jolting, and grunting, and for the life of me I could not place myself in a position to give him the *coup-de-grace*. At length, by vigorously urging my beast, I found myself alongside ; my arm was raised ; the glittering javelin poised with as direful a presage as that of one of Homer's heroes ; already in imagination my burnished point had searched out the seat of life, and I saw the crimson tide distilling from the wound ; I rose to deal the mighty stroke, when snap went the stirrup-leather, away flew my spear, and I, and not the hog, incontinently bit the dust. Yes, down I came, a thundering thump. Painful was the revulsion of feeling—I never felt more foolish in my life. Away went pig and tangan—and so they might, for aught I cared—whilst I, like a dying gladiator, lay prone on the earth, applying vigorous friction to my shoulder. In a few seconds, my companions rode up, to my confusion, convulsed with laughter, which they vainly strove to repress. "You're not hurt, I hope, Gernon?" said my host, endeavouring to compose his features into a look of commiseration (a dead failure, by-the-bye). "No, not much," said I, writhing with pain ; "nothing to speak of. It was that confounded rotten stirrup ; but I should not have cared, had I speared the hog." Upon this, there was another volcano of laughter. I felt annoyed, and begged to know, fiercely, what they found so amusing in a friend's nearly breaking his neck. "Oh, my good ami," exclaimed the Frenchman, "you most pardonnez—but, ha! ha! ha! you ave unt de village pig, ha! ha! ha! and not de vild hogue. Oh, mon Dieu, je vais mourir—oh! oh!" "Yes," added Augustus, "oh! oh! oh! you really must excuse us, Gernon, he! he! he! for laughing a little at your griffinish mistake ; indeed, you have been chasing a villager ; but you are not the first that has made such a mistake. Come," he continued, "here's your steed ; mount once more, and we'll shew you some real sport. I see you are game to the backbone, and will prove a staunch hog-hunter." I was mortified at my blunder, but this piece of flattery acted as a cataplasm to my wounded spirit ; so I thought it best to join in the laugh against myself, and remounting my tangan, and re-adjusting the stirrup, we once more continued our route.

After crossing a bare plain, we found ourselves on the banks of the river, covered for milés with a belt of grass and long reeds. The beaters were now put in, and dismal yelling and shouting commenced. In a few minutes the cry of "*sewer, sewer!*" ('hog, hog!') arose from many voices; the reeds ahead waved and rustled, and in a moment a tremendous boar burst from the cover, and bore right away across the hard plain, towards the cultivation. Away went Augustus in gallant style, with a yell or war-whoop that made the welkin ring: The second mate joined chace right before the wind; my little hard-mouthed Punch stuck down his head, laid back his ears, and, unbidden, followed next, keenly alive to the sport, though I had a hard matter to manage him and my long spear to boot; and in a moment more the Frenchman thundered past, with brandished spear and horse tight in hand. "Ha! ha!" said he, as he passed me, "now you vil see de death of de veritable vild hogue." Augustus gained on the boar, who, with his milk-white tusks, bristly back, and sidelong look, presented a most formidable aspect, and was evidently an ugly customer. The planter pushed him closely, and in passing, delivered his spear with such effect, that it stuck bolt upright in the back of the boar, who nevertheless continued his onward course, as if spitted for the feast. It was now the turn of De la Chasse; up he came, and in capital style delivered his spear with a *coup de théâtre* just behind the shoulder, wheeled round his horse with a "ha! ha!" and the monster rolled over and over. He was a magnificent boar, with a hock like a bullock's, terrific tusks, and such a neck of brawn! e'en such a brute as one sees Madame Diana flying after, bare-legged, in an old tapestry, or playing pitch and toss with a score of dogs in one of Snyders' noble pictures. But 'twas all up with him now; his little blood-shot eyes were half-closed, his tongue was out, and all his sinews and muscles were stiffened in death. "'Tis ver fine hogue," said the Frenchman, looking up, after contemplating him for some minutes in mute delight, and pulling out his gory spear, buried two feet deep in the shoulder; "but I give him dat last poke ver well, eh! by Jhobs?" "Yes, you certainly finished him in very sportsmanlike style, monsieur," replied Augustus; "I thought he would have charged me as I delivered my spear, and am glad he did not, for with those tusks of his, gentlemen, he would have been an ugly customer, and have left his mark on my gallant Rustum and me. But come, we will try up the river again."

The legs of the boar were now tied, a pole was thrust through them, the huge animal was hoisted on the shoulders of four of the coolies, and borne along with us. The beaters now once more advanced, latees waved, the shouts were renewed, and in a few minutes there was a cry of some animal, when a creature of the deer kind, of a slate colour and clumsy shape, bolted from the reeds, and with an awkward up and down sort of movement, made across the plain. "A hog-deer," shouted Mr. Tupper; and, with arms and legs working like a manikin's, spurred after him, the rest of the party following. The hog-deer have little speed or bottom, so he was soon overtaken and killed—casting up a piteous look as Augustus, who on this occasion gave the Frenchman the go-by, drove his keen spear into him. After the death of the deer, we all by acclamation voted an adjournment to a neighbouring shady tree; there dismounting, and throwing ourselves on the ground, we commenced a vigorous attack on the cold meat and pale ale, chatting, joking, laughing, and masti-cating, at one and the same time. The game was laid out before us, in order that we might feast our eyes on that, at the same time that we gratified our palates. The lunch fairly discussed, I was surprised to see a servant hand a small hookha, or *kulian*, covered with silver chains, and emitting a delicious

odour, to Augustus. Upon my honour, I mentally exclaimed, you indigo gentlemen seem to have a good notion of comfort. Mr. Augustus wiped the mouth-piece with his thumb and finger, put it between his lips, and emitting an elaborate whiff of a yard and a half long, slowly leaned his back against the trunk of the tree, half-closed his eyes, and exhibited the most perfect appearance of unalloyed sublunary bliss I have ever beheld. After half an hour's rest, and partaking of the *kulian*, which was generously passed round by our friend, who, from not having mingled with the world, had, with other strange ways, a great delight in sharing his pleasures with others, we arose, and prepared for a renewal of the campaign.

In this we were as successful as in the commencement of the day. Three more small hogs were killed; on one of which, after sundry abortive attempts, and one or two imminent risks of unshipment, I fleshed my maiden spear—a feat marked by such uncommon skill and unique adroitness on my part, that I made it the leading subject of conversation for a month afterwards.

Our sport over, and man and beast fairly exhausted, we now bent our course towards home, wending our way over the plain we had crossed in the morning. We four cavaliers, our spears over our shoulders, mounted on our steeds of various statures, led the way; then came straggling attendants, lagging heavily along; and lastly, the goodly show of game, slung on poles and borne on the shoulders of coolies, brought up the rear. The cavalcade, the game, the wild track of reeds, the distant masses of wood topped with the coco-nut and betel-palm, all seen in the streaming light of the setting sun struggling through the evening's haze, would have made a fine subject for that prince of animal painters, Landseer.

A pleasant meal at my friend's house closed this my first day's hog-hunting in India. I had become a mighty hunter *per saltum*, and stood two inches higher whenever the feats I had witnessed crossed my mind; the feeling of exultation would have been unalloyed, indeed, but for the adventure of that cursed village-pig. The supper was capital, and, ye powers that preside over gastronomy, how we did eat! It is a fortunate dispensation of Providence that all men are not hog-hunters, or frequent famine would be the inevitable result. Augustus was pleasant, the Frenchman loquacious, Mr. Tupper had much to say, and the hogs were, at a moderate computation, slain over again half a dozen times at least before supper was ended.

Amongst other subjects incidentally discussed, was that of several dacoities, or gang-robberies, lately committed in the neighbourhood, attended with great atrocities. This part of Bengal has long been famous, or rather infamous, for these plunderers, who, led on by their chiefs, the Robin Hoods of India, were a terror to the country. The bands move about, at times levying contributions from the inhabitants, in numbers often sufficiently great to enable them to defy the police, which is or was very inefficient—their leaders are great desperados. "I hear," said Augustus, "that Ramsunker has been plundering in this neighbourhood, and swears he will pay me a visit one of these days; but let him come, and we'll endeavour to give him a warm reception." De la Chasse and Tupper said they should like nothing better than a skirmish with the banditti, and begged that Augustus would send off an express for them if the aforesaid Ramsunker should ever make his appearance at the Junglesoor Factory. Augustus promised to do so, saying that he should be equally ready to attend their summons if they were first selected for plunder; in short, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was then and there struck; after which the high contracting parties, becoming *Bacchi plenus*, sung several songs,

disputed, quarrelled, became maudlin, wept, swore everlasting friendship, and retired to rest.

Besides that one to which the permanent residence was attached, Mr. Augustus had several outlying factories, which he visited from time to time, to superintend the manufacture of his indigo; at all of these he had little bungalows, or temporary abodes, where we tiffed and passed the heat of the day. We were one morning at the factory on the river, where I have stated that we first landed, quietly smoking in the little turret, or summer-house, when a great hubbub below, and the noise of people running, saluted our ears. Mr. Augustus rose hastily, and ran out to see what was the matter, I following him, at the same time despatching a servant to ascertain the cause of the uproar. He soon returned, and stated that a youth had just been carried off from the ghaut by an alligator, which had snapped him up whilst in the act of washing his cloth, or *dhotee*. Excited by this account, we posted off to the ghaut, where a clamorous crowd was collected, many of them looking and pointing towards the centre of the river. On inquiry, we learnt that the alligator was there, playing with his victim; and, casting our eyes to the middle of the stream, there, sure enough, in the centre of the rapid current, his long jagged tail rising above and occasionally lashing the surface, was the alligator, tossing and shaking the lifeless body of the poor black boy, and amusing himself as a cat does with a mouse before she makes a meal of it. Mr. Augustus sent immediately to the bungalow for his rifle, which soon made its appearance: it was a piece of the kind called commonly in India a "bone-breaker," and carrying a weighty ball, eight or ten to the pound. Having loaded it, he took a deliberate aim at the alligator. I waited in breathless suspense for the result—bang went the rifle, and the ball dashed up the spray within a foot of the creature's head, and then went ricochetting over the expanse of water. "A close shave," said Augustus; "but come, we'll try him again." Once more the rifle was loaded and fired, but on this occasion with more success, a dull, lumpish sound telling that the ball had taken effect. It requires, however, ordinarily, many balls to kill an alligator; but down sunk the head of the monster, his long serrated tail waving in air as he descended to the depths of the river, like a sinking warrior flourishing his broken brand. This fellow, it appeared, had long been carrying on his depredations in this part of the river, and the boatmen and fishermen determined at last to make an attempt to capture him. We slept at the out-factory of Gurrialpore that night, and were agreeably surprised the next morning, shortly after breakfast, by a man running in to inform us that the alligator had been captured, and that the much-was, or fishermen, were then in the act of towing him on shore. We immediately proceeded to the river's brink, and there sure enough we observed two dingies, or canoes, fast approaching, and lashed closely side by side. As they came near, we perceived that the alligator was between them, well secured, his head above the water and projecting in front between the prows, and his long tail laving in the wake behind; in his huge jaws was a stout stick, well belayed with a cord above and below; in short, bridled and bitted for any gentleman who, like the adventurous Mr. Waterton, might have felt disposed to take a ride upon him, which, not being particular, and preferring a horse myself, I certainly felt no inclination to do. On the boats' touching the shore, we stepped on board, and looking between them, found the space, a breadth of a foot or two, occupied by the horny and rugged back of their prize, into which were wedged the barbed heads of some half a dozen small iron harpoons, with cords attached, in the manner I have mentioned in a former chapter. By

draw of ropes and bamboo poles, the natives, who shewed themselves wonderfully adroit at the business, soon had him on the shelving bank, when my host proceeded very deliberately to put ball after ball through his head, to the number of four or five. This, for any description of landsman, would have been more than enough; but, as I before observed, an alligator is an inordinate glutton in the way of punishment, and requires much to give him his quietus. However, he was considerably damaged, no doubt—sufficiently so to admit of his being easily thrown on his back, care being still taken to prevent his doing mischief, by the pressure of long bamboo poles on his body and tail. One of the muchwas now, with a sharp axe, or some such instrument, proceeded to cut him open, and having done so, he removed the intestines as completely as the cook does those of a fish preparatory to consigning it to the frying-pan. Mr. Augustus now gave the order to remove the “pressure from without,” which was accordingly done, when, strange to relate, but nevertheless perfectly true, the *unkillable* monster sprang bodily up, recovered his natural position, and lashing his tremendous tail right and left, made both the dust and the crowd to fly, the latter skipping off nimbly, and giving him what sailors term a wide berth. Thus he continued to lash his tail and move his jaws for some time after, though unable to stir from the spot. This extraordinary tenacity of life is common to all reptiles and cold-blooded creatures, though not in all to an equal degree; it is very remarkable in the turtle of the Indian rivers, which I have known to scuttle off to the water *minus* their heads, when cut off by the enraged *piscator*, as the *shortest* way of getting the hooks out of their mouths. As I watched the dying throes of the alligator, after so long resisting all attempts to extinguish his vital spark, under every circumstance of advantage to his assailants, I could not help feeling in all its length and breadth the utter state of impotency to which the lord of the creation—man—would be reduced, however well supplied with weapons, offensive and defensive, when once fairly grappled by him in his native element. Humiliating thought! A *post mortem* examination of the alligator shewed us Mr. Augustus’ ball firmly wedged into the thick part of the tail; and an analysis of the contents of the stomach brought to light two legs, half an arm, and sundry rings and silver bangles, which had once adorned the slender limbs of some hapless village maiden. Having now gratified our curiosity, and performed our duty to the public, the inquest broke up—verdict, of course, “justifiable *alligatricide*”—and we returned home.

One morning, a few days after this—the most eventful, as will be seen in the sequel, which had occurred to me since I had trodden Indian ground—we were seated at table after breakfast, my host drowsily smoking his hookha and conning the Calcutta paper, I concocting a despatch for home, when suddenly a confused and distant noise was heard, including the rapid beat of a *doog-doojie*, or small native drum. My host laid down his paper and listened; for a moment it died away, then again rose on the wind; there was a hubbub of voices—of flying footsteps—and lastly, of one or two dropping shots. “By heavens! there’s something wrong,” said Augustus, half-rising from his chair, and still intently listening. “*Quon hye?*” (‘who waits?’) The words were scarcely uttered, when, wild with alarm, a servant rushed in, followed by one or two others, exclaiming, in almost frantic tones, “Sahib! sahib! *dacka! dacka!*” My host turned pale, started from his chair, and rapidly interrogated the affrighted men, who answered him all clamorously at once, and with the most animated gesticulations. “In the name of all that’s good,” said I, thunderstruck at the scene, “what on earth is the matter?” “Matter, my

dear fellow, the dacoits—that's all; the robbers are upon us, we must defend our lives; there is not a moment to be lost." The plot now began to thicken: three burkundauzes rushed in, with a confirmation of the intelligence that Ramsunker and his gang were close at hand, bent on fulfilling their recent threats, and that they had already plundered two or three neighbouring hamlets. Not an instant was wasted; the doors were banged to and bolted in a trice, bars laid across, and some heavy boxes piled up against them. Guns, pistols, and hog-spears were put in requisition; the burkundauzes loaded their matchlocks and blew their matches, and the whole of us immediately ascended to the flat roof, determined to defend the fortress.

Having gained this position, the next point was to reconnoitre the force of the enemy, and the posture of affairs outside. A low parapet wall, some three feet high, encompassed the flat roof of the planter's mansion; and over this last, sheltering as much of our persons as possible, we cast our eyes in the direction of the mass of bamboo and other foliage, amongst which the indigo vats and other out-buildings were principally situated. All there was ominously still, except that, every now and then, a factory coolie, like a startled hare, would burst forth from his concealment, and with looks of terror fly across the opposite rice-fields. The vat-houses, &c., had now, it was clear, been abandoned by all the planter's followers, and were in possession of the dacoits, who were probably rifling them. Of this we had speedy confirmation, by perceiving three or four dark, under-sized figures, almost naked, and armed with swords and spears, creep cautiously out and cast furtive glances towards the house. "There they are," said Augustus; "those are some of the rascals, preparing, no doubt, to make an assault upon us. Well, we must give them a warm reception. I wish with all my heart we had *De la Chasse* with us; but how to communicate with him and the distant police station, surrounded as we are, I know not. However," he added, "he cannot fail, sooner or later, to learn our situation from some of the runaways. Here, Gernon," said he, handing me a double gun, "here is something for you; now, do your best, like a valiant knight, and win your spurs." Here, thought I, is a pretty adventure! I shall inevitably be figuring in a return of killed and wounded, without ever having joined a regiment. Call you this a party of pleasure, I'faith? I had soliloquized to this extent, when a little white cloud of smoke puffed itself forth from the brightly verdant screen formed by the drooping bamboo hedge, followed by the whistling of a matchlock ball within a few feet of my pericranium. To tell the truth, this music had no particular charms for me; though, when "honour pricked me on," I could listen to it awhile, buoyed up by visions of glory, promotion, prize-money, and so forth, as well as another. On hearing the whine of this ragged missile, I instinctively bobbed my head a shade lower than the parapet wall: this little involuntary working of the conservative principle, however, was speedily succeeded by an energetic display of its opposite, as by an active rebound up I started, presented my gun, and dropped shots—one, two—quick as thought, into the spot from which the cloud of smoke had yet hardly disappeared; how many I killed, I can't say. Augustus also fired; and immediately, as if roused by our daring, a numerous band of some 200 or 300 dacoits, as ill-looking a set of fellows as I ever beheld, armed with swords, spears, and a rusty matchlock or two, swarmed forth from their places of concealment, rushed down upon the house with a frightful yelling, sprung upon the terrace, and endeavoured to force the doors. These, however, though rather fragile, as Indian doors generally are, were sufficient for the moment to resist their efforts. Our garrison replied

by loud shouts of defiance, which, with a volley from the guns and matchlocks, sent them, to our astonishment, to the right-about, and they again sought shelter amongst the trees, carrying off two or three wounded. I congratulated Mr. Augustus on their unexpected retreat, expressing a hope that we had seen the last of them, for the disparity of force went far towards diminishing the liveliness of the joke. "Ah!" said my friend, "I would not have you halloo before you're out of the wood, or draw precipitate conclusions; I know the villains too well; they have plenty of pluck, and are now, depend on it, going to make sure of us in some way attended with less risk to themselves."

We now listened, and soon heard the sound of axes in the wood, followed by the crash of falling bamboos. "What can they now be at?" said I. "I suspect," replied Augustus, "that they intend to scale the house, and are making ladders of bamboo for the purpose." Some conversation with the native garrison tended fully to confirm this view of the matter, and 200 or 300 to eight or ten are overwhelming odds. "I fear," said the planter, "we must beat a parley, unless immediately relieved by De la Chasse or the than-nah folks, and make the best terms we can for ourselves, or they will scale the roof, massacre us all in a trice, and then plunder the place. What is your idea of the matter, Gernon?" "Oh," said I, "I'm for fighting as long as there's a fair chance; but if there's none, as I've no wish to 'adorn a tale' by figuring in a massacre, I vote with you that we give in, provided they grant us an honourable capitulation." As we were thus speaking, a servant exclaimed that a man was advancing from the wood where the dacoits were carrying on their operations: he was unarmed, and made a sign that he had something to communicate. One of our intelligent burkundaues hailed and asked him what he wanted. The reply, as explained to me, was, that he had a message from his sirdar, or chief, the redoubtable Ramsunker, to deliver to the sahib. He was told to advance with confidence; that he would be admitted to deliver his message, and that no harm would be done to him. On the promise of safe conduct, the herald came forward, nowise distrustful, and was forthwith admitted. He was a middle-sized but wiry and athletic fellow, intensely black, half-naked, with matted hair, small, loosely-twisted turban, and a broad untanned leathern belt over his shoulder. Being asked by Mr. Augustus what he had to say or propose, he replied, that he was sent by his sirdar to state that he was now making ladders, with which he would in a few minutes scale the house at all points, and put every soul to death, unless his terms were at once complied with: these were the immediate payment of Rs. 300, upon which he would at once draw off his band, and give no further molestation to any one. The indigo planter, finding further resistance would be useless, and knowing that these dacoits, on the principle of honour amongst rogues, were men of their word, fulfilling every engagement, whether to rob and murder, or abstain, with scrupulous fidelity, determined on acceding to their terms; this he intimated to the little plenipo, who thereat made a salaam, grinned horribly a ghastly smile, and returned to report to his superior the success of his mission. To be brief, there was an immediate stir in the grove, and presently the chief, as sinister-looking a villain as I ever beheld, came forward to about the middle of the open space fronting the house, accompanied by a body of some ten or twelve of his followers. Mr. Augustus gave him a bag containing the Rs. 300, for which he made him an obeisance, and then wheeling about, he rejoined his band, who, after several loud shouts, moved off with their plunder, and without offering us any further annoyance.

"Well," said Mr. Augustus, shaking me by the hand, "how do you find

yourself, after being stormed and besieged—a pretty piece of business this, eh? You little thought of witnessing such an adventure, I'll be sworn, when you came down to sport at the Junglesoor Factory. This was not the shooting you expected." "I did not, indeed," said I; "however, I think we have saved our honour, and our bodies are certainly intact, albeit you have lost your rupees." "That's true," said my friend; "but I should still like to give the rascals a trouncing and recover the *spolia opima*, and will try it, if De la Chasse and the police make their appearance before they have got a long start of us." This was scarcely said when we heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and in a moment De la Chasse and Tupper, in breathless haste, came spurring up to the house. The former threw himself from the saddle, and in a moment had us by the hands. "My goot Capsicome! my dear young friend! are you all a—live? all well? Dat's goot; thank God—thank God! I hear you vas besieged by dis raskal dacoit; so Tupper and me, ve mount our orse, ride off to de tannah for de police—dey vill be here directly, thannadar and all, little and pig. But come, tell me *vraiment* all vat vas happen—vere are dey?—who have dey kill?—vat have dey rob?—vy are dey gone?—Come tell it all, for I am dam *impashant* to know all." "It is soon told, monsieur," said Augustus. "Ramsunker and 300 of his men attacked us; we stood one assault, capitulated, and paid Rs. 300, black-mail, to get out of the scrape." "Black male! vat de devil's black male—you mean, I suppose, you pay Rs. 300 to de black males—I not suppose you pay to de black females." Augustus laughed, and explained. "Vell, vell, you did your best; de grand Napoleon himself vas obleege to yield to numbers; 300 to ten is too moch. But," added he, "I do hope ve may yet catch dis dacoit, get de money back, and give dem goot trashing beside; dere is 100 of de police, and twenty or tirty more of us—vat say you?" "Just what I was proposing to our young friend here, as you came up; undoubtedly, let us try; but there's no time to be lost, if we would wish to succeed, for they have already a considerable start of us." The proposal, indeed, was generally relished; the horses were ordered to be saddled; each of us armed himself in some way or other, and in a few minutes more, the portly thannahdar, or head of the police, as burly a fellow as Shakespeare's fat knight, mounted on a rut of a pony, made his appearance at the head of a numerous body, some 80 or 100, of the neighbouring police, drawn from several stations. Mr. Augustus intimated to the thannahdar his determination to pursue the dacoits so soon as his followers had slightly refreshed themselves, of which, after the distance they had come, they evidently stood in need. This the thannahdar intimated to his men; some of whom began to smoke in little knots or groupes, squatting on their hams; others drank water, which they drew in their brazen lotas from a neighbouring well; whilst others unfolded little stores of rice, or parched gram, tied up in corners of their vestments, and set to daintily picking and eating the same. Poor prog to fight upon, thought I, holding as I do that the stomach and not the heart is the seat of valour. All the above was mingled with an incessant gabble touching the recent event, with a plentiful outpouring of abuse on the female relations of the aforesaid dacoits.

The police refreshed, off started our little army in pursuit of the enemy, who we calculated could not be many miles off, the four Europeans (if Augustus may be included under that denomination) and the thannahdar—the cavalry of the division—taking the lead, whilst the police peons—the infantry—principally armed with spears and tulwars, brought up the rear. As we advanced, we learnt from the villagers that the body of the dacoits (too large to

move unobserved) had proceeded in the direction of a certain ferry on the river. Thither we bent our course, and learnt from the ferry people that they had recently crossed, and were close at hand. The remainder of the adventure I shall sum up in a few words. The dacoits were soon overtaken; like Cæsar, we came, and saw—would I could add we conquered! but in that, the most essential point, the parallel with the great Roman's despatch unhappily fails. On approaching the dingy array of the dacoits, they halted and showed a bold front. Augustus and De la Chasse marshalled their men, and addressed what were intended for some spirit-stirring exhortations to them. Tupper and I took the flanks, and doubtless felt (I can speak for myself) rather queer. We advanced; the dacoits, sword and spear in hand, came forward doggedly to meet us—our line wavered—in vain we screamed and exhorted; the dacoits dashed in—cut down three or four; *saue qui peut* was the word, and away flew our men over the plain. After a little irregular cutting and slashing, we followed, and with difficulty saved ourselves by the speed of our cattle. I will leave the reader to imagine the rage of Mr. Augustus, the vehement *pestes* and *sacres* of the Gaul, and the down-right straight-forward abuse of the stiff little mate, elicited by this shameful misbehaviour of our troops; the censures, reports, &c., arising out of it; and the uneasiness felt, after we had got back to the factory, of another visit from the exasperated Ramsunker. Fortunately, however, he came not; and from fugitives and others we learnt that, satisfied with putting us to the rout, he had made off with his gang and booty to a distant part of the country. All this, of course, formed matter for animated discussion and commentary amongst us four at the factory, De la Chasse and his friend remaining for a couple of days to afford us their countenance and protection. We had a very merry time of it—shooting and boating in the day, and a rubber of whist or a song at night.*

FROM MĪRZĀ BĒDIL.

اي بسا غنچه كز بهار مراد
 صورتِ گلِ ندیده رفت بباد
 وي بسا سلکِ گوهرِ مقصود
 پیش از الفت وداع رشته نمود

* The attack on the factory is an actual occurrence, and took place as described in all the essential particulars. The relater has been on the spot, and had the details from the principal actor in the scene.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS OF BRITISH INDIA.

THERE is a pause in the military operations beyond the Indus, which affords a favourable occasion to review the results of our expedition thither, and to consider the political prospects of our Indian empire, under the circumstances in which it has been placed by the important events of the last three years. The occasion is the more inviting, since the directing power of the Imperial Government has been transferred to the hands of a ministry of Conservative principles, at a period when the exigencies of the state demand a more than ordinary attention to pacific and economical measures, its leading members having, moreover, intimated a doubtful opinion regarding the foreign policy of our Indian Government.

It must be a source of satisfaction to all who take a deep interest in the welfare of our possessions in the East, that the controlling authority, in this department of the new ministry, has not been flung carelessly into the hands of an individual who, whatever his talents might be, had to acquire the very elements of the knowledge requisite to fit him for Indian administration; but is reposed in a nobleman whose judgment and abilities have been already tried and approved in the same office. Now that the Court of Directors has dwindled into a subordinate organ, with little influence and less power—a mere machine for dispensing innocently the Indian patronage—it is of infinite moment that the minister at the head of the Board of Control should possess talents, knowledge, experience, and weight of character, adequate to the management of so vast, so peculiar, and so complicated a department of the general government. A further advantage results from the condition in which the affairs of India are made over to its new rulers. The late Government and its representative abroad have had time, not only to develop their whole scheme of policy in respect to Afghanistan and Central Asia, but to superintend and complete its execution, and their successors are not called upon to interfere hastily and precipitately with a course of action which they might deem dangerous or impolitic; they have time for deliberation and reflection. The countries bounded by the vast horizon of British authority and influence in the East, which now stretches from the confines of China to those of Persia, are apparently, for the present, tranquil; success seems to have realized the most sanguine hopes of those who projected the hazardous enterprize of leading an army of British sepoys across the Indus, to engage, not as principals, but as auxiliaries of a native sovereign, in a contest, our own interest in the success of which was somewhat remote and uncertain.

The avowed objects of the expedition into Afghanistan, and the restoration of Shah Shooja, were to put down a government (that of Dost Mahomed Khan), the ruler of which was intent upon conjoining with Persia in designs inimical to British interests; to protect and promote what was termed our “legitimate influence” in Central Asia, and to adjust the discordant elements of government in the Afghan empire, so as to adapt it to yield better fruits to its subjects, and render the alliance between it and

British India beneficial to both. The secret view, the impelling motive, of the enterprize was that of defeating the supposed machinations of Russia and her designs upon our Indian possessions, by assembling, with a justifiable object, a British army beyond the Indus, and establishing a friendly government there, which would erect a formidable advanced barrier against such designs, prosecuted either by Russia, or by Persia, or the petty states of Turkestan and Transoxiana, for Russian objects.

The success of all the important purposes of this great measure, so far as time permits, has been not apparent only, it is real. Favoured by a combination of auspicious circumstances, which could not have entered into the computation of the chances, and which is usually denominated "good fortune," the British troops passed the dreaded river; crushed the opposition of the Scinde rulers, who were reduced to abject subordination; penetrated unmolested the terrific mountain barrier, where disaster upon disaster were predicted; conquered Afghanistan, and restored its legitimate sovereign to the throne of his ancestors. The *de facto* rulers of the country were dethroned, and the only formidable one is our prisoner. The restless and warlike tribes of Afghanistan and Beloochistan, from whose resistance more was apprehended than from the regular forces of the Barukzye sirdars, have been awed into subjection or soothed into submission, their casual successes, in trivial affairs, affording the means of measuring what the consequences might have been had their opposition been properly combined and directed. The elements alone, apparently, without other obstacles, baffled the enemies we most feared—the Russians, whose abortive expedition has produced the good effect, in co-operation with the success of our arms, of inciting the rude states of Central Asia to seek our alliance, and of promoting our views of policy and commerce. Persia, after fruitlessly exhausting every means of avoiding the extremity, has renounced Russian connection, the source of so much anxiety, and is ready to purchase our forgiveness at the sacrifice of every scruple of national pride and punctilio. Nepaul, meanwhile, seems to feel that she owes her independent existence to our forbearance, and even the Burmese usurper has ceased to fulminate threats against us; whilst the Punjab is fast hastening to a condition in which it may suit its nominal rulers to offer the sovereignty of it to us as a gift. Up to the moment of our writing, these are the results or concomitants of our Afghan expedition.

To those who limit their views to the realization of the immediate objects of such a measure, its success will appear complete. Statesmen, however, must carry their attention beyond immediate effects; and the future consequences of such a prodigious extension of the area of our political influence and relations are sufficient to terrify our Indian rulers, upon whom they will cast an accumulation of labour and responsibility that will make the post of Governor-General a most onerous one.

Let us, however, confine our notice, at present, to those immediate consequences which were obvious and foreseen when this scheme of interference was projected. It is expressly implied, in Lord Auckland's "Declaration,"

that the British troops will not be withdrawn from Affghanistan until the authority of the Shah be fully established, and the internal disorders in that country entirely composed. The occupation of the country during this indefinite period will require the services of a large body of our troops, and any sudden demand for a military force in our own territories must be met by a further augmentation of the army. The same cause will occasion the employment of a large political staff, with its expensive machinery, which even now costs an immense sum.

These are the unavoidable consequences of the measure; there are others which are contingent or accidental. We may have to provide against wars with the neighbours of Shah Shooja; against perpetual outbreaks amongst the wild and restless tribes composing part of his subjects; or against a general resistance to his authority, an event which may be accelerated by well-intended endeavours on our own part "to further measures of general benefit, to reconcile differences, to secure the oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which, for so many years, the welfare and happiness of the Affghans have been impaired"—objects for which the Governor-General of India has pledged himself that British influence shall be employed. The inquiry forces itself upon us, "How is the vast expense which these fruits of the expedition will create to be defrayed?" The expenditure has already reached some millions sterling; many millions will probably be added before the account can be closed. The answer will be, "Part will be repaid by Shah Shooja; the rest must be disbursed by the people of India, for whose welfare the measure was adopted." We have no hesitation in asserting that neither will be able to meet the charge, which must either be provided for by this country, or added to the already large debt of British India. Some years must elapse before Affghanistan is in a condition to afford a surplus revenue, and the ordinary expenses of the Indian Government absorb nearly its whole income, leaving little or nothing for contingencies.

Looking, therefore, to the interests of India alone, the success of the Affghan expedition affords but a slender topic of congratulation, namely, the greater expenditure into which its Government might possibly have been involved, by the success of Russian intrigues, had the measure not been decided upon.

But we might be reminded that the merely political objects of the expedition were not the sole motives and ends of those who projected it. The extension of British commerce, and its direction into new and distant channels, are amongst the benefits we expected to realize from the measure, and there is reason to believe that we shall on this head not be disappointed. Time will, however, be required to create a demand for and the means of purchasing our commodities in those countries. That India will reap much advantage from this new market may be doubted; on the contrary, if the Indus shall become the highway of our commercial intercourse with Central Asia, it may possibly prove, in many respects, injurious to the interests of British India.

Taking, therefore, into consideration the risks incurred by a scheme so liable to failure ; the consequences which even its success must entail upon us ; the vast cost at which that success has been purchased, and the advantages which it can be reasonably expected to yield, we may doubt whether it would not have been wiser to have abstained from military interference, and to have endeavoured to secure the same objects by the less hazardous and less costly expedient of an alliance with Dost Mahomed Khan, the actual ruler of Cabul, who sought our friendship with eagerness, and would have made large sacrifices to secure it. The choice of the Indian Government between this prince and Shah Shooja was unembarrassed by the motives which impose upon the governments of Europe the obligation of supporting legitimacy. It is apparent from the Affghanistan papers laid before Parliament, that the determination of our Indian Government was long suspended between the two ; that there was at one time a strong leaning towards the *de facto* ruler, and that the decision in favour of his rival was governed by considerations of expediency with reference solely to British interests. Without desiring to undervalue the political acquisitions gained by England from the results of the expedition beyond the Indus, and still less disposed to overlook the achievements of our army, whereby those acquisitions have been mainly secured, the prospects of India are, in our opinion, not bettered thereby, unless we assume that every event which tends to corroborate our power there, and to extend our rule, is a benefit conferred upon her.

What are the chief political wants of India ? First, a government based upon just and equitable principles ; a government which should strive to reconcile a foreign rule, exercised by agents whose religion and institutions are utterly repugnant to those of their subjects, with the utmost practicable degree of liberality and a paternal regard for their welfare. It is no exaggeration to say, that the people of India have such a government, in theory and intention at least. To the difficulty of adjusting into harmonious movement the conflicting views of such a government, which must embrace the interests of the ruling country, as well as those of the dependency, must be attributed many of the blemishes in the system of Indian administration. These evils may be mitigated, but can never be altogether removed.

Her next want is an entire reform of the moral character and social institutions of her population. This can be effected only by the operation of some principle in the community itself ; the government can act the part of director and controller only, not of prime agent, and a slow operation of the causes which can effect the work is essential to its success. Generations must probably elapse before this want can be wholly supplied. In the meanwhile, every step cautiously made towards the object, every encroachment silently effected, or gained by concession, upon Hinduism ; every lodgment accomplished not by force, but by capitulation, in the fortress of Brahmanical superstition, will not only accelerate the attainment of the ultimate aim, but proportionately promote the welfare of India.

A third want, the remedy of which is more within our power, and will

co-operate with other causes in forwarding the moral amelioration of the people, is the development of the productive and industrial resources of India. These resources, instead of being fostered and stimulated by the Imperial Government, have been heretofore checked and repressed by fiscal regulations for the exclusive benefit of Great Britain. It has not only been deemed expedient, in order to protect our manufacturers from competition, to destroy those industrial arts in which the natives of India had attained a high degree of excellence—a policy indefensible upon any principle of equity—but even the raw products of Hindustan have been loaded with unequal imposts. The injustice of these burthens seems to be now discerned, or rather acknowledged, and the consequences of a juster policy are demonstrated in the instance of sugar, the equalization of the duties on which has given an impulse to its cultivation in the Bengal provinces which is scarcely credible by those who know the habitual apathy of the Hindus.

These are some of the most pressing exigencies of India, which we fear can never be adequately met whilst foreign politics absorb the attention of her rulers, and exhaust her revenues, both of which should be as much as possible concentrated upon her own territory. Nothing can be more fatal to the prospects of British India than the success of a system of policy which will lead to the indefinite extension of our political relations over the vast regions of Central Asia, and the consequent postponement of all measures of internal amelioration—the promotion of works of public utility, roads, canals, tanks, and other objects strangely neglected in a country where they are especially needed. The sooner, therefore, the Indian Government can safely withdraw from interference with states beyond its own new frontier, the better will it be able to fulfil its duties to its own subjects. These duties are more than sufficient to occupy the undivided consideration of the Government, which has to steer prudently between the extremes of inaction, which would rob India of the moral benefits she ought to derive from her intimate connexion with a highly civilized and a Christian state; and, on the other hand, of hasty innovation, as conceived in the dreams of reforming zealots, who overlook the vices of their own society, and devise crude Utopian schemes for a community of whose character they are entirely ignorant, and who probably think it would be no crime if the adoption of their reveries were to deluge India with blood, and sever a connexion upon which depends the present and future welfare of millions.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. V.

A REPORT was forwarded from the officer commanding at Ghooty to the officer commanding the division at Bellary, that the medical officer in charge at the former station had been seized with an attack of cholera; that his life was in danger, and that the troops there were consequently without medical aid. Early one morning, just at breakfast-time, I received a division order to proceed forthwith to Ghooty, to afford medical aid to the —th. I first went to the office of the cantonment staff-officer, to ask what was really meant by "*forthwith*;" "why, of course," said he, "*immediately*; you must be off by evening." Now this was placing me in a uselessly awkward position: Edwards I knew, and knew that he must be either dead or convalescent before I could possibly reach him by the ordinary means of travel for a subaltern; those means were on horseback, by regular stages, and with servants and baggage. The most rapid mode would have been by relays of bearers and palanquin, at an expense of forty rupees, at least; and how could I possibly encounter such an expense? True, there would be an allowance of two rupees a day travelling batta; but that is a mere nothing, and moreover not payable until the travelling is over, or, at all events, payable only with the monthly abstract. Ghooty is eighty miles from Bellary, and when I found myself compelled to travel camp-fashion, I knew that I could not do it *under* four days. The day I started was about the 20th of the month, a period at which the cash-box is invariably the lowest; the prior month's pay being all gone, the current month's not having arrived.

I think if destiny had decreed me to be a great man, it would have been after the model of Frederick the Great of Prussia, whose chief greatness arose from the able manner in which he extricated himself from those difficulties in which he almost wantonly involved himself. In this case, I involved myself in difficulty, by being so foolish as not to borrow twenty or thirty rupees.

As there were choultries the whole way to Ghooty, I was saved the expense of tent-carriage and attendants. About five o'clock the same evening, after receipt of the order, I mounted my Rosinante, and accompanied by a "faithful servant," who resembled Sancho in nothing but having a foolish master, and attended by a couple of coolies, a horse-keeper and grass-cutter, I issued forth through the north gate of the fort, *en route* to Ghooty. Of the journey thither, it may suffice to say that I accomplished it in four days; and on reaching the place, I made directly for the house of Edwards, whom I found sitting in the verandah, with his feet up against one of the pillars, drinking a glass of *brandy pawnee*.

The circumstances connected with this "*forthwith*" order to Ghooty constitute the ground of one of those very few things in the service against which there is cause of complaint. An officer is suddenly ordered upon a duty of emergency, the nature and calls of which are to be satisfied only by despatch: suppose, as in this case, the distance to be travelled may be eighty miles, by the ordinary mode of travel; in reference to the payment or allowance for travelling given him, and considering the almost invariable want of money among the class he belongs to, it would be absurd or useless to expect a subaltern officer, despatched on any such emergency, to accomplish the distance in less than four days. Now what I complain of is this, that in such cases there are no extra, but necessary, facilities placed at the officer's disposal;

whereas there ought to be, accompanying the order for the movement, an order upon the commissariat for a supply of any requisite conveniences.

Having spent a couple of days at Ghooty, and my services not being required there, I started back for Bellary. The three first days I travelled from choultry to choultry, the regular stages, with my servants; in the evening, however, of the second day, when we reached the choultry, which happened to be near a native village, my boy came up to me, just after I had dismounted, and said, "Please, Sa, want leetle money for buy gram for harse, and leetle rice curry stuff for coolie people." "Why," said I, "what has become of the money I gave you at Bellary?" "Money!" exclaimed he, with one of those indescribable shrugs and shakes, indicative of feigned surprise, which a native servant so happily puts on, "whaat I buy every thing with all road? Yeggs, milleky, gram, *powls*—plenty expense alway." To enter into a further discussion I knew would be worse than useless, but to raise the wind was absolutely necessary. The coolies protested they had "not one pice got;" the horse-keeper declared "*harse* belly too much angry;" the maittee himself vowed "never yeaten rice since same time last night." All these matters, however, I received *cum grano salis*, the principal matter in this case, as in most others, being self, inasmuch as it seemed most probable that I should have to dine with that very inhospitable member of the aristocracy, Duke Humphrey, there being no mortal creature within miles to whom I could address Jeremy Diddler's friendly inquiry, "have you such a thing as eighteen pence about you?"

Shakespeare, in his stages of human life, has strangely omitted *one*; it is a character or part in the drama of life which, at some time or other, every man fills—the chancellorship of the exchequer. It is not confined to the government officer so called to concoct a "measure of ways and means;" no thanks are due to a man who has the credit of a nation in his pocket to do this; the time to manifest financial tact is when a person is removed twenty miles from any *loanable* human being, with five human and one brute stomachs to supply, the treasury empty, the victualling office barren, the commissariat at a non-plus, tired to death with a long slow ride, and the turnpike-gate notice of "pay to-day and trust to-morrow" indelibly stamped upon your convictions of a native village. I will not say that my attitude, while standing upon the choultry steps, would have served for a study of Marius amidst the ruins of Carthage, or for that of a "*Date obolum Belisario*;" but I certainly felt at a decided stand-still—a sort of pecuniary "bullfinch."

It suddenly occurred to me, however, that there *was* a way of raising a supply; that I was in possession of the means of satisfying the temporary demand; but the consciousness of the power was accompanied by a painful unwillingness to use it. Charles Surface, when about to supply his urgent necessity for money, treating with his disguised uncle for the sale of the family pictures, replies to a feigned remonstrance of the supposed dealer by asking, "And pray, with whom may a man make so free as with his friends?" But when they come to deal for the very picture of this same uncle, he exclaims, "No, Zounds, you shan't have my uncle yet." Now, it may be readily supposed that my suddenly-discovered means lay not in pictures; yet it was in somewhat of which I could have said, as warmly as Charles of his uncle's picture, "No, Zounds, you shan't have my poor grandmother yet." My infancy, my boyhood, and my youth, were spent under the happy, and somewhat lonely, roof of one, now amongst the glorified and blessed in Heaven. Like many others, cotemporaries, I went forth into the busy scenes and active occupations of life from a

hearth and home of which the silence was broken only by the storm in winter, and the mower's scythe is summer. Men issue, like mice from every remote and silent corner, into the bustling world; the parish common was once the most extended range, the parish steeple the most daring height, the parish duck-pond the lowest depth, a bob-tailed shepherd's dog or a ferocious gander the most dismaying enemy, of many a one who, in after life, has traversed sea and land from Pole to Pole, ascended ambition's giddy summit, or sought

The bubble reputation, e'en at the cannon's mouth.

Starting, then, from a homely home, it is not a matter to be blushed at, that some of the tokens of affection I carried with me were of a homely nature. Among them were two old-fashioned table-spoons and four tea-spoons; and though driven by necessity, I confess that it was not without a pang that I ordered the servant to take the former into the village bazaar hard by, and transmute them into gram, a fowl, rice, curry stuff, and fire-wood.

On the morning of the fourth day, when arrived at the halting-place, finding it to be not more than fifteen miles into Bellary, I determined that I would try to ride in there in the evening. After dinner, therefore, at about five o'clock, I mounted my strong hearty brute of a horse, and having received what I thought sufficiently clear directions from the village cutwal as to the road, I started, ordering the servants to be sure to get in on the morrow. I imagine that, for the first hour, I must have ridden in the *mulla-gemens* tone of mind, for I unexpectedly discovered that the sun was rapidly descending, a discovery which quickened my movement, and I pushed on at a good trot. When things are approaching to a crisis, their motion seems to be, without really being, accelerated. A man's *last guinea seems* to waste away in half the time of any other, although really eked out through a triple length; the *last day* of pleasure *seems* to have had no beginning nor actuality—it has vanished in the packing up of a trunk; the *last hour* of daylight, when every moment is precious, waits not to be overtaken, but meets and passes you. Such seemed to be the case with me; to use a common figure, the sun went down before I could look around me. The road lay across an immense plain, an almost endless wilderness, unrelieved by a single object, excepting here and there a few stunted trees. The road itself, indeed, was formed simply by the tracks of the few pedestrians and bullock-carts which occasionally travelled along the plain. At length it became dark, and ceasing to strain my very eyeballs by gazing intently at every distant gleam of expiring light, I gave myself up entirely to my horse's sagacity. Horses and dogs have an instinctive art of discovering human habitations. After riding about two hours, I came to a village of some size, and surrounded with mud walls, intended more, I imagine, as a defence against wild dogs and predatory jackals, than to prevent the incursions of men. By good luck, as I rode up to the gateway, I found standing there one of those gentry who are, like sparrows and crows, to be found every where, but known under various denominations—in England as police, in India as cutwals. He had a light in his hand, and I knew him by his belt. Most of this order of worthies speak a little English; I therefore asked him if "this was the direct road to Bellary;" to which he gave me a very satisfactory reply, that it was exactly the wrong one. He then inquired from what direction I had come; how I came to be alone; a European "without even a horse-keeper attending," no baggage, alone upon horseback at that time of night—these were circumstances which he could not understand; in other times and in other countries they were circumstances, too, that might very probably

have consigned a luckless wight to the ornaments of the darbies, and the cold comforts of a stone floor. However, I briefly explained the why and wherefore of my condition, and stated my wish to have a guide; upon which the cutwal proceeded at once to a house hard by, where some persons were sleeping under a sort of verandah, and called to them to rouse up. The one whom, I suppose, he particularly designed for the nocturnal honour of my company, being indisposed to "shake off dull sloth," as good Bishop Ken says, the officer seized him by the nape of the neck, and with three or four smart raps of a rattan, quickened him into some degree of energy. I was hot and thirsty, but all the refreshment I could procure was some water, as warm as myself, and which I shared with my poor horse.

Provided thus with a guide, who carried a mussaul or torch, I started again in search of my destination, of the direction to which I had no more idea than of the way to the Ultima Thule. Notwithstanding the shining of several stars, the night was decidedly dark; but it was more decidedly hot; occasionally it lightened and thundered, but distantly and without violence; the cry of the jackals, however, was very near, shrill, and inharmonious. The guide had a remarkable way of ascertaining, every now and then, whether or not he was in the right course. The process I could not exactly make out, further than that he would lay down upon the ground, flat on his face, and look along his staff or rod, as if taking the relative bearing of one of the stars, and some known but unseen locality. I have sometimes thought that David alludes to this when he says, in the 23rd Psalm, "Yea, though I *walk* through the *valley* of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; *Thy rod* and *Thy staff* they comfort me."

It is weary work, riding for hours at a foot's pace in the darkness of night; ignorant of the distances, nor knowing how much you have accomplished, nor how much remains to be accomplished; every quarter of a hour seems quadrupled, and every mile five; the loins ache, the feet swell, and the eyelids seem bird-limed. I have often experienced the pains and penalties of a long, slow, lingering, wearying, *walking-ride*, but never were they worse than on this occasion. It must have been midnight, when I got so impatient and exhausted, that I could bear it no longer. I had been seven mortal hours poking along; I had been scorched by the evening sun, and blinded by the fume of the torch. Finding myself at last upon a good broad road, and understanding from the guide that it was the direct road for Bellary, which was "two coss" distant, as he said, I took the torch from him, telling him my name, with the usual designation of "*dockthar doree*," and desired him to find his way after daylight to the fort, when I would pay him for his trouble. This settled, I proceeded to apply the gentle persuasion of a pair of Brummagems to the nag's laterals, which he acknowledged by a whisk of his tail and starting into a canter.

It is my excellent acquaintance, Mr. Vivian Grey, or his Faustus, Mr. D'Israeli, who so admirably describes the pleasurable sensation of a gallop across a heath. I wish he had had an opportunity of trying what Tim Linkinwater would call the *per contra*—a ride across an Indian plain in the dark, upon a wearied horse. For what reason I know not, but no sooner had the mussaul changed carriers, than it seemed as if suddenly possessed with the demon of perversity. While the guide carried it, it flared up and smoked like a cask of oil; but no sooner had I taken it, and left the native half a mile behind me, than it began to dim; I twirled and twirled it, and blew it as I cantered along, but all in vain, and having just given me time enough to

imagine the nuisance of being left in the dark, out it went, leaving me in a moment in full possession of the *reality*. As the light was in *articulo mortis*, I suddenly felt the horse swerve off the road, and blunder up what I took to be a high bank. My first attempt to amend this condition was by pulling up the beast to a dead stand-still, and then hallooing with all my power, in the hope of attracting the attention of the *paulo-post* guide. There is something which chills, if not alarms, the spirit in one's own halloo in the silence of night and the loneliness of the wilderness; it is at once the irresistible conviction of our desolate condition.

To continue where I was, without moving, I felt would be absolutely out of the question, performing the part of King Charles at Charing Cross; the *choice* of going backwards or forwards was embarrassing, for I could see neither the horse's head nor tail. I therefore quietly resigned myself to my fate, dropped the reins upon the horse's neck, and suffered him to follow an inclination, which I found he entertained, of keeping onwards. In less than five minutes, however, the crisis arrived; I felt him suddenly sink under me, as if he had trodden in some deep hole, and in a moment I was "floored." Providentially, I was unhurt, and very soon on my legs again, but whether surrounded, as men in disturbed dreams sometimes are, with pitfalls on every side, I knew not; nor whether my horse had disappeared after the manner of Baron Munchausen's on the snow. I stood quiet for a few seconds, and soon discovered that he was, like myself, an inhabitant of the *surface* of the earth, and by his breathing that he could not be very far from me. Groping therefore cautiously my way towards him, I soon discovered, by passing my hand over his limbs, that they were all safe and sound, including, moreover, his knees.

Heaven only knows how I wandered, and through what tendencies to accident, for nearly two hours; I will not pretend to say that I passed any point so *seemingly* fraught with inevitable destruction as that fearful chasm at Chepstow Bridge, passed on a single plank at night by a mounted traveller; but I will say that my condition was not an enviable one. As far as abstinence was concerned, I seemed to be in training for a Knight Errant. I had wandered and wandered without the least settled purpose, or the slightest idea of the direction I was taking; I was chiefly afraid in walking of treading upon snakes, but I was still more afraid of being crawled over by them if I lay down; of wild beasts, of course, there was no fear, there being no jungle or cover; the ground I had discovered to be rotten ground, and full of little holes.

At length, I came most unexpectedly, and all at once, upon a great mass of something or other lying all across my way; whether animate or inanimate, at first I could not make out; I soon, however, discovered the breathing of cattle, and knowing that where *stock* were there must be *stuck-keepers*, I called out; nobody answered. I then loosed my horse, and got in amongst the cattle and some sheep, which began to move on being disturbed, and found my way to a heap of stones, where I caught hold of a man's leg. As may be supposed, this unexpected aggression and mysterious addition to the party did not *add* to the peace of mind and repose of the sleeper, who, rushing up, roared out in a full burst of Hindoo adjuration, alarming his companions, who, equally amazed and ignorant whether the assailant was a tiger or a devil, tumbled headlong over the now aroused flock, and ran as if for their lives, roaring and screaming like beings pythonized. I soon found myself master of the field, and in possession of the enemy's spoils, which consisted of nothing but *one little hard straw pillow*, as hard as that on which Jacob slept and

dreamed of Heaven. Of this, however, I availed myself, having first taken my pocket handkerchief, and with it tied the bridle of my horse to one of the large stones. In a very few minutes I must have fallen asleep, for I have no remembrance of any thing, until awaking in the morning I found that "the sun had risen on the earth." My poor horse was standing just as I had left him; the cattle and sheep were removed; and taking a survey of the surrounding country, I soon recognized my whereabouts, and in an hour's time was safely dismounting at my own door in the fort of Bellary.

About a fortnight after my return from Ghooty, one very fearfully hot day, just as I had entered the mess-house, preparatory for dinner, I received a brief note from poor little Sam. L., the other assistant surgeon with the regiment, stating that he could not come himself to the mess, having just been sent for to go to the hospital, "to a very severe case of cholera." Notwithstanding this anti-peptic communication, I sat down to dinner, but had scarcely finished the mulligatawny, before I received a second *chit* from L., addressed thus:—"Dear —, come up immediately; there's another case of cholera just come in." This message, of course, required my immediate attention, and I went up direct to the hospital, where I found L. engaged between two beds with a cholera patient on each. While we were examining these cases, or rather taking active measures for treatment, two soldiers led in a third between them, in his guard-dress, but with his stock off, his shirt-collar undone, and his jacket thrown open, and reported to us as "taken ill on duty." These three cases had occurred within half an hour; and coming into the ward so quickly, produced much consternation among the other patients. Our attention was for a few minutes drawn off from the cholera cases to a man of the name of Williams, of the grenadier company, a tall man, who would have been athletic but for his habits of intemperance. Having been in hospital for some days with the liver complaint, and consequently deprived of his daily drams of spirits, his nerves were very much unstrung, and immediately on seeing the third cholera case brought in, as he was walking up and down the ward, his terror became so overpowering, that he burst out into an hysterical fit of tears, threw himself on his bed, exclaiming, "Oh! God have mercy on me! Oh! Lord save me! Oh dear—oh dear—what will become of me? I am dying—I am dying!" Fearing lest his alarm should become contagious, I went straight to his bed, and hitting him a rap on the back with my open hand, said, "For shame—Williams! Why, you are more like a child than a grenadier! Recollect yourself, for shame!" Thinking, however, that a philippic on the nerves would be more bracing than one upon the sense of honour, I immediately ordered him a stiff glass of hot brandy and water, which had very much the desired effect. In the mean time, a fourth case had entered the ward, and assuming features somewhat different from the former three, exhibiting symptoms of fever and excitement. He was a very powerful young man, recently joined as a recruit, and of whom we had heard that he had taken some leading parts in plays performed on board-ship out. The principal symptoms were the almost unperceived diarrhoea, resembling barley-water, suspension of all the secretive actions, countenance shrunk and distressed; the unusual superadded symptoms were actual delirium, pulse rapid, hard, but wiry, with extreme restlessness. I turned my attention immediately to this case, and proceeded at once to bleed him to a pound and a half of blood. Although extremely anxious and restless, he was not violent, and was so much reduced by the bleeding, that his face became death-like, his lips colourless, his strength prostrate, but still he remained delirious. I next ordered

his head to be shaved, preparatory to blistering it; he did not resist the operation, but, turning to me with a most supplicating look, cried out, "For God's sake, don't shave my poor head; I shall be ruined if you do. Why, don't you know that I have got to perform Richard the Third to-night, and shall be laughed at if I'm bald?" This man ultimately recovered. The same evening a fifth case came in, with very similar features, but that the delirium was quiet. The patient, suffering from extreme thirst, said to me, very earnestly, supposing himself to be in London, "God bless you, Sir, give us a pint of porter; do, I'm choked with dust; I'll give you sixpence for a pint." F., the surgeon of the regiment, had quitted us but a few days before this event, having gone for a short time to visit the other wing at Belgaum; L., therefore, and I were alone, and in order to be close to the hospital in this emergency, we took up our abode in F.'s quarters, which were within a stone's sling of the hospital. At eight o'clock at night, when we visited the hospital, our instructions to the attendants were to summon us the instant any fresh case should occur. Of the five cases, the two first were dead, and removed to the dead-house for burial at day-break the following morning.

For my own part, I am free to confess that the mind is much more sensitive to timidity and alarm by night than by day. In the silence of night, when all is hushed and soundless, you lose that comfortable consciousness, the community of men. The hour seems to be the reign of spirits; the slightest unexpected sound in the room makes the heart suddenly palpitate; the back and shoulders seem colder than natural; and any passing breath of air savours of something connected with corruption, or unearthly. But the feelings and the fears are doubly sensitive in such an hour, when, conscious that the Angel of Pestilence is abroad, scattering the death-drops from his wings, and that too not at a distance, nor so far off as to allow a hope that, keeping his onward track, he may leave you unscathed; but above—around—amidst you, striking on the right hand and on the left, till his deathly pinions flap you in the face and pollute the air you breathe.

With impressions such as these, one of us, at least, lay down—not to sleep—about ten o'clock; and, as if to realize the impersonations of fancy, a messenger came into the verandah where I was laid down, and without any preface, said, "There's a case of cholera, Sir, just come in." Some minds are so constituted, that they would rather face a bull than be caught at the heel by a cur: it is the stealthy approach of an uncertainty which is so painful. I felt a great deal less after a dozen cases had occurred than I did after the two first. The course of the first night brought in five more cases, to which L. and I had risen alternately, independently of four regular visits to the hospital; so that, as we had not spent a very serene night, we were not very fresh and vigorous in the morning, by which time a third case had died. However, after returning from the hospital, about nine o'clock, we took a bath each, and having dressed as usual in white trousers and jackets, prepared for breakfast. Just as we sat down, I saw a man crossing the parade towards the house; "I hope," said I, "there's nothing the matter, but I see A——'s servant coming across." The man was soon in the verandah, and touching his cap, said, "My master, Sir, is not very well, and would be glad to see you in the course of the morning." Knowing the insidious character of the disease, and that it had now assumed a decided epidemic character, I thought it advisable to go over at once to his quarters. He certainly was not well, nor was he decidedly ill. He complained of being a little restless and uneasy, but that might have been the result of the now widely-spread report of the number of cases in hospital; his

face was a little pale and anxious; his hand was a little cold. Under these circumstances, I ordered him a camphorated æther draught, and some calomel, combined with what is commonly called Dover's Powder. In an hour, L. went to visit him; he had ejected the draught, and was evidently worse, as was indicated by nausea, singing in the ears, laxity, and sinking of countenance. By twelve o'clock, poor A. had all the horrid combination of symptoms which constituted spasmodic cholera. I knew that he was "the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," relict of a major who had held a garrison staff appointment in England. He was a quiet young man, and well respected. One of our *fellows*—a mess companion, going in and out daily with us—thus attacked, brought the case home to us all. A few hours saw him reduced from the summit of health and strength to the gate of the grave; the man that had lain down upon his bed the previous night robust and well, now lay stretched upon it, a painful spectacle: his eyes glazed, his eye-balls sunk, his countenance ghastly, his hands shrivelled, his nails blue; every now and then, spasmodic action wreathed his tortured limbs in a Laocoon struggle; the rude hand of necessity had shorn his head, blistered his stomach with undiluted nitric acid, and covered his extremities with mustard poultices. If the disease were terrible, its antagonists were horrible, and of themselves enough to ruin the human fabric. However, by the blessing of God, A. recovered, after a fearful contest between the powers of life and death.

By sunset of the second day, there were received into hospital fifteen cases of cholera; besides which, several women and children had been seized in the barracks. Confined as we were to the limited space of the fort, and known more or less as every individual must be to the other members of an isolated community, the daily and almost hourly effects of the calamitous visitation could not but be generally known.

If a continuous series of persons in any given space were to fall ill and "die of a rose in aromatic pain," at such a time and under such an odoriferous visitation, the sight of a rose would fill one with horror; no wonder, then, that the feelings of a community should be harrowed up, when it seemed as if a demon unseen was working desolation through the imperceptible agency of the life-giving air. The atmosphere seemed to have turned traitor. There was no appearance of the slightest character unwonted or unusual in external nature; the sun rose and set with its usual appearance; the sky was daily blue and unclouded; there were no "signs or wonders in the heavens;" the earth was, as ever, dry and arid, no mysterious vapours arising from it. There had been no one case before for several months; no unaccustomed or extra duty nor exposure; but the same routine of drill, diet, and daily existence, which is the lot of the human species in India. "From what cause springs the fearful visitation?" was a question much more easily guessed at or fancied than shewn or proved. In the middle of our attendance upon A., we received a message from another officer, to the effect that he had been suffering from a little derangement of the bowels, and required a little medicine. This officer was a young ensign, recently joined from England, the son of General C—g. He was a tall, gentle youth, of fair complexion, and of very quiet habits. This case differed from most of the others in being a case of collapse from the very first, so that he seemed literally to slip through our hands, nor could we succeed at any time in getting the secretory organs to act, nor the skin out of its cold, dry condition. In eighteen hours he was dead, and at his burial I may well guess there was not one heart present that

did not as much tremble by the cold grave's side for its own safety, as mourn for the untimely fate of the poor departed youth.

By morning of the third day, our number of cases was twenty, and our number of deaths eight. I regretted to observe now a degree of recklessness among the men generally; the canteen was always full, and groups of three or four were to be seen walking about, and singing with a monotonous twang this doggerel :—

Then why should we poor souldiers
Be a-melancholy,
Whose duty it is for to fight and die?

There were two peculiar things remarked on this occasion: that no patient in hospital was seized with the disease; and that, during its prevalence, there was not a single brahmince kite to be seen sailing as usual in the air about the fort. But if the disease was fearful in the fort, it was absolutely appalling in the native city: one morning there were *sixty* deaths officially reported as having occurred during the preceding night. I fully agree with Coleridge, that there is nothing painful or distressing in the mere abstract idea of death; the pain connected with that idea arises from the consciousness of its attendants—sickness, agony, the loss of those endearments we are enjoying, the sight of weeping friends, children and dear ones left to the unkind usage of the world. The remembrance of these things is sad, even brightened as the gloom of death is by the presence of those we love but lament in quitting, and in the satisfaction of being laid beside the bones of our forefathers, and of our dust mingling with the dust of those loved ones who are gone before and are to follow after. No satisfaction, however, of this sort soothes the pillow of the dying Briton in India; for him no ancestral vault will be opened, no natal sod be turned; and those, perhaps, who love him best, will have to shed *ex post facto* tears. Not that the dying want in India the sympathy and tenderness of the living; on the contrary, every hand is prompt to administer to the necessities, every eye ready to watch by the bed-side, every tongue making anxious inquiry as to the condition, of a sick or dying countryman; and when the roll of the drum has ceased, and the smoke of the funeral musketry passed away, I have seen tears of heartfelt sorrow wiped from eyes but little used to weep.

In times of pestilence, men naturally become exceedingly cautious in their habits, or else exceedingly reckless. The existence of caution was peculiarly manifest at the mess-table of the —th. Some of the old stagers, who had for years been *omnivorous*, suddenly became *univorous*, confining themselves to the simplest diet; and the fruit-eaters turned over a new *leaf*: oranges and pummoloes were foresworn, claret was abjured, and strong brandy and water the favourite, at long odds; so accustomed are we to consider the *means* as the *agent*—the instrument as the designer. J. and I had now had three days of most painful as well as laborious duty; we had been occupied night and day; we therefore forwarded an application to Colonel —, to request him to apply to division head-quarters for another medical officer; and we were very speedily replied to by the presence of G—. And here I cannot help interpolating a passing tribute of esteem and regard for that excellent fellow, for he still lives, in spite of two things which might very reasonably have been expected to carry him off. We all three—I suppose under the idea that community lessens danger—placed our sleeping-cots side by side in the back verandah of F.'s house, and agreed to take the whole duty, watch by watch, every three hours at night. I do not mean to say that we contrived to make

ourselves merry, but, irrespective of the sufferings of our fellow-men, we certainly were cheerful; our whole migration was confined to the hospital and barracks, and our dinners were sent up from the mess. The accession of the disease lasted exactly seven days, in which period *thirty-three* men and *two* officers were seized; of whom died sixteen men and one officer, besides women and children. As the disease came, so it departed, suddenly, and without the slightest premonition: the first case occurred, as I have stated, just at our mess hour, half-past three; the last case appeared on the morning of the seventh day.

To my mind, there is something singularly mysterious and eccentric in the current of this disease; governed by a principle of action, and yet utterly inexplicable. It has seemed as if Death had, really impersonated, taken up a hidden position, and shot his destructive arrows according to some lot of decimation. First, perhaps, a man sleeping by the door is taken, a drunkard, debilitated by intemperance, and liable from exposure, by getting up in the night to cool, as he says, "his coppers:" there may, perhaps, seem in this case sufficient grounds to account for an attack of cholera, or *any other* disease; the *next* case will, perhaps, be of a man who slept in the *same* barrack, two or three beds lower, on the opposite side—a steady, sober, athletic man, inured to the climate; the *third* case may be from the same barrack, but at the lower end, and on the side of the first case; the *next three cases* will, perhaps, be men out of the same company, who were at drill in the morning; perhaps the cases will be confined to one wing of the barracks; perhaps they will come one or two or three from *each* wing; perhaps *one company* in particular will present a majority of cases. One thing, however, seems certain, which is, that seasons of drought are peculiarly marked as visited by incursions of cholera. In Europeans, this disease most generally assumes the spasmodic form; but its course is not so rapid as with the natives, nor does it leave on these such lasting ravages, and evidences of its attack, as it does upon Europeans. It has been said that great fear of it much predisposes the body to take it; *perhaps* this may be true; for my own part, I do not implicitly believe this doctrine. Certain, however, it is, that great confidence of impunity, or dependence on curative measures, will not secure from its attack and fatal consequence: this was manifest in the case of an eminent medical man, holding a prominent garrison appointment at Madras, who, after seeing a great deal of the disease, in a long residence there, used to say that he had not the least fear of cholera, for, even if seized, he was certain he could check its progress with him, if he had but *an hour's notice*. This individual, however, fell one of the earliest victims to its terrible visitation, a few years since, at the time that it played "such fantastic tricks" in the Mount Road, which, if they did not make "Heaven weep," made "men tremble." On that very occasion, the disease manifested a waywardness savouring very much of the caprice of an unearthly being. First, it confined its attacks to persons inhabiting houses situated at one point, on the right side of the Mount Road; then it crossed over, and attacked a certain number of houses on the left side; having scattered terror there, it re-crossed the road again to the right side; after darting its deadly shafts through a few houses there, and leaving the community of that locality in a state of painful suspense as to whereabouts it would next reveal its face, it quitted it altogether, and appeared in a distant neighbourhood. A very singular document might be produced, shewing "the caprice of cholera."

But the character of this disease seems to be as capricious in its isolated and individual attacks as in its epidemics. An officer at a station, where

there has been no case for a year, perhaps, is taken with it, after eating grapes, or other fruit, at dinner, a thing which he may have done with impunity a hundred times; or, perhaps, after drinking water, when hot and restless at night, a constant habit; or eating oysters, a favourite treat. If it be said that his body was predisposed just at that time to take the disease, it may be asked, in reply, what predisposed it? An individual has attended a ball; he has done nothing whatever which many others present have not done; he ate and drank the same refreshments, danced like others, walked in the same nocturnal atmosphere in the verandah, went and returned in health; but on him alone has the hand of death fallen. I remember an instance of a field officer, his wife, and daughter, travelling together in three palanquins, and, within a few miles of Bangalore, the two former were taken ill, and rapidly died of cholera; the unhappy young lady bringing the dead bodies of her parents into that station. I have known a regiment make a long march, without having a single case of cholera occur, until, halting on the bank of a river, the disease suddenly broke out; and another regiment, soon after marching over the same ground, carried the disease with them until reaching the very same spot on the river bank where the preceding regiment picked it up, and there the other has lost it.

It is not, perhaps, so much the actuality, as the constant apprehension, of this terrible disease, which disturbs the mind; but I again fearlessly assert, that many and many, who have lived *much* in fear of it, have yet quite escaped it; whereas many, who have at least *professed* the most perfect indifference to it, have fallen victims. I do not of course mean to say that I disbelieve in the doctrine of predisposition, and of inciting causes; but to my humble judgment, nothing whatever in the least satisfactory has yet been adduced as to the condition of body which predisposes, or the agents which, acting upon the so predisposed body, incite the disease. To the doctrine of malaria, as inciting, I am an infidel; in the contagious character of the disease, I am an unbeliever; to "mephitic atmospheric atoms," I cannot assent. Surely, then, after such an assertion of sweeping incredulity, I dare not venture an opinion; yet have I formed one on the experience of more than four hundred cases.

I as little receive the panaceatic remedies, or rather the mithridatic compositions, which are confidently and commonly asserted as being curatives. I regret to say that, on points of self-approbation and success, we do not sufficiently adhere to the reality of truth: we embellish without really intending to be false.

FROM THE NIGĀRISTĀN OF MU'IN JAWĪNĪ.

مستهای امید مرد آشت
که بُود در جهان امیر و غنی
هر که رنجی کشید و علم آموخت
گشت ازین هر دو شغل مستغنی

SATURDAY EVENING.

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright!"—

Thus Fancy, with the gilding ray
Of her unclouded summer light,
Illumed and bless'd thee—holy day!

And dear to every Christian breast
Thy face of meekest bloom must be;
Since ever, from their bowers of rest,
The angels bring a wreath to thee.

Less sacred far, but lovely too,
The Eve that leads thee to our door;
When Prayer draws down the silver dew,
And Peace strews roses on the floor.

How oft, in autumn evening grey,
The climbing pilgrim turns to view
The misty valley fade away,
And abbey dark and hamlet blue!

Straightway before his eyes appear
The scenes that o'er his journey flitted;
Flowers, birds, children, meet him here,
With cottage porch, at morning quitted.

While Mem'ry spreads her chequer'd shade,
Thoughtful he lingers, to retrace
Once more the winding forest-glade,
Green nooks that glow with Flora's face.

So I, when floats—the labourer's friend!—
From village clock the mournful chime,
Sweet Eve, thy sunny path ascend,
To mark the scenery of time.

From thee, as from some castle-tower,
While Mem'ry's rays th' horizon streak,
Like him, I gaze on tree and flower,
That paint the landscape of a week.

Alas! too oft upon the scene,
A shadowing fog of sin is spread;
Truth's paths have lost their verdurous green;
And Peace! thy fairest flowers are dead!

Some little fleeting hour, well-spent,
A barren field of time inlays,*
Like sparkling brook from fountain, sent
To cheer the grass in sylvan ways.

If one swift minute, upward turn'd,
Like village minster's ivied spire,
Lifted the heart to heaven, and burn'd
With one pure gleam of heavenly fire:—

While Folly's coloured vapour flies,
And Pleasure's paths wind out of sight;—
I see that lustrous minute rise,
Sweet Eve, to paint thee with its light.

Thrice happy he! whose foot ascends
Thy path o'er-shone by Sunday meek;
Dear Eve, while green and calm extends,
Beneath, the landscape of the week!

* A word happily used by Cowper:—

While far beyond, and over thwart the stream,
That, as with molten glass, *inlays the vale*,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds.—*Tusk*, b. i.

COLONEL SYKES'S "NOTES ON ANCIENT INDIA."*

THE great accumulation of fresh materials, in the course of a very few years, from unexpected sources, illustrating the condition of ancient India, affords ground for expecting that something at least may be done towards repairing a capital defect, or rather a breach, in the cycle of human science—the want of a history of early India. That a nation which has reached a high degree in many of the arts of civilization, which has a polished language and an extensive classical literature, treating of every other branch of human knowledge, should be deficient in a history of the events and transactions of past times, which administers to two of the most powerful and general incentives of our nature, curiosity and the love of fame, is a paradox too extravagant to be entertained. There is even evidence in Mahomedan works that native historical records did once exist in India, though none are at present to be found, their place being supplied by fabulous legends, and facts vaguely recorded in works of uncertain date, whence deductions are made adapted to flatter the pretensions of the present generation of the Hindus, but which do not synchronize with the general history of mankind. Whilst some European scholars have laboured to educe from Sanscrit works, upon the assumption of the genuineness of the facts they contain, a thread of history eked out by ingenious conjectures, others have suggested the probability that the real historical records of the Hindus may have been intentionally destroyed to further some scheme of national imposture by the ruling class. Such a project is not unexampled; in China, a powerful monarch, in order to extinguish the sect of Confucius, commanded all their works to be burned. If the project did not completely succeed, it was only because the literary class, the depositaries of the books, did not concur in the emperor's views.

In this state of things, during the last ten years, two sources of historical knowledge in India have been revealed, which, whilst they are of the most irrefragable authenticity, were the most likely to escape the ravages of the destroyers of books, if such an hypothesis as that just referred to should prove to be a truth. The inscriptions on rocks, in a character unintelligible to the most learned Brahmans, have been interpreted by means of the skill and sagacity of the late Mr. James Prinsep, and multitudes of ancient coins have, by the same indefatigable individual, been made to yield their valuable testimony. The results of the joint evidence of these two classes of records tended to shew that ancient India, in respect to religion and civil government, two of the most important elements of its character and condition, was in a very different state from that which is asserted in the Brahmanical books, and implied by its existing institutions. In short, it would appear that Buddhism was the prevailing creed of India, and that it has been superseded, at some comparatively recent period, by the artfully constructed

* Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political State of India, before the Mahomedan Invasion, chiefly founded on the Travels of the Chinese Buddhist Priest Fa Hien in India, A.D. 399, and on the Commentaries of Messrs. Rémusat, Klaproth, Burnouf, and Landresse. By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, F.R.S. London, 1841. Calder.

religio-political system of the Brahmans. A further inference from these documents is, that the Sanscrit language, the high antiquity of which has been a postulate in all inquiries into questions relating to ancient India, did not exist at the date of those records, which are written in the Pali language. There results from this fact a strong presumption against the antiquity of all works composed in Sanscrit.

Nearly contemporaneous with these discoveries, two other sources of illustration have been opened, which, whilst perfectly independent of each other and of the preceding, impart such additional confirmation thereto, as to leave no room for doubt. By the learning and industry of the Hon. Mr. Turnour, of the Ceylon civil service, the historical records of that island (whither Brahmanism has not penetrated, and which, therefore, possesses historical records) have been translated from the Pali originals, which harmonize in an extraordinary manner with the Indian inscriptions, as to dates, names, and facts. Meanwhile, the scholars of France, our generous rivals in oriental learning, have found in the literature of China—in the writings of their historians and in the personal narratives of early Chinese travellers in Hindustan—details, the fidelity of which is beyond suspicion, some of them given by eye-witnesses, which would alone dispel all doubt of the fact, that, as late as the fourth or fifth century of our era, Brahmanism had not extended its iron rule over the unhappy people of India. The mere fact of a Chinese Buddhist priest travelling to that country, A.D. 399, with a suite of co-religionists, to attain a correct knowledge of the tenets and practice of Buddhism there, is decisive.

This is a subject, the investigation of which is not simply one of curiosity; its interest is not confined to the antiquary or the speculative philosopher; it addresses itself to the statesman and the philanthropist. If Brahmanism can be shewn to be a modern imposture, a system of civil tyranny forcibly imposed by "strangers" upon a nation they have conquered and oppressed, we may materially modify our interference with it, which will partake more than hitherto of the character of political intervention and less of that of religious persecution.

Colonel Sykes, in his able and learned investigation of these valuable data (modestly termed "Notes"), which was laid before the Royal Asiatic Society and printed in its Journal, but which he has now published in a separate form, has rendered a very acceptable service to those who desire to be well acquainted with the extent and nature of these important discoveries. He begins by giving a kind of digest, accompanied by valuable reflections of his own, of the narrative of Fā-Hëen, the Buddhist traveller we referred to, and of the able commentaries of his French translators on the *Fūh-kwō-ke*, or 'History of the Kingdom of Buddha.' This work, as well as the works of other Chinese writers, including Ma-twan-lin, seems to prove that Buddhism was the prevalent religion of India until several centuries after the Christian era, nor had it been expelled thence, according to another Chinese traveller, Heuen-tsang, in the seventh century. Moreover, as these travellers never speak of more than one sacred language, and as the sacred language of Buddhism is the Pali or Magadha, there is strong

reason to infer that Sanscrit did not then exist. Fā-hien, who was versed in Pali, had no difficulty in making himself understood and in copying books all over India, but he never speaks of another tongue. According to the express statement of this writer, "all the kings of the different kingdoms of India were firmly attached to the law of Buddha," which, he adds, had prevailed there uninterruptedly from the birth of Buddha to his time; that is, from the sixth century before Christ to the fifth century after Christ. What is the more remarkable, the seat of this religion, as Colonel Sykes observes, was in the very localities where the Puranic fables fix the holiest places of Brahmanism—Muttra, Benares, Allahabad, Oude, and the banks of the Jumna and Ganges. "Of the thousands of coins found in India," he adds, "up to the period or time of Fā-hien, there is *not one* that has any relation to Brahmanism; and the same may be said of the numerous inscriptions." When Heuen-tsang visited Benares, A.D. 630-40, he found there thirty Buddhist monasteries and some thousands of priests and disciples, although the majority of the inhabitants were "heretics."

The conclusions which Colonel Sykes has drawn from the narratives of the Chinese travellers, and from the coins and inscriptions, are the following:

1st. That the Buddhism taught by Sakya prevailed generally in India, as the predominant religion, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, and from Orissa to Gujarat, from the sixth century before Christ,* certainly to the seventh century after Christ, and that its final overthrow in India did not take place until the twelfth or fourteenth centuries.

2nd. That there are grounds for the belief of the existence of Buddhas, and of a qualified Buddhism, anterior to the sixth century before Christ, back to an extremely remote period.

3rd. That the "doctors of reason," or followers of the mystic cross [Swastika], diffused in China and India before the advent of Sakya, and continuing even to Fa-hian's time, were professors of a qualified Buddhism, which is positively stated to have been the universal religion of Thibet before Sakya's advent.

4th. That India was generally split into small monarchies or states, but occasionally consolidated under one head, as the talents and vigour of an individual prince enabled him to subjugate his contemporary princes.

5th. That evidence is wanting of the local or universal dominion of princes of the Brahmanical faith during the prevalence of Buddhism; but that in Fa-hian's time, there is his positive testimony that there was not a single Hindu reigning prince in India; and as late as the seventh century, Hiuan thsang found few rulers of the Brahmanical faith.

6th. That certain facts and expressions in the Chinese and other authors seem to indicate that the Brahmins were a secular, and not a religious, community; in fact, as is stated by Ma touan lin and Soung yun, "a tribe of strangers;" and that they had neither religious nor political influence nor power until after the invention of the Puranas, and during the periods of confusion consequent on the decline of Buddhism, the rise of the Rajput states, the spread of Saiva and Vaishnava worship, and the Mohammedan invasion.

* From the eleventh century B.C., according to the Chinese, Japanese, and the Buddhists of Central Asia.

7th. That various expressions of the Chinese authors admit of the inference, that the divisions of caste in India were secular, and not religious, as the four castes, as they were called, existed equally amongst the Buddhists as amongst the Hindus; and exist to this day amongst the Buddhists of Ceylon, and the Jains.

8th. That as mention is made only of the universal use of one language by the Chinese authors, and as the whole of the ancient Buddhist scriptures are still found in the Magadhi or Pali language, while there is not any mention whatever of ancient copies in Sanskrit, and as all the most ancient inscriptions relate to Buddhism, and are in the old Pali language, it is to be inferred that the Fan language, which Fa hian studied, and in which the sacred books were written which he carried with him into China, was an ancient form of Pali, and not Sanskrit; in fact, that proof is wanting of the existence of Sanskrit until six or seven centuries after the extant proofs of the existence of the Pali language.

9th. That no evidence whatever is afforded by the Chinese travellers of the worship of the Linga in India as late as the seventh century; although it would appear that the followers of Maha Iswara are enumerated amongst the heretics some centuries before that date.

10th. That Brahmanism, such as it is taught by the Puranas, and such as it has been known to Europeans for the last two or three centuries, had no operative existence, or rather practical influence, until the decline of Buddhism.

Colonel Sykes strengthens these conclusions from other sources, and especially from the historical annals of Ceylon, the *Mahawanso*, a work which was compiled A.D. 302, from previous histories then extant, and which evidently contains a body of authentic facts at least from the date of B.C. 543. "After King Datthagamini, B.C. 164," observes Mr. Turnour, the translator, "there does not appear to be the slightest ground for questioning the correctness of the chronology of Ceylon history, even in minute respects."

The sixth and seventh propositions of Colonel Sykes, namely, that the Brahmans were a tribe of strangers (according to the Chinese authorities, so late as the sixth century of our era); that they were a secular, not a religious community, and that a caste system, though of a secular character, existed amongst the Buddhists, he contends, are not at variance with the reports of Greek writers upon India, whose descriptions of the gymnosophists, and of many of the traits of Hindu society in those days, would accord with Buddhism better, perhaps, than with Brahmanism. From an examination of the testimony of the ancient Greek and Roman authors, he deduces the following results:—

That the supposed Brahmans, for the most part, went naked—underwent the tonsure—worshipped one God—were free from the bondage of caste, and could eat from any man's hand—never engaged in secular affairs—abstained from animal sacrifices and animal food, and never destroyed animal life—were remarkable for their self-denial and penances, living upon fruits, grain, vegetables, and water—abandoned their wives and children, and abstained from women—dwelt in sylvan places or in caves—and it was the custom of their country for those afflicted with disease to burn themselves on the funeral pile

—and, finally, not one of the many names of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, ever occurs, or even a trace of them! Every syllable of these deductions applies to the different orders of the Buddhist or Jain priesthood, and does not apply to modern Brahmans, with such exceptions only as are consequent on the change which has taken place in their habits.

Colonel Sykes has not noticed the description of a suttee given by some of those authors, which (the rite being a purely Brahmanical one) militates against his theory.

In establishing his eighth proposition, he lays a ground for the hypothesis that the Sanscrit may have been fabricated from the Pali, by shewing that all the modern Sanscrit letters are resolvable into the ancient Pali letters, and that there are no very ancient inscriptions whatever in Deva Nagari, or even in the Sanscrit language; and he cites the following decisive argument, furnished by Mr. Prinsep: "The old alphabet [alluding to specimens from the Buddhist caves of Western India, sent to him by Colonel Sykes] appear to be the very prototype of all the Deva Nagari and Dakshini alphabets; and nothing in the pure Sanskrit tongue has yet been discovered, preserved in this character; indeed, it would be impossible that it should, because, still more than the Pali, the alphabet is deficient in many letters absolutely necessary to Sanskrit syntax!"* Colonel Sykes follows out the inferences from this fact conclusively:

Can it be necessary to proceed one step further in the argument; for it is incredible to suppose that the modern Sanskrit could have existed without symbols or a character to express its present richness, force, and beauty. How, then, are we to account for the fact of the modern Deva Nagari resolving itself into the ancient Pali letters, and those letters expressing only, not the Sanskrit language, but the ancient Pali? I cannot see any other way of solving the question, than in the supposition, that at the period the primitive Deva Nagari was expressing the old Pali language and embodying Buddhist associations only, the Sanskrit itself, if it existed independently from the old Pali, was in the same rude state with the Pali, and could not, therefore, have been Sanskrit, which means "polished, finished, done." The assiduous cultivation of the language, however, by the small tribe of Brahmans occupying the small territory in the Punjab, led to the necessity for enlarging and improving the powers of the Pali symbols to express the increasing refinements; and this accounts for the changes not only in the letters, but the language, which are observable in inscriptions of successive ages.

We have said enough, probably, to tempt inquisitive readers to examine Colonel Sykes's Notes, in which they will find a vast array of facts, brought from a variety of sources, and embodied together in a clear and forcible argument. It has not been our intention to examine the validity of his conclusions, which would require a very extensive discussion, for which there is yet too little evidence. Every year is adding to the stock of facts, and as a clue to the true path of inquiry has been gained, our investigations of those facts will be less embarrassed than heretofore, and more likely to lead to sound and useful results.

THE SINDIBĀD NĀMAH.

ANALYTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SINDIBĀD NĀMAH, OR BOOK OF SINDIBAD, A PERSIAN MS. POEM IN THE LIBRARY OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Concluded.)

At the request of his majesty, the prince then relates the story of the infant that spoke in its cradle, and reproved an adulterous king, when about to gratify an unlawful passion; on whom its words made so deep an impression, that he from that time became remarkable for his virtue and devotion. (Synt. p. 115.)

The prince next relates the story of the child five years old, that instructed the woman what answer to make to her adversary and the kazi. (Fol. 108).

Once on a time three persons agreed among themselves to enter into partnership, have every thing in common, and share one another's secrets. One was a farmer, another a merchant, and another a dealer in grain. When they had amassed a sum of money, they agreed to deposit it with an old woman of approved honesty, but on this condition, that none should ask it back, unless all the three were present. One of them was an expert sharper. Being with his companions in the street, he pretended that he was going to ask from the woman some clay and other necessities for the bath. He approached her window, and begged her to hand him out, not what he had mentioned, but the purse. She asked where were his two partners? He said, "they are at hand; look from the window and see that they are both witnesses." The woman, seeing them, gave him the purse, while his companions never suspected any mischief. The man, immediately on receiving it, fled to the desert, and went to another kingdom.

The two friends, after waiting some time in the street, and not finding their companion return, began to suspect what had happened, and hastening in alarm to the house of the old woman, demanded the deposit. She replied, that their partner had received the money by their order and in their presence; upon which they took her before the kazi, who commanded her to restore the deposit. She begged a delay of three days, which was granted. She departed weeping, and a child of five years of age, whom she met in the street, inquired the cause of her distress. Upon her relating it, the child smiled and said, "Tell the kazi to-morrow in the court, that when he produces the three partners before you, you are ready to restore the money."

Next day she did as the child had suggested to her. The kazi, in astonishment, asked her "who had pierced the pearl." She at first claimed the merit to herself; but as the kazi would not believe that a woman could possess such wisdom, she confessed the truth; and whenever in future a difficulty occurred, the kazi referred to that child for a solution.*

The prince next related *The Story of the Sandal-wood Merchant, and the Advice of the wise and prudent Old Man.*

There was once a young man, a merchant, who wandered about the world like the zephyr or the north wind, and who, like the sun and moon, was on his travels every month and all the year round.

Manifold are the advantages of travel, by which the man of enterprise becomes respected. He who has travelled is awake and intelligent; and when an affair of importance occurs, he is powerful; while he who has sat inactive at home, can with difficulty procure a livelihood. Travel is the profit and the capital of

* This is a story of William Hey.

man; its hardships are his nurse. Through it, the raw and inexperienced at length become adepts: through it the great achieve renown. By travel, the new moon perpetually becomes the full. What is travel but a capital by which a fortune may be amassed? By travel this young man became alert and active, and he who is active attains to wealth. He was now in Khatā; now in Khoten; now in Aleppo, and now in Yemen. He carried the products of Khorasan to Kh'árizm; he conveyed the stuffs of Ispahan to the Emperor of China.

* خواص فراوان بُود در سفر
 شود مردِ کار از سفر معتبر
 سفر کرده بهدار و دانا بُود
 چو کاري در افتد توانا بُود
 که هر کس که در خانه فارغ نشست
 بدشواري آرد معاشي بدست
 سفر سود و سرمایه آدميست
 عناي سفر نايه آدميست
 شود عاقبت پخته خام از سفر
 بزرگان برآرند نام از سفر
 مدام از سفر بدر گردد هلال
 سفر چيست سرایه جمع مال

The advantages of travel are a favourite topic with Eastern poets. On this subject the reader will find in the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1839, some verses extracted from the *Sekandar Nāmāh*, of Nizāmi; and in the No. for November 1839, a Ghazal, by Jalāluddīn Rumi; and an Arabian poet has panegyricized travel in some verses which may be thus rendered:—

Rise! flee the dull monotony of home;
 Nor fear a friend will follow where'er you roam.
 Go, wend from clime to clime your joyous way,
 And Nature's lore will ev'ry toil repay;
 Each shifting scene enkindling new delight,
 While languor dulls the home-devoted wight.
 Change—mid the starry host, or earth below—
 Works every good created beings know.
 Mark the glad streamlet, bubbling as it flows;
 The joyless marsh, stagnate in dead repose!
 Shone the blest Sun one day, eternal day,
 Men of each clime would loathe his garish ray;
 And yon pale Moon, to pensive lovers dear,
 Would tire even *them*, for ever in the sphere!
 If ne'er the arrow left the tingling string,
 Say, would it reach the master thread the ring?
 If still the lion slumbered in his lair,
 Would self-doomed victims this feet repair?
 Even gold is worthless, while the mine inurns,
 And aloe yields no incense till it burns.
 For change—in heaven above and earth below—
 Works every good created being know.

As he sold in Bokhara the products of Abyssinia, he necessarily sold them at 1,000 per cent. (lit. one for ten).*

Some one having told him that at Káshgar sandal-wood was of equal value with gold, and was sold for its weight in that metal, he resolved to proceed thither; and accordingly, having converted all his capital into sandal-wood,† he set out on his journey. When he arrived near Káshgar, a person of the country, hearing that he had a large supply of sandal-wood (in which he himself dealt), and fearing that that commodity would be depreciated by its abundance, devised the following stratagem.

Going two stages out of the city, he halted at the spot where the foreign merchant was; and having pitched his tent and opened his bales, he lit a fire and piled sandal-wood on it for fuel. When the merchant smelt the odour of the sandal-wood, he rushed from his tent in amazement and vexation. The man from the city saluted him, saying: "You are welcome; may God protect you from evil! Say, from what country do you come, and what merchandize bring you?" The merchant informed him. "You have made a sad blunder," said the citizen. "Why have you brought cumin-seed to Kerman?‡ The whole timber of this country is sandal-wood; every casement, roof, and door, is composed of it. If one were to bring common wood hither, it would be far better than sandal-wood. Who has been so cruel as to suggest to you this ill-advised scheme? From whose hand proceeds such a blunder as this? Does any one bring the musk-bladder to Chinese Tartary?"

"Alas!" said the young man to himself, "I have thrown away my capital! Covetousness is an unblest passion! Alas! for my long journey, and the hardships I have endured! What have they availed me? He who is not content with what God allots him, never prospers."

The man, seeing the merchant now ready for his purpose, said to him: "The world is never free from profit and loss. Give this sandal-wood to me, and I will give you in return a measure of gold or silver, or of whatever else you shall ask."§ The merchant consented, two witnesses were called, and the bargain was struck. The merchant considered that the sum he should receive was so much gain, and was rejoiced to be rid of so worthless an article as he had brought. He thence proceeded to the city of Káshgar, and entering that delightful spot, that model of Paradise, took up his lodging in the house of a virtuous old woman. Of her the merchant asked a question, the reply to which brought him grief and trouble. He inquired, "What is the value of sandal-wood in this kingdom?" and she informed him that it was equal in price to its weight in gold.|| "In this city," said she, "headache is common; and hence it is in demand." At this intelligence, the merchant became distracted, for he saw that he had been duped. He related his adventure to the old woman, who cautioned him not to trust the inhabitants of that city, by whose cunning many had been ruined.

* چو جنس حبش در بخارا فروخت
ضرورت یکی را بدو وانفروخت

† In Syntipas, ξύλα μυρωστικά—αρωματικά ξύλα.

‡ بکرمان چرا زیره آوردند, apparently a proverbial expression.

§ Δια τουτο τοιουνν, αν χρηζης, ελθε και πωλησον με την πραγματειαν σου ολην, και, ει τι θελεις, δωσω σοι εις πινακιν γεματον.—Syntipas, p. 187.

|| Η δε εφη "Ισοσταθμα τῷ χρυσῷ ταυτα πωλωνται.—Syntipas.

When morning came, he washed his eyes from sleep, and inquired the way to the market. Thither he bent his course, and wandered through market, street, and field—still solitary, and without a friend or companion. The alien has no portion in enjoyment: he is a martyr wherever he dies. I will suppose him to be but second to Kaikobād, and that he has placed on his head the diadem of Feridūn. Even were he Joseph of Egypt, yet when he calls to mind his home and country, a palace becomes to him a prison.

The young merchant was sad at heart, for his enterprize was entirely at a stand. Suddenly he observed a person playing at draughts in the street. He stopped, and thought to himself: "I will play with this person, to dispel my grief;" and sat down beside the player, forgetful of the caution which his landlady had given him. The other agreed to let him play, on condition that whichever of them should lose should be bound to do whatever the winner should desire. The merchant was soon beaten by his crafty opponent, who, upon this, required him to *drink up the waters of the sea*, a demand at which the merchant was confounded and perplexed. The report spread through Kāshgar, and a crowd soon collected. Another of the gang had but one eye, which was blue, the colour of the merchant's. "You have stolen my eye," said he to the merchant, and he claimed it in presence of the crowd. A third produced a stone, and said, "Make from this piece of marble a pair of trowsers and a shirt."

The story soon spread, and all Kāshgar was in a bustle. The old woman, hearing of it, hastened from her house, and saw her lodger involved in difficulty. She was surety for him, with ten householders, that she would deliver him, when required, to the court of justice. When they reached home, she reproached him, saying, "When a man listens not to advice, fresh calamities will constantly overtake him. Did I not tell you to have absolutely no dealings with the inhabitants of this city—no intimacy with them?" "It was no fault of yours," replied the youth; "but there is no remedy against the decrees of destiny." He was much dispirited, but she consoled him. "Be not down-cast," said she; "for joy succeeds to grief; there can be no cure till there be a complaint. In this city there is a blind old man, with neither power in his feet, nor strength in his hands; but a man of great intelligence and acuteness. Those sharpers assemble nightly at his house, and are directed by him how to act. Do you this night dress yourself like them, and repairing to his house, sit silent among them. When your adversaries shall enter and relate their adventure of the day, mark his answers and his questions. Be all ear there, like the rose; like the narcissus be all eye and silent."* The young man did as she desired, and repairing thither at night, quietly seated himself in a corner. The first who entered was the person who had bought the sandal-wood. He related his adventure. "I have bought," said he, "a quantity of sandal-wood, for which I am to give one measure of whatever the seller may choose." "O, simpleton," exclaimed the old man, "you have thrown yourself into the net. This crafty merchant has overreached you, my son. For if he should demand of you neither silver nor gold, but a *ṣāʿ*†

* تو آتجا جو گل مریسر گوش باش
جو نرگس همه چشم و خاموش باش

† The *ṣāʿ* is a measure containing four bushels.

of male fleas,* with silken housings and jewelled bridles, and all linked together with golden chains, say, how will you be able to extricate yourself from this difficulty?" "How," replied the sharper, "could that simpleton ever think of such a trick?" "However that may be," replied the old man, "I have given you your answer."

Next entered the draught-player, and related the adventure of the game. "I have beaten him at draughts," said he, "and have bound him to this condition (and there are witnesses to our agreement), that he shall drink up the whole waters of the sea." "You have blundered," replied the old man, "and have involved yourself in difficulty. You thought you had taken him in; in imagination you had caught him in a snare from which there was no escape. But, suppose he should say to you, 'First stop, pray, all the streams and rivers that are flowing into the sea, before I drink it dry;' what possible answer can you return?" "How," replied the knave, "could he, in his whole life, think such a thought?"

Next the other sharper entered—a knave more shameless than the other two. "I desired him," said he, "to make with his own hands a pair of trowsers and a shirt from this slab of stone." The crafty old man replied: "You have managed worse than all. For if your opponent should say, do you first weave me from iron the thread to sew it with, how will you be able to reply?"†

"How should a simpleton like him," replied the sharper, "think of such an idea?"

The man with one eye next came in. "That youth," said he, "had blue eyes. I said to him: 'This is my eye; it is evident to every one that you have stolen it; restore it, and return to my other eye its fellow.'"

"O, ignorant of the wiles of the age," replied the old man, "your fortune is more adverse than that of all the rest. 'Suppose he should say, 'Pluck out your one eye, and then I will pluck out mine, that we may put them both in scales, and judge by their weight whether you are right.' That man will then have one of his eyes remaining, while you will be quite blind.'"

"He will never," said the other, "think of such a trick as that."

The young man, having listened unobserved to all that passed, hastened home, and gave the woman a thousand thanks for having put him on a plan of foiling his adversaries. He passed that night in calmness and tranquillity. Next morning, when the parties appeared before the kazi, the first, who had bought the sandal-wood, seized the merchant by the collar, crying, "Produce your measure, that I may fill it, and give you your due." When the merchant gave him his reply, he was confounded, and sat down mortified in presence of the kazi. In like manner did the merchant make to each of the rest the reply which the old man had suggested. At length, after a hundred difficulties and objections, the merchant consented to take back his sandal-wood and several bags of gold as compensation; and availed himself of the first opportunity which offered to escape from the power of those worthless people.

When his majesty heard this tale, he blessed heaven that he had such a son; then, turning to his ministers and courtiers, inquired to whom they considered

* The reading of the MS. is كېك, which is certainly an error of the copyist for كېك

sea. (ψυλλαε.—Synt.)

† There would appear to be some omission in the manuscript here, as the merchant is not stated to have engaged in play with the second sharper.

him indebted for such a blessing. The first said: "To the prince's mother, who attended carefully to his bringing up." Another ascribed his excellence to his father; another, to the attention of Sindibad; "for," said he, "if the sun withhold his glance, how could the stone be converted into a ruby or a turquoise?" Another said: "Nay; but to your majesty's ministers, who have been a shield interposed between the prince and calamity, so that the shaft of woman hath not taken effect."

Then the eloquent Sindibad opened his mouth like the lily, and said: "There is none worthy of thanks or praise save God—that God who bestows vision and hearing; for nothing proceeds from the blind and deaf. He it is who has bestowed on the prince his capacity and talent."

The king then asked the prince which of those replies he considered most correct. The prince replied by relating the story of the king's daughter.

A powerful and mighty king on the confines of Kashmir had an only daughter of great beauty, whom he fondly loved. One day in spring, she obtained permission of her father to visit the gardens which lay without the city. Here her tent was erected, and she sported for some time with her maidens, when suddenly, while she sat on the margin of a tank, there arose a dust and a great cloud, from which a black div came forth, and seized and carried her off. Her maidens were frightened, and some tore their hair, others scratched their cheeks. When the king heard of the circumstance, he was filled with grief and affliction. When he had somewhat recovered the shock, he caused it to be proclaimed, that whoever should bring back his daughter should obtain her in marriage, along with half his kingdom.

There were in that city four persons of great ability. One was a guide, who had travelled over the world, in the morning in China, at night in Khatā. The second a daring freebooter, who would have taken his prey from the lion's mouth. The third a cavalier like Rustem, the model of Isfendiār in fight. The fourth a physician of blessed approach, whose breath possessed the life-giving virtue of the Messiah's. All the four were the sons of the same father and mother, and each had his peculiar gifts. On hearing the proclamation, they agreed that this was an enterprise suited for them. The guide led the way, and searched everywhere, while his brothers accompanied him. The div* inhabited a cave in the mountains of Yemen. When they reached it, the robber, who was the most daring of the three, entered it, and brought the damsel out, the div being absent at the time. When he returned, and found this Leilī missing, he rushed out, troubled in heart like Mājnūn, and despatched a party of demons in their pursuit, bearing ponderous clubs on their shoulders. The warrior put them to flight with his sword. The damsel was dangerously ill, but the physician prescribed for her, and restored her to health.

Having thus achieved their task, they joyfully repaired to court, and each related his own achievement. The king was delighted, and grateful for the recovery of his daughter. He opened his treasures, and bestowed gifts on the poor. He sent for those four persons to reward them. On the first he bestowed the tribute of the highways. The daring freebooter he made his *kafā-dār* (protector of his person); and the cavalier he seated on his throne, and gave him his daughter in marriage, according to his promise.

Thus every thing has its peculiar quality and recommendation. Honey possesses sweetness, but is unfit to make vinegar. One robs—another guides;

One sells—another buys. Had not the guide led the way, who would have conducted them aright in that intricate research? Had not the robber entered the cave, who would have brought the damsel out? Had not the warrior fought, who would have opposed the army of demons? Had not the physician prescribed, the damsel would not have been restored to health. This tale and these remarks are applicable to my own case and that of the prince. Had not I exerted myself, and he possessed talent, all would have been in vain. But every thing is due to the goodness of God, without whose aid all human efforts are vain."

When Sindibad had concluded, the king and his vizirs were warm in their applause.

The title of the next chapter (of which only the first page remains) is as follows: *Conclusion of the Affair of the Damsel, who is taken in her own Snare, but is pardoned at the intercession of the Prince.*

The commencement of the next chapter is wanting. Sindibad has been making some remarks on the impossibility of avoiding destiny. The king then compliments him on the success with which he had educated the prince. "If," said his majesty, "I formerly had confidence in your wisdom and virtue, it is now increased a hundred fold. You are aware what happy results you have produced, and what accomplishments you have imparted to my son. In return for your exertions in giving life to this ancient house, I will place your own family in affluence and independence." He then bestowed munificent gifts on the philosopher. His majesty next inquired: "Whence did you acquire all this wisdom and excellence, and at whose house did you light your taper?" Mark how wise an answer the philosopher returned. "Reason," said he, "Sire, was my instructor. He who takes reason for his guide will conduct his affairs to a successful issue; for it is a drop from the ocean of God's grace—a key to open—an unerring guide to conduct. I have plucked a rose from the garden of the intelligent; I have profited by the wisdom of the wise. Never was there one like Feridun in wisdom, on whom may there every moment be a thousand benedictions! That wise, just, and pious monarch thus addressed the prince who was to succeed him: 'Inscribe on the walls of my palace these counsels fraught with wisdom, that my words may remain for ever as my memorial after me.'

Counsels which were inscribed around the Hall of the happy Feridun.

If thou possessest wisdom and understanding, lend not thine ear, as far as thou canst avoid it, to a tale-bearer. Such a person has no merit unless it be this—that he carries a lie from Khatai to China.* Grant not such a one a second audience; admit him not to a confidential interview.

Be not careless of an ill-disposed enemy; for negligence is not excusable under any circumstances, and whilst thou art engaged with other affairs, he is plotting how to injure thee.

Take not compassion on snake or serpent; for the one is a torment, the other a calamity.

If thou hast a friend sincere and accordant, make him thy constant associate.

Take not counsel with any save the wise; turn not from such a straight path.

* سخن چین ندارد هنر غیر ازین
که آرد دروغ از خطا سوی چین

Beware of the ignorant man, and his conversation, schemes, and writing; Beware of the domestic enemy, whose reliance is on his ignorance and folly.

Leave not thorns in the highway, lest perchance thy own foot be wounded unaware.

The person whom thou hast not known all his life—to whom thou hast not given thy confidence—whose companion thou hast not been in travel (for in travel a man is exposed to perils), to whom thou hast given nothing, and from whom thou hast received nothing—place not reliance on that person if thou art wise.

A demon, whom thou knowest, is better than a *houri* (nymph of Paradise) whom thou knowest not.

Beware of speaking except on occasions when thy speaking may be useful.

So speak, that when thou speakest again, thy words may be the same—nay, better.

How can there be better counsels than those which have the warrant of Feridún?

The king next interrogated the philosopher on the affairs of the world. "Accomplished sage," said he, "who is deserving of sovereignty, and whom does the diadem become?"

"The answer," replied the sage, "is clear as the sun. *He* deserves to wear a crown, *he* is worthy of dominion, who knows the worth and dignity of every one, and who pays to each the respect due to him. Entrust not important affairs to the mean man, for he will be impotent under the mighty load."

Again the king asked: "Of monarchs, say who is the most to be approved? Of the virtues of monarchs, which is the most laudable?" "He," replied the sage, "who examines an affair in all its bearings, who acts with prudence, and who is neither precipitate nor dilatory."

Various other questions were then put by his Majesty, and answered to his satisfaction by Sindibad; after which he asks the prince "to produce some such pearls of advice as those which his tutor had strung." The prince complies, and delivers a series of moral, prudential, and religious maxims, which serve to shew that he had improved wonderfully under the tuition of Sindibad, but with which the reader will perhaps dispense. Suffice it to say, that the king was struck with admiration at the wisdom of his son; and being now in his seventieth year, reflected thus: "How long," said he to himself, "shall the wine-pitcher, the wine, the drum, and the lute engross thee? By thy arm and might didst thou seize the royal crown. Thou hast amassed treasures in abundance by shedding the blood of the weak, not by the hand of toil. Thou hast taken from him who had nothing, and bestowed on him who left behind him. Neither was he from whom those treasures were extorted guilty, nor he who received them deserving. Then what wisdom was there first in taking from such a one, and next in bestowing on the other?"

"But thou shalt be seized and receive the penalty of thy misdeeds in that day when every act shall be brought to light. What profit has resulted to thee from this life of seventy years? Go, make blind the eye of thy desire; prepare thy coffin, and benefit at least him who digs thy grave. Long enough have thy thoughts of Roum, and thy projects on Khatai, engaged thee; go, now, prepare thy provision for the journey of eternity. How long wilt thou continue the tormentor of the free-born? How long wilt thou devour the liver of the unfortunate?"

"Perhaps thou believest not in a resurrection: perchance thou reck'st not

of a day of judgment. This delusion proceeds from the clamour of the drum and the bell : but wait until the blowing of the trump, and it will be dispelled. Employ the time that remains to thee in devotion : go, retire to a corner, and be at peace : henceforward seek distinction only as a recluse. Content thee with a barley loaf, and eat not the barley and the wheat of the poor. The time has now arrived to repent of thy misdeeds. Thank God that thou hast a worthy successor in thy son—that darling of thy heart—that pearl of thee the oyster-shell. In knowledge he is far thy superior; in vigour and energy more powerful. Thy day and night are over : it is now his day. The tree which time has dried up—I should marvel were it to bear fruit. When the branches of the willow are decayed, who looks to it for shade? What can be better for thee than that thy son should succeed thee, and preserve thy name upon the earth?"

He thus spoke, and went, with faltering steps, into the corner of retirement. For a week he beheld not the face of men; gave his courtiers no audience, and assigned not to his vizirs their various duties, but remained alternately engaged in prayer and praise.

The King has a Dream, sends for his Vezirs and Officers of State, bestows in their presence the Sovereignty on his Son, and goes into Retirement.

When the king awoke from that dream, and was roused from that high intoxication, he comprehended the good and the evil of life, and, on an auspicious day, summoned around his throne the ministers of religion, the nobles, vezirs, and the generals of his army, and seated beside him on the throne his son and the sage Sindibad. Looking towards his left hand, where was his chief vezir, he said : "O worthy and experienced man! the world remains eternally to no one; but the Lord of the World remains, and he alone. In this life of seventy-five years, I have experienced but trouble, sorrow, and suffering, and should I have yet seventy-five years more to live, would not that time also come to a close? My vision is dull; what was once strong is now weak. When the old man's form is bent like a bow, do not suppose that there is any better course for him than retirement. When the hand that should wield a sword trembles, why should you talk of sword or hanger? Shall I tell you what grey hairs are? They are the heralds of misfortune—the messengers that bid cease to hope.*

"Whether I am a king or an athlete, I am not higher in rank than Keikhosru, who resigned his sovereignty to Lohrasp, and his knowledge in affairs to Jāmāsp.

"The time has arrived for me to retire; when age and its infirmities have come on, the crown and throne yield no pleasure. My sovereignty came to me from my father; I now entrust it, as a deposit, to my son. You know that he is the centre of my hopes. If he be good, you have educated him; if evil, you have made him so."

He then called his son to him, kissed his face, and taking him by the hand, pressed him for a while in his embrace; after which, removing the crown from his head, he placed it on his son's, seated him on the throne, and came down from it, while the crowd congratulated him with tears in their eyes.

"This," said he, "is the memorial of his father: this son is my refuge and my dispeller of grief. To him do I resign my kingdom, hoping that you

* بگویم چه چیزست موی سفید

بشیر بلا پیکِ قطع امید

will reward me by your loyalty to him, and that you will not allow a stranger to occupy the place of this house."

His son being accepted by the people, the aged king caused an oratory to be built for himself, closed the door against the interruptions of worldly business, and sat down in tranquillity and retirement. Happy fortune! happy end! happy king! happy reign! Henceforward he had no concern but devotion and the duties of religion. Go, learn from him how to govern—how to cherish thy subjects. Turn not away from the counsels of the wise, but listen to the discourse of venerable worthies.

To me, too, the time for retirement has arrived. I, too, must totter to my corner. If he left to his son a kingdom, and betook himself to solitude, I likewise, for my dear and virtuous son, have left this renowned book, more valuable than treasure and wealth; a book by which, as long as Persian shall exist, as long as earth shall be beneath and heaven above, *his* name shall be perpetuated, whose end be happy! May the king not withdraw from him his favour; that king whose fortune may it be young, whose life, long!

Oh God! withdraw not thy guidance from me: deprive me not of thy grace at last! My toilsome journey is accomplished: this new work has attained completion!

F. F.

DR. ROBINSON'S "BIBLICAL RESEARCHES IN PALESTINE."*

DR. ROBINSON may be said to have educated himself for Eastern travel; a journey to the Holy Land having entered, as he informs us, into all his plans of life during more than fifteen years. He was also fortunate in obtaining a companion like Mr. Eli Smith, who was not only acquainted with the inhabitants of Syria, but possessed a familiar and accurate knowledge of the Arabic language, and combined with these qualifications a taste for geographical and historical research. Dr. Robinson and his friend kept separate journals, composed from pencil-notes taken upon the spot, and fully written out in the evening. From these journals, which the travellers never compared, and which are therefore entitled to be regarded as independent witnesses, the present volumes are composed. It was the original intention of Dr. Robinson to have divested the results of his researches of any reference to personal incidents of travels; this plan he abandoned in deference to the advice of friends. In so doing, he may perhaps have acted prudently; this work, however, retains some marks of the early design.

Dr. Robinson arrived in London in the early part of August 1837, and after a residence of a few weeks in England, he passed over to Germany, proceeding by way of Vienna to Trieste. It will not be necessary to follow him in his rapid visit to Athens and Thebes; these scenes of departed beauty and grandeur have already engaged the pens of profound and diligent explorers. At Cairo the travellers made arrangements for crossing the desert. The most expedient introduction of these volumes to the notice of our readers will probably be supplied by a few references to topics of geogra-

* *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea, a Journal of Travels in the year 1838, by E. ROBINSON & E. SMITH. Drawn up from the original Diaries, with Historical Illustrations. By EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D. London, 1841. Murray.*

phical and biblical interest, in the order in which they occur. To accompany the writer through his extensive journey would be obviously impossible within any moderate limits.

The interesting feature in his journey from Cairo to Suez is the light which it throws upon the Exodus of the Israelites. The land of Goshen has been placed by the most learned Biblical scholars on the east of the Delta, and this opinion is confirmed by Dr. Robinson. The modern province Esh-Shurkiyeh now embraces this tract. He conjectures that the Israelites, like the Copts among the Muhammedans, were scattered through the Egyptian villages; a supposition which he very ingeniously supports. The Land of Goshen is called in *Genesis* "the best of the land;" and Lord Prudhoe ascertained that the province of the Shurkiyeh yielded the largest revenue of any in Egypt. Dr. Robinson examines the route of the Israelites to the Red Sea. The inquiry could scarcely be surpassed by any other in sacred interest, unless it be by the passage of the chosen people through the divided waters. The point of the passage has been placed by many travellers at the mouth of Wady Tawarik, south of Râs Atâkah; a position disapproved by Dr. Robinson. In the narrative of Moses, two circumstances present themselves—the *instrument* of the miracle, and the *time* of the passage. The miracle is regarded by our author, not as a direct suspension of the laws of nature, but as a supernatural application of them. He conceives that a strong wind from the north-east, acting upon the ebb tide, would "drive out the waters from the small arm of the sea which runs up to Suez, and also from the end of the Gulf itself, leaving the shallower portions dry; while the more northern part of the arm, which was anciently broader and deeper than at present, would still remain covered with water." The reader will form his own estimate of this interpretation of the inspired narrative.

The remarks upon the *time* occupied in the passage are strongly imbued with rationalism. Dr. Robinson, while admitting the miraculous action of the wind, is unwilling to assume that this extraordinary ebb could have continued more than three or four hours. He supposes the Israelites to have commenced the passage towards midnight, and to have completed it before the morning watch—two o'clock. Reckoning the Israelites at more than two millions—being encumbered moreover by their flocks and herds—and supposing them to cross in a body "one thousand abreast," the column would have extended, according to his calculation, two miles in depth. "It would then have occupied at least an hour in passing over its own length, or in entering the sea; and deducting this from the largest time intervening before the Egyptians must also have entered the sea, there will remain only time enough, under the circumstances, for the body of the Israelites to have passed, at the most, over a space of three or four miles." The breadth of the sea at Wady Tawarik is twelve geographical miles, a circumstance which Dr. Robinson thinks sufficient to refute the hypothesis of any passage at that point. He inclines to limit the place of crossing to the shoals adjacent to Suez on the south and south-west. "If similar shoals might be

supposed to have existed in this part, the Israelites would then naturally have crossed from the shore west of Suez in an oblique direction, a distance of three or four miles from shore to shore."

From Suez the travellers proceeded to Sinai; many interesting incidents are recorded in their journals, which it is impossible to notice. As the black and rugged peaks of the mountain opened upon them, their feelings took the solemn colouring of the scene. Horeb rose with a majestic front, of nearly fifteen hundred feet in height. The plain, which previous travellers have only slightly mentioned, drew from Dr. Robinson's companion the exclamation—"Here is room enough for a large encampment." This was an involuntary tribute of the heart to the truth of the Bible. The breadth of the plain, according to the measure of Dr. Robinson, was nine hundred yards; and the northern slope he estimated to be less than a mile in length, by one-third of a mile in breadth. The surface of the plain he deems equivalent to one square mile; but this extent is greatly enlarged by the recess on the west, and the area of Wady Sheikh on the east. In this plain, Er-Rahah, the congregation might have witnessed the Lord descending "in the sight of all the people upon Mount Sinai," while the most careful examination of the situation pointed out Horeb as the spot from which the law was delivered.* There is beauty in the reflection of Dr. Robinson, that Moses, while watching the flocks of Jethro, had wandered over these mountains and silent recesses.

The name of *Sinai*, though frequently bestowed upon a cluster of mountains, more properly designates the ridge that lies between the vallies Shu'eib and Ed-Leja; to the northern part the Christians give the name of Horeb: Jebel-et-Tur is the general appellation of the Arabs. In the Pentateuch, the names of Horeb and Sinai are known to be employed without any distinction. Dr. Robinson was induced, by observations upon the spot, to regard Horeb as the general name, and Sinai as the particular one. His reasons are these. Before and during the journey of the Israelites from Egypt, the place of the delivery of the law is called Horeb, and while they dwell before the mountain, it is, with a single exception, denominated Sinai; secondly, the command given to Moses, during the encampment of the Hebrews at Rephidim, to obtain water by smiting the rock of Horeb, implied the proximity of Horeb to Rephidim. Sinai, lying at the distance of a day's march, could not be referred to. Rephidim was probably situated "at the place where Wady Esh-Sheikh issues from the high central granite cliffs." Several wells are found in this district, and Dr. Robinson professes his inability to solve the difficulty thus occasioned, except by supposing that the sojourn of the Israelites at Rephidim had exhausted the supply of water—and surely this supposition removes the difficulty at once.

The entry of the travellers into the borders of Palestine was a delightful moment, after their toilsome pilgrimage over the desert. The wells of Beersheba, where the flocks of the Patriarchs wandered, where Abraham

often abode, whence Jacob fled to Padan-Aram, and Elijah into the desert, might well awake the slumber of memory. While the travellers halted, flocks of goats were brought to be watered. Hebron was still richer in its associations; the patriarchal dwelling-places and graves, and the residence of David, arose to the eye. Here, too, the inspired minstrel had strung his harp to the praise of God. Hebron was the scene of Absalom's rebellion. The identity of the site of the ancient and modern city has not been disputed.

Dr. Robinson, while speaking with sufficient contempt of the alleged antiquities of Hebron, admits the remote age of the pools, and is willing to regard one as the scene of David's punishment of the assassins of Ishbosheth. The sepulchre of Abraham he also thinks correctly fixed by tradition. This place is impervious to Christian footsteps. The Spaniard, Ali Bey, and Mr. Bankes's servant, Finati, are the only Europeans who have entered it, and they have given a very imperfect and confused account of the interior. Dr. Robinson mentions a magnificent oak, the lower part of whose trunk measured twenty-two feet and a-half. This tree appears to have been improperly identified with the oak of Abraham, which had disappeared, as we learn, even in the time of Jerome.

In visiting Jerusalem, the single object of the traveller was to investigate its topographical and historical relations, in their widest bearing upon the illustration of the Scriptures. Without dwelling upon the personal narrative of the travellers' walks in the Holy City, we shall turn to the more careful summary of their observations upon its topography and antiquities. The reader is aware that the early part of the fourth century was fruitful in the discovery of Scripture localities. The Crusades built up the fabric of tradition. Travellers, looking, as Dr. Robinson not inaptly expresses it, through the eyes of their monastic entertainers, have propagated their religious fables of topography. The plan which he adopted was, to avoid any intercourse with the monks; to examine every spot with the Bible in his hands; to seek information from the native Arab population; and, forsaking the trodden paths, to pursue his researches in the more unvisited tracks of country. Acting upon this determination, the account of Jerusalem contains only notes made upon the spot, or intelligence communicated by natives. We shall endeavour to give an outline of the researches of Dr. Robinson and his companion, so far as they cast any new ray of light upon Jerusalem, its surrounding villages, and its hallowed scenery.

Dr. Robinson questions the present site of Gethsemane, which he supposes to have been fixed at the visit of Helena in 326; he admits it, however, to have been the one mentioned by Eusebius. It is at least certain that the garden was situated *near* this spot, and when the traveller sat down under one of the aged olive trees, he saw a herd of goats feeding, and "a few flocks of sheep grazing on the side of the mountain." No human voice, nor any sound of life, disturbed the solemn silence of the scene. In the well of Nehemiah, or of Job, Dr. Robinson recognized the En-Rogel of Scripture, as mentioned in Joshua. In his walks outside the

city, he was surprised at the small number of persons whom he met. A few peasants slowly moving with their asses, a few shepherds with their flocks on Olivet, and a few women drawing water in the valley of Jehoshaphat, are described as the only living objects that recalled the traveller from the glories of the past.

Modern travellers have been accustomed to find the Bethesda of the Gospel of St. John in the deep reservoir on the north side of the area of the great mosque. This position Dr. Robinson rejects, with the remark that there is not the slightest evidence to identify it with the Bethesda of the New Testament. The confirmatory testimony of Eusebius and Jerome he considers to be ineffectual, from their silence as to the situation of the pool. Dr. Robinson regards it as the ancient fosse which protected the temple and the fortress of Antonia on the north—an opinion to which Pococke probably shewed him the way. The Pool of Bethesda, according to a conjecture of Dr. Robinson, may, perhaps, be looked for in the Fountain of the Virgin; the *troubling* of the water, he thinks, may be synonymous with the *irregular* flow of the fountain, of which he gives a curious description. It may be interesting to some of our readers to compare this hypothesis with a passage in Milman's History of Christianity. "The place was called Beth-esda (the House of Mercy), and the pool was supposed to possess remarkable qualities for healing diseases. At certain periods, there was a strong commotion in the waters, which probably bubbled up, from some chemical cause connected with their medicinal effects." The coincidence of opinion is curious, and is evidently the fruit of German criticism. The notices of Siloam,

The brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God;

of the fountain of Gihon; of the valley of Hinnom; and especially of the Holy Sepulchre, are marked by much sagacity and diligent observation. Dr. Robinson devoted several weeks to an investigation of the antiquities of Jerusalem; and it is impossible not to acknowledge the fidelity of his hard, but often vigorous pencil. The colouring has no warmth, but the outline is without doubt usually accurate. Nor will the reader examine this picture of the Holy City, without deriving considerable information respecting its modern character.

Regarding Jerusalem as their central station, the travellers began to make excursions to the neighbouring country, cautiously varying their routes. It will be only possible to give a slight sketch of their researches. The site of the ancient Bethel Dr. Robinson finds in the modern Beitin. The high ground to the east, where Abraham first pitched his tent, still continues to afford the richest pasturage. The ancient Gibeon is recognized in el-Gib. It was on this city that the sun stood still. From el-Gib the travellers arrived at Neby Samwil, where the tomb of the prophet Samuel is pointed out. Dr. Robinson considers the tradition to be encumbered with many difficulties. In order to confirm it, we must assume Neby Samwil to be the Ramah of the Old Testament, which it could not

have been, for reasons clearly stated by Dr. Robinson, who is inclined to view Neby Samwil as the ancient city of Mizpeh. Of Bethlehem, he relates nothing which has not been already told. One anecdote, however, communicated to him by Mr. Nicolayson, is too interesting to be omitted. During the disarming of the inhabitants of Bethlehem, after the rebellion of 1834, the English Consul at Damascus, being on a visit to Jerusalem, was riding out with Mr. Nicolayson; entering Bethlehem, on their return, "hundreds of the people, male and female, met them, imploring the consul to intercede in their behalf; and all at once, by a sort of simultaneous movement, *they spread their garments in the way before the horses.*"

We shall resume our notice of the work next month.

THE BENCH, THE BAR, AND THE PRESS OF BOMBAY.

No. II.

Messrs. Forbes and Co., having prepared a full report of the proceedings detailed in our last article upon this subject, a copy was furnished, towards the end of February, to each paper, and published therein. With the exception of the *Gazette*—which suggested that there had been an "over-carefulness" on the part of Messrs. Forbes and Co. in publishing the facts connected with the proceedings, and that such overcarefulness betrayed a consciousness of their having merited Sir Henry Roper's reproof and censure—the press of the presidency delivered very strong opinions adverse to the judge. The *Bombay Times*, March 3rd, contained the following remarks:—

At the request of Messrs. Forbes and Co., we to-day publish a full report of a case which appeared before the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 12th ult.; we publish it at the desire of the parties, who feel aggrieved by the remarks of the judge, and who do not seem to consider our former statement so full as the merits of the question required it to have been. *We have no intention of at present entering on the merits of the question discussed: but we must beg to call the very particular attention of our readers to the language made use of by the judge in discussing it; language which may be quite consistent with the practice of colonial judicature, as indeed Bombay itself could in this way furnish very strange precedents, but from an approach to which we feel assured any Court of respectability within the empire would shrink.* We are not aware of the amount of liberty of speech permitted to a judge by reason of his character and position, in reference to matters not judicially before him, but should think from what is stated in the report, that it must be viewed by our prospective Chief Justice as tolerably extensive. Whatever that may be, however, for which precedent furnishes example, or position permits impunity, it does not appear to us that the dignity and respectability of our Courts would be better consulted were terms unbefitting the lips of private gentlemen carefully abstained from by our judges when acting officially, and that the custom, if such a one there be, would be more honoured in the breach than the observance, which permits the person who occupies the bench to make use of expressions in reference to parties not before him, which he knows he dare not, as a private individual, employ in a society of gentlemen.

In the *Courier* of March 9th, the following animadversions appeared:—

The period of the retirement of Sir John Awdry from the highest seat on the judicial bench of the Supreme Court of this presidency, and the consequent accession of Sir Henry Roper to the vacant office, has, we regret to say, been one of considerable excitement. Angry feelings have been generated between the present chief administrator of the law and those who have, in the humble capacity of suitors, appeared before him, the expression of which has attracted the attention of all classes of the

community. The full and correct report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court of Bombay, regarding the will of the late Dr. David Forbes, which, at the instigation of Messrs. Forbes and Co., has been published in most of the journals of this presidency, has rendered the public perfectly acquainted with the facts of the case. It is now our intention briefly to examine its merits.

The first point that presents itself to our notice is the inclination evinced by the Court to support the interests of the ecclesiastical registrar, by discouraging to the utmost all claims to administration of estates brought forward by those who, though not next of kin to deceased persons, nevertheless enjoyed their confidence when alive, and, as agents, were trusted by them with the management of their most important pecuniary concerns. The only excuse which can be advanced by the Court for shewing this partiality to the registrar is, that the duties will be more expeditiously and satisfactorily performed by him as a public officer than by any private agent. With the view of enabling our readers to form a correct opinion on this head, we beg to call their attention to the following extracts from the *Bombay Courier* of the 26th March and 2nd April, 1836 :—

“The Act of Parliament, which gives the individual holding this office the power to administer in cases of intestacy, is one of those instances of careless legislation which so frequently occasion hardship and loss to individuals without any equivalent benefit to the public. The only conceivable pretext for giving the registrar a commission of five per cent. on all the money he collects as administrator is that of compensating him for the increased responsibility which it is supposed he incurs by an increase of the amount in his hands. But the supposition of any such increased responsibility is perfectly erroneous, for the registrar pays all that he receives into the hands of the accountant-general, and runs not the smallest risk of any loss. Indeed, it generally happens that the whole of his duty consists in transferring Company's paper or other securities from a house of agency to the accountant-general; and for this single act he receives his full commission! It is evident, therefore, that no one would object to take the office on a moderate salary, paying over the fees to Government, if it were deemed necessary to have them for revenue; and this would not only be a more equitable kind of remuneration for the duties performed, but would in a great measure do away with the cause of most of the complaints of hardship occasioned by the cupidity of the registrar, which are now so frequently heard. Though, after all, it is not so much of the emoluments as of the mode of filling up the appointment that we now have to complain. The intention of the Legislature was clearly to provide an officer whose duty it should be to look after intestate or other estates of deceased persons which were in danger of being wasted. Nothing, in fact, could be more beneficent and judicious; and had not the appointment of the individual to fill the office been unfortunately vested in the Supreme Court, we should in all probability, instead of complaints of an abuse of power, and perversion of the meaning of the Act, during a long course of years, have heard only of its beneficial tendency.”

The truth is, that the object contemplated on the institution of the office of ecclesiastical registrar has not been achieved, since the management of estates is frequently vested in his hands when they could more cheaply be managed by other persons, without the slightest danger of their being wasted. Whether the impression be correct or incorrect, we say not, but it is notorious that the relatives of deceased persons dread the management of estates falling into the hands of the registrar. An appeal to the experience of all the agents in the place would prove that the first instructions they usually receive from representatives in Europe, are (pending the receipt of powers to administrate) not to pay the funds into his hands. Notwithstanding this, the Court has frequently compelled agents to act contrary to the instructions of the parties most interested, and a case, of which the following conveys the tenor, will be found on its records. The registrar took out administration to an estate, although letters from the next of kin (received overland) were in Bombay, advising the transmission, *via* the Cape, of powers to other parties. The letters also particularly directed that the estate should be kept out of the registrar's hands. This was

duly represented, but the only effect was a threat of summary proceedings, in consequence of which, the funds were paid over, to be recovered back again immediately, *minus five cent*. The surrender of Company's paper was also rendered compulsory under similar circumstances, and with like loss to the estate.

The portion of the late proceedings which more especially deserves our attention is, however, the harsh language adopted by Sir Henry Roper in expressing his judicial opinion. We entertain the highest esteem for the legal institutions of our country, and are prone to pay the utmost attention and reverence to those who, clothed in the majesty of the law, are vested with the power of administering its decrees. But our respect is to the office, not to the bearer, and though the reputation of the former be intimately connected with the conduct of the latter, we must not allow our respect for the first to induce us to pass over indiscretions in the last. In using this word, we have adopted the mildest which the English language admits. It is, perhaps, too mild, to characterize the use of expressions which have lowered the dignity of the bench in the opinion of all. The following words, used by Sir Francis Bacon, in his celebrated expostulation to Sir Edward Coke, shortly after the latter's removal by *supersedeas* from the office of chief justice of the King's Bench, in the year 1616, appear so peculiarly applicable to the present subject, that we cannot forbear quoting them, for the benefit of our new Chief Justice :—

“So are you still wont to be a little careless in this point, to praise or disgrace upon slight grounds, and that sometimes untruly, so that your reproofs or commendations are for the most part neglected and contemned; when the censure of a judge, coming slow but sure, should be a brand to the guilty, and a crown to the virtuous.”

The using harsh language, and that carelessly, is not the only fault which Sir Henry Roper has committed. He has alluded to the conduct of parties not before the Court, in a manner highly reprehensible, and we understand that a much respected civil functionary has appealed to Government for protection. But by far the most blameable portion of the honourable judge's conduct is, his having openly avowed that he allowed the feelings and animosities of private life to sway his conduct on the bench. This is most indefensible, most inexcusable. It is a frailty inseparable from human nature, that men should be actuated by their private feelings; but, in their public capacities, all men should endeavour to bridle these feelings, and act impartially to all. More especially is this necessary in a judge; yet Sir Henry Roper avows “An *impartial* or soothing judgment on this matter can hardly be expected from me,” and afterwards admits that what had happened elsewhere influenced him on the bench.

The doctrine, that a judge is entitled in his judicial capacity to make any remarks he pleases on the conduct of suitors, without their being at liberty to remonstrate, is one to which we can never assent. Deliberation and moderation are two indispensable qualifications for the firm and equitable performance of judicial functions. Without these, the dignity of the bench is destroyed, and the moral influence of the law diminished.

The peculiar position of Sir Henry Roper renders it impossible for those he has attacked to obtain legal redress; but he cannot but be aware how deeply their feelings must have been wounded, and had they not been parties of whose integrity the whole Bombay community are fully aware, their interests could not but have been seriously affected by the harsh and hasty opinion placed on the records of the Court.

On the 18th March, after the adjournment of the sessions, which had opened that day, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Roper), having delivered a charge to the grand jury, and retired, returned to Court, after a brief space, to receive notices of motions, and he then, alluding to the case of Forbes, said he had seen in the *Bombay Times*, of the 3rd March, an article wherein occurred the passage which we have printed in italics. “Every lawyer will agree,” he observed, “that the publication of such language is a gross contempt, amounting in the fullest sense to what is termed ‘scandalizing the

Court,' and 'using words importing scorn, reproach, or diminution of the Court.' I may well be called upon to punish such an offence, and should have accordingly acted without delay, but that, being conscious the excitement and indignation I felt at the moment must cloud my judgment, I resolved not to act hastily, and determined to wait till this day, the 18th of March. I was also nearly certain that Sir Erskine Perry would arrive here by the 14th or 15th of March: had he done so, I should have been chiefly guided by his opinion; in his absence I must act alone." The judge then stated that he had an affidavit of a person who purchased a copy of the *Times*, and another shewing that the proprietors of that paper were Charles Binny Skinner, Henry George Gordon, Francis Martin, James Calder Stewart, Robert Smith, Frederick Maitland Davidson, John Alexander Russell, Thomas Cardwell, James Wright, Thomas Robert Richmond, and Framjee Cowasjee, all of Bombay, merchants, William Mackie, of Bombay, surgeon, and William Howard and Willson Austin Montriou, barristers-at-law. "Mr. Howard and Mr. Montriou," said the judge, addressing those gentlemen, "I believe I may assume that neither of you was, knowingly or intentionally, a party to this publication." Mr. Howard and Mr. Montriou respectively disclaimed having been so. "It is but justice," he proceeded, "to you and to myself to say, I never for one moment thought you knew any thing about it. You are aware that a proprietor is responsible, criminally as well as civilly, for the acts of his co-proprietors, servants, or agents, for misconduct in the conducting of a newspaper; but my object is merely to vindicate the Court, and in directing that no measures be adopted towards you in this affair, I do no more than I should do by any other person who, being a co-proprietor, disclaimed having been intentionally or knowingly a party to the publication, or who, having been wilfully a party to it, intimated that he felt regret for his conduct."

An order was then made that each of the proprietors (excepting Messrs. Howard and Montriou) do attend the Court on the 27th inst., "to answer for publishing, or causing to be published, in the said newspaper, the said article unlawfully, and in contempt of this Court."

Referring to another article in the same paper, to which he did not object, respecting his "observations" on Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s petition, Sir Henry said: "I feel much satisfaction in stating that, before the end of the last term, Sir John Awdry informed me that, 'should the matter again be brought forward, he would avail himself of the opportunity to say that the parties had only got what they had laid themselves open to.' This he told me without any canvassing or solicitation on my part." He then added:—

"No suspicions or observations on my part can affect any one except so far as they may be warranted by circumstances. In the particular case, my observations were founded on the notorious fact, frequently commented upon by judges here, that for years there has been a struggle to conceal wills and estates of deceased persons from the registrar. The files on the ecclesiastical side of the Court will, in a great degree, shew that Messrs. Forbes and Co. have taken a leading part in such struggle, and the inventories or accounts filed by the administrator shew that, although merchants in general, I believe, only charge a very trifling commission on transactions in Government securities, yet, in respect of monies invested in Government paper, belonging to the estates of deceased persons, their charge is as great as that made by the registrar, namely five per cent.; in my opinion, too high a commission. In all other respects, also, as far as I can ascertain from the accounts filed, or otherwise, the charges made by the registrar for administering are the same as—and no higher than—those made for administration by other persons. That a different impression has

been and is abroad. I am aware, and it is in a great measure to refute such impression that I now enter upon the subject. The letter of Messrs. Forbes and Co. to the father of the deceased, might well keep alive or engender such impression, for it recommended that the father should empower them to supersede letters of administration, if granted to the registrar, and to what purpose, if no saving should thereby accrue to the estate?" He added further: "Still, upon their moving to take the petition off the file, I should have added nothing to the observations endorsed thereon, had not the justice of those observations been called in question—had not the parties so contrived that I should be, as I observed at the time, put upon my defence—for it is a fallacy to talk of my having given judgment in the matter, the judgment was Sir John Awdry's;—had not every feature of the proceeding, and the time, place, and mode of bringing it on, denoted that such proceeding was brought forward as an attack on me when upon the bench. Even now, for certain purposes, it may not be too late to set me right, if I was in error. Mr. Crawford, you were counsel for Messrs. Forbes and Co. on the occasion. I do not ask you to say the impression I have alluded to was correct, or indeed to make any reply; but if you can say you did sincerely believe at the time the application was made that such impression was erroneous, I shall be happy to hear you say so."

Mr. Crawford, after some discussion, said it was not in his power to say so. "Well, then," said Sir Henry, "in future, if any think the castigation was severe, they may perhaps be also of opinion that the provocation was great."

The judge then referred to "another *Bombay Times*, of the 6th March, containing a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Charles Forbes to the editor:" this letter is to the following effect:—

"His Lordship is also reported to have alluded to my bearing towards him, and to observations made by me on his judicial conduct elsewhere. I am fully aware of the liberty of remark which the bench most justly and necessarily assumes to itself; but I humbly conceive that even this has its proper limits, and I have yet to learn that a judge has any right to animadvert in public on opinions *represented* to have been expressed by me as a private individual, or on any line of conduct by which I may choose to shew my private feelings towards him in society. With regard to this point, I must observe that, knowing that from Sir Henry Roper's situation, he was precluded from resenting any insult offered to him personally, I was particularly guarded in making observations on the subject, and the only mark of disrespect which I have shewn him was declining the continuance of his acquaintance, which I think, under the circumstances, was not much to be wondered at. For his feelings towards me on account of my conduct, I care but little; but I think that, if he felt the contempt which he insinuated, he hit upon rather an unfortunate method of shewing it, as his remarks will, I suspect, be more generally attributed to irritation than to any other feeling."

He observed: "The matter is not judicially before me, for I do not wish to take any strong measures respecting it. I feel that great allowances should be made for Mr. Forbes, and beyond the having made an affidavit in an apparently careless manner, I impute nothing whatever to him. His letter, if it be his letter, is in some respects a very fair letter, under the circumstances, and making due allowances for the feelings of a gentleman, which I regret my view of the matter occasioned me to wound. I would add, that I never heard Mr. Forbes had any where spoken of my judicial conduct."

Sir Henry then said, that the *Bombay Courier* of the 9th March contained an article on the subject, "for the publication of which, all parties engaged in it should be punished." The language of the second paragraph, he said, was a contempt:—

The writer (he observed) imputes to the Court an inclination to support the interests of the ecclesiastical registrar by discouraging to the utmost all claims to admi-

nistration of estates by those who, though not next of kin to deceased persons, nevertheless enjoyed their confidence when alive. My conduct in the particular case can hardly warrant this imputation. Had such inclination existed, I might, in the instance in question, have fully indulged it, for the power of attorney to Forbes and Co. merely authorised them to act on behalf of the next of kin in collecting and administering the estate, but did not authorise them to take out administration with the will annexed, and the document produced from the Prerogative Court was such as could have no weight here. Therefore, and especially as expense had been incurred in improperly procuring that document from the Prerogative Court, administration with the will annexed might have been altogether refused to Mr. Forbes, and granted to the registrar. But had I any undue anxiety for the interests of the registrar, I should hardly have observed, as I then did, and since have done, that I thought the registrar received too high a commission in respect of property vested in Government securities, and it is within the knowledge of some professional gentlemen present, that I have said it should not be my fault if such rate of commission remained undiminished. The next paragraph asserts the impropriety of allowing a commission of five per cent. to the registrar, he having no increased responsibility, it is alleged, inasmuch as he pays all that he receives into the hands of the Accountant-General, and runs not the smallest risk of any loss. It is strange the writer of this article did not reflect that houses of agency take exactly the same commission as the registrar, whether upon money invested in Government securities, or in other property. The inventories and accounts filed on the ecclesiastical side of the Court shew that such is the fact. If the registrar be not entitled to commission, why should houses of agency? Are they to be so entitled because they do *not* pay over the funds to the Accountant-General, but, keeping them in their own hands, incur responsibility, and employing the funds in their trade, run the risk of loss. In another part of this article of the *Courier* it is said: 'He (Sir Henry Roper) has alluded to the conduct of parties not before the Court in a manner highly reprehensible, and we understand that a much-respected civil functionary has applied to Government for protection.' This refers to my observation that, in a recent case, the Accountant-General of the East-India Company, having concealed from the registrar that he possessed Government paper belonging to the estate of a deceased British subject, a loss of some thousands of rupees had accrued to the estate. I would now observe, that I believe the last accountant-general was not accountant-general when the loss accrued, and I do not believe the concealment of the possession of the paper by the then accountant-general was wilful or intentional. But the last accountant-general expressly resisted and denied the right claimed by the registrar to information upon such subject. The matter was brought before the Court by the officer of the Court, and was publicly commented upon by Sir John Awdry from the bench, and communication made to the Government regarding it. I should be very unfit to sit here were I capable of shrinking from taking notice of a matter which had thus been before the Court on a former occasion, and which was so illustrative of the question.

In conclusion, it was ordered that the proprietors of the *Courier*, namely, Humphrey Francis Boaden and Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the partners in the firm of Messrs. Remington and Company (Henry Fawcett, Thomas Wingate Henderson, Robert Wigram Crawford, Reginald Frederick Remington, and James Remington Hadow), do attend the Court on the 27th inst., "to answer for publishing, or causing to be published, in the said newspaper, the said article, unlawfully and in contempt of this Court." The judge observed: "I wish it to be intimated to the two native gentlemen mentioned as proprietors of these newspapers, that, as I assume they have not been wilfully parties to the publications, I shall not require their attendance. My object is, as their names have been mentioned in the affidavits, to give them an opportunity to reply, or deny the matter imputed to them, if they wish to do so. They can

attend if they like, but should they not attend, I shall not proceed against them in their absence, or adopt any measures against them. They must bear in mind, however, that the proprietor of a newspaper is answerable criminally, as well as civilly, for the acts of his co-proprietors, servants, or agents, for misconduct in the conducting of a newspaper, and that in the event of any further offence, they will not be considered excused by ignorance, but may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both." He added also, that he would not require the parties cited to make affidavit, but would be quite satisfied by their making a verbal declaration of not having countenanced the articles in the *Times* or *Courier*.

When the judge had concluded, Mr. Malcolmson, of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., addressed the Court, and stated, "That he advised the proceedings in Court, and not his partners; and that, as far as he was concerned, and he spoke for himself, he disclaimed all personal feelings." The Chief Justice said he could only regret that such an admission was not made before.

On the 27th March, Mr. Cochrane appeared for Messrs. Skinner, Gordon, Stewart, Davidson, Cardwell, Richmond, Mackie, and Russell, proprietors of the *Times*, also for the proprietors of the *Courier*, and tendered affidavits that Messrs. Remington and Hadow were not proprietors. The rule was discharged as affected them. The other *Courier* proprietors were Messrs. Henderson, Boaden, Fawcett, and Crawford. Messrs. Wright and Martin, proprietors of the *Times*, having disclaimed all knowledge of the article, were also discharged. Mr. Herrick appeared for Framjee Cowasjee, who disclaimed all knowledge of the article in the *Times*, and stated that "he had the highest respect for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as well as for the Court itself; that he believed his lordship, on the occasion in question, honestly and conscientiously discharged his duty; that the article in question appeared to Framjee Cowasjee to be very scandalous, and he regretted it should have appeared in a newspaper with which he was concerned, and therefore trusted his lordship would discharge the rule," and the rule was discharged. Mr. Herrick also appeared for Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and stated that he was not in the slightest degree cognizant of the publication of the article, and he regretted that any expressions offensive to his lordship should have appeared in a paper with which he is connected, as he entertained the highest respect for his lordship, and was deeply impressed with admiration at his lordship's administration of justice.—Rule discharged.

The judge remarked that he had intimated that he should not require the attendance of the native parties, "but as his motives for this forbearance had been mistaken, he had also required them to be present."

Petitions were presented from the proprietors of both papers, protesting against the legality of the order of the Court, and praying to be heard by counsel against the same.

Mr. Cochrane then proceeded to argue that the order was not warranted by law, but was an unconstitutional exercise of authority. The question was not whether these papers are libels, but whether the Court can entertain jurisdiction over them as contempts. He then cited various cases to shew that a process was resorted to only where the cause was pending; and that where attacks had been made upon judges, the proceeding was by the constitutional mode of information or indictment. In 3 Hawkins, b. ii. c. 22, sec. 36, on the power of Courts to commit for contempt, all the cases cited in support of the

Court's right, are cases of obstruction to the process itself during the pendency of some proceeding. Modern cases support this doctrine. Unless the authority assumed can be shewn directly to be supported by law, it is against the great Charter. "Believing, as I do," said Mr. Cochrane, "that such a power would be destructive to the first principles of justice itself, here would that I could stop! personal respect, nay even affection, if you will allow me to say so, to your lordship, restrain me from making any lengthened observations on the judgment delivered by you. One thing I will alone mention, and that is—that the fatal error, if I may venture to say so, originally committed, was your lordship's taking any part in a discussion where your own conduct was impugned. In cases, in England, where judges have even been counsel, they not uncommonly retire." Sir Henry Roper: "And so I would also, had I not been placed on my defence." Mr. Cochrane: "Surely, my lord, that defence would not have sustained any injury by being confided to our late honoured and respected Chief Judge. If the course I have above alluded to had been adopted, all this melancholy discussion would have been avoided; and if, even at the commencement of this, you yourself conceived that 'an impartial or soothing judgment could hardly be expected from you,' can you, I ask you on the oath to decide impartially that you took but a day or two ago, can you, with feelings excited and warm, decide impartially here? I pass over without comment every other part of the judgment delivered. I have endeavoured to argue this question on the broad ground of constitutional law. To me the assertion of such power of committal appears to violate, without necessity, the first dictates of nature's law, and if carried into execution in England, would bury in one common grave alike the principles of justice and the liberties of my fellow-men."

Mr. Dickenson, on the same side, argued that the judge, sitting in chambers, as an ecclesiastical judge, had no power to issue the order. In all cases where judges have been libelled, the Attorney-General has instituted proceedings. Mr. Dickenson added: "Judicial proceedings may be published, as they tend to the advancement of justice; it has always been allowable, and justly so; but invective and improper language must not be used with impunity. I argue that the article in the *Courier* is an impartial criticism. I do not mean to justify that in the *Times*—that is a contempt." Mr. Cochrane: "This is one way of arguing the case, certainly—cutting away your leader's argument." Chief Justice: "You may take the admission of the contempt back, Mr. Dickenson." Mr. Dickenson: "The remarks in the *Courier* do not appear to me to be contemptuous. In your lordship's judgment, in the case of Messrs. Forbes and Co., you stated that cases had been known where every impediment had been thrown by merchants in the way of the registrar towards preventing him administering to the estates of defunct persons. My lord, this is a very grave and most serious charge against the mercantile community." Chief Justice: "This is very strong language; however, any thing you choose to say, I will listen to. I did not allude to the merchants here now, as most of them are new houses; I spoke of those existing in former days." Mr. Dickenson: "The article in the *Courier* does not impute any thing personal to your lordship. I deny that any provocation is shewn in the *Courier*. The *Times* contains invective; I argue that the *Courier* contains nothing but fair criticism. It is a merchants' paper taking up a merchant's quarrel. It is certainly not a libel in the *Courier*, and no one would conceive it to be."

Sir H. Roper, in his judgment, said, he had not been aware, when affida-

vits had been offered by Mr. Cochrane, and which he had been prevented by the Court from reading, that they had for their object to deny a guilty participation in publishing the articles. He then observed :—

“ The first question is, whether the publication of this article in the *Bombay Times* of the 3rd of March be a contempt. In making the order, that the alleged proprietors should appear and answer, I went on the position that the publication was direct contempt, by scandalizing the Court. But the matter may be considered in another view, namely, whether the publication be not also a contempt constructively and by inference. The arguments of counsel have almost entirely hinged upon cases of constructive contempts, and happily cases of direct contempt are rare. Having issued the rule upon the idea that this article in the *Times* was a direct contempt, the consideration whether it be not also a constructive contempt is not strictly necessary; but as arguments to shew the article is not libellous or contemptuous have been drawn from what was said or done by me in reference to the applications made by Messrs. Forbes and Co., I would not seem to evade this view of the question. From those topics, and the position and conduct of Messrs. Forbes and Co., and the position of the proprietors of the *Bombay Times* newspaper, it has been argued that the article in question was a fair stricture or criticism. In determining whether it was so, it is material to consider the motives or feelings which may have biassed the respective parties, and if upon the whole it appeared the publishers of this article were not impartial critics, but had been influenced by angry feelings towards a judge, who had commented in severe terms on what appeared to him reprehensible, and persons with whom such publishers had, or thought they had, a common interest, and that the article might intimidate the judge, and deter him from commenting in like manner on future instances of supposed misconduct, then the article would be constructively and by inference a contempt, and especially so, if it should seem that such had been the objects of the publication. As already observed, it is not necessary to shew that the publication is in this sense a constructive contempt, but grounds for supposing it to be so may arise from investigating whether the article be a fair criticism, and light be thrown on that question by considering the motives and feelings which may have influenced the publishers and myself. When the application for administration with an alleged copy of an alleged copy of an alleged will annexed was made to me, on behalf of Mr. Charles Forbes, I was on amicable terms with him and some three or four members of the house in which he was a partner; with two of them, indeed, I was almost intimate. Thus far there is no apparent ground to conclude I was induced to endorse on the petition my reason for refusing the application, otherwise than by a sense of duty, and a wish to check the practices I afterwards more explicitly referred to. The notorious facts, that concealment of estates and wills from the registrar had long been a system; that judges here had often-times alluded to it; that the registrar had in my presence more than once complained of it, should tend to support any allegation, that I was merely influenced by a sense of duty—the more strongly felt because, in the case brought before me, serious expense had been incurred through the means adopted to carry out the system. But it may be said the language was too strong—most derogatory to Messrs. Forbes and Co. Admitting that Messrs. Forbes and Co. are unaccustomed to have such language applied to them, disinterested persons may easily ascertain whether language equally strong, and upon grounds no stronger than those which existed in the case of Forbes and Co., has not been frequently applied in this Court and in other Courts, in England and elsewhere, to other parties; and Sir John Awdry has said, ‘ Messrs. Forbes and Co. merely got what they laid themselves open to.’ But Messrs. Forbes and Co. thought differently, and moved to take the petition off the file. Lawyers know that such an application is one of the most violent and hostile measures which can in practice be adopted between party and party. How much more so when resorted to with respect to a judge! As Messrs. Forbes and Co. employed counsel on the occasion, I could not doubt the matter had been represented to them in that

light. Every feature of the proceeding, and the time, mode and place, of bringing it on, went to shew it was intended as an attack upon me when on the bench. The counsel for the parties could not deny that the impression was correct."

The judge then remarked, that disinterested persons must think that parties who adopted such a proceeding, with such an object, merited the severest reprehension, and gave great provocation, and if so, then the article in the *Bombay Times* was not a fair criticism, and if it emanated from a merchant or merchants of Bombay, or from one in their interests, an impartial criticism could hardly be expected, and the article might have the effect of intimidating judges from censuring persons of the like rank or station as Messrs. Forbes and Co. Without insisting on the publication of this article as a constructive contempt, he had no doubt it was a direct and positive contempt, "as being a libel on the administration of justice in this and other Courts, and as containing words scandalizing and importing scorn, reproach, or diminution of the Court." In the words of Mr. Justice Buller, in *Rex v. Watson*, "any man of common understanding, on reading this article," would say it imported scorn, reproach, or diminution of the Court.

It is undoubtedly allowable to discuss, in a decent and temperate manner, the proceedings of a court of justice, to suggest error, and, with a view to fair criticism, to censure what is apparently wrong; but one of the counsel for the parties has admitted the article in the *Times* to be a contempt, and although, for form's sake, I have allowed him to withdraw the admission, I cannot but find my own opinion strengthened by having heard such sentiments expressed in such a quarter. It is said no power to proceed by attachment in such a case exists according to *Magna Charta* or the law. But it is rather too late to contend for such a doctrine; and the opinions of Mr. Justice Wilmut are recognized and approved of by Mr. Justice Holroyd in *The King v. Clement*.

"The publication of such articles being contempts, and the Court taking notice of them as such, questions arise as to what proceedings should be adopted, and against what party or parties. My conduct has been impugned for causing proceedings to be instituted against the proprietors of these newspapers instead of against their respective printers and publishers, and it may be satisfactory that I should be explicit on this subject."

The judge then proceeded to shew that the legal protection against printers in England, under 6 and 7 Will. 4, c. 76, does not exist in India:—

"Here a person is usually put forward as printer or as publisher, who has in fact little or nothing to say to editing the work, and who is very incompetent to pay fines or damages. But proprietors are not exempted from responsibility for misconduct in the work they carry on or by which they profit, although the means of discovering them are not so simple as they might be. In this instance, it seemed impossible that the printers had any wilful participation in the offence. The editors were *primâ facie* guilty parties, but on writing instructions to my clerk regarding some official business, on the 3rd of March, I asked him whether the article which had appeared that day in the *Bombay Times* had been inserted in the monthly summary of the preceding day. On the following evening, I received one, or I think two, notes from my clerk, from which it appeared he had held conversations with the editor of the *Times* upon the subject. Such conversations had been holden without my knowledge or consent, and I much regretted they had occurred. Still, as they had taken place, it seemed unfitting to proceed against the editor of the *Times*; and as he had been exempted, it appeared advisable to show the like forbearance towards the editor of the *Courier*. Proceedings against the printers or editors being deemed inexpedient, the proprietors alone remained. To hold them responsible appeared peculiarly suitable, because the question affected certain of the mercantile community, and it

was generally believed that the principal proprietors of these newspapers were merchants. As some of the proprietors were or might be my personal friends, there was an additional reason for proceeding against the proprietors, lest forbearance should be imputed to private feeling. It was also necessary, as Mr. Howard and Mr. Montriou were barristers practising in this Court, that they should disavow the contempt, a measure I was sure they had sufficient magnanimity and generous feeling to adopt. I publicly stated, that any gentleman who either verbally said he was not a proprietor, or was not knowingly or wilfully a party to the publication, should at once be relieved from further vexation on the subject. It is to be regretted the proprietors are so numerous, but if numbers were to exempt from liability, there would be no protection against a numerous body of proprietors; they might with impunity become a scourge to society. Having resolved to hold the proprietors responsible, I requested an officer of the Court to take the necessary measures for bringing the parties before the Court, and, assisted by a solicitor, he took such measures accordingly. Until after the affidavits were framed, I had no idea from what source the information was derived, or by whom the affidavits were to be made, and I never had the slightest communication on the subject with any of the persons who either gave the information or made the affidavits.

"It has been suggested, the proper or only course in such a case is to proceed by information or indictment. That it is not the only course is obvious from Frye's case, already read, and other cases, in which Courts have treated the like offences as contempts, and punished them summarily. Here, the summary proceeding is peculiarly suitable, the offence being great, the supposed offenders being numerous, wealthy, and influential, and their conduct and perseverance evincing a disposition on their part to resist and set themselves above the law. It might also be observed, that a great number of gentlemen of the mercantile profession are associated as proprietors of these newspapers. The circumstance renders the proceeding by indictment or information very objectionable. Must not such a body have great influence? and it seems to me expedient that an insult of this description to a Court situated as this Court is, in a small society, at a great distance from home, and without the same facilities that might exist in England for the trial of such matter by an impartial jury, should be taken notice of summarily, and in such way as to shew the Court is fully empowered to vindicate and protect itself.

"I sincerely wish another judge had been here to take cognizance of the matter, but circumstances have imposed it upon me, and I sincerely hope and believe I am doing my duty and no more, and that I am doing it with due caution and forbearance. The 13 Geo. 3, c. 63, the other statutes relating to this Court and the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and the Charter of this Court, clearly establish that this Court is invested with a jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench in England. It is also invested with ecclesiastical jurisdiction. For the sake of order and regularity, the ecclesiastical business is conducted on what is termed the ecclesiastical side of the Court, but still in the Supreme Court, and not in another, or inferior Court. It follows, that a contempt of the Court in the exercise of its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is a contempt of the Supreme Court; and that no advantage can be derived from subtle distinctions, as to whether the Court was sitting or not sitting at the time of committing the alleged contempt. In this instance the Court has not as yet issued attachments, or even rules to shew cause why attachments should not be issued. A milder course has been adopted, and as a rule similar to those made in this matter, on the 18th inst., was made by an inferior Court, a Court of gaol delivery, in the matter of *William Tunnel Clement*, and the form of which rule will be found in 11 Price's Reports, p. 70, there can be no doubt this Court is competent to issue such orders. When, in this instance, orders were made, similar to that in Clement's case, it was supposed all parties would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded; that they would, either collectively or individually, express regret for the publication of the article they are charged with having published, or that individuals alleged to be co-proprietors would either disclaim being proprietors, or having knowingly or intentionally become parties to the publica-

tions, and, as already observed, parties making such statements would at once be exempted from further trouble in the business. But four persons have had the magnanimity to come forward in that manner, and I should be justified in issuing attachments immediately against those who have rejected such opportunities. I wish, however, to afford another *locus penitentie*, and accordingly, a rule is made to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Charles Binny Skinner, for publishing, or causing to be published, in the *Bombay Times*, the article in the said rule or order of the 18th inst., unlawfully, and in contempt of this Court: cause to be shewn on the 30th inst."

The like rules were also made with respect to the other gentlemen alleged to be proprietors of the *Bombay Times*, and the like rules with respect to Mr. Henderson, and the other gentlemen alleged to be proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*.

The Chief Justice concluded his observations by saying, he adopted this course, in preference to proceeding by attachment in the first instance, in order to give each of the parties another opportunity of either disclaiming all guilty knowledge of the articles, or regret for their appearance.

Mr. Cochrane then requested that the affidavits originally put in might be read, which the judge, at first objecting, ultimately acceded to.

These affidavits (from all the proprietors of the *Courier*) stated that the deponents never saw the article mentioned in the order previous to publication, and were not privy to the publication of any article in the newspaper in contempt of the Court.

The Chief Justice observed that they contained a full disclaimer of any knowledge of the article, similar to that made by Messrs. Martin and Wright, adding: "I regret much that these affidavits were not more particularly brought to my notice in the first instance, as I think they ought to have been, when a knowledge of the disclaimer contained in them would have rendered all this unnecessary." Mr. Cochrane: "I certainly stated these affidavits to your lordship; they are filed, and I do not feel myself justified in allowing my clients to make any apology. The affidavits will speak for themselves."

The affidavits of the proprietors of the *Times* were then read; they only set forth that the deponents never saw the article referred to in the order until they received the copy of the newspaper, and had no previous knowledge thereof in any way whatsoever. Chief Justice: "I am dealing with gentlemen, and I do not deem it possible that persons of their rank and character would have recourse to mental reservation." Mr. Cochrane: "Certainly not, my lord. I look upon their affidavits as containing a full disclaimer of any knowledge of the articles in question." Chief Justice: "I must again express my regret that these disclaimers were not brought more particularly to my notice this morning; I also regret that these gentlemen have been brought here to disavow on oath a guilty knowledge of a participation in the articles in question, when I repeatedly stated, in the most explicit manner, that their simple disavowal of that knowledge or participation would be deemed ample by me. It only now remains to dismiss the rule as to all parties."

Here ended the third stage of the affair. On the 29th March, a new source of contention was opened.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Views in Affghanistan, &c. &c. &c., from Sketches taken during the Campaign of the Army of the Indus. By SIR KEITH A. JACKSON, Bart. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THESE views are very spirited representations, in tinted lithography, of some of the most remarkable places and objects seen in the Affghan Campaign, accompanied by written descriptions. They consist of the following: two views of the city of Cabul, and one of Jubbar Khan's house (the brother of Dost Mahomed Khan), which is a good specimen of the architectural taste of the Cabul aristocracy; Maidum, a fort between Cabul and Urghundee; two views of the town and fortress of Ghuznee (one representing the storm); two of Abdool Rahman's fort, the Ghiljee chief, at Killa-i-Murga, captured by Capt. Outram; two of Quettah; Candahar; Khelat; two representations of the remarkable mountain-scenery of the Bolan Pass; the Beloochee town of Dadur; and eight views of places upon the Scinde portion of the Indus, including the remains of the ancient fortress of Sehwan. The frontispiece is a copy of an Affghan sketch of a native "exquisite," found at Ghuzni, and the subject of the vignette is the great gun captured at that fortress, 10 ft. 9 in. long, with a calibre of 8 inches, carrying a ball of 60 lbs.

All these views are extremely well-executed, and the accuracy of several has been vouched to us by a very competent witness.

The History of the Western Empire, from the Restoration of Charlemagne to the Accession of Charles V. By SIR ROBERT COMYN. London, 1841. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE student of history is under deep obligations to Sir Robert Comyn for having devoted the leisure which his judicial duties permitted to the composition of one of the most delightfully-written books which this department of our literature can boast. The difficulty of dealing with the multifarious details and complicated transactions, many of them trivial in their isolated character and dark in their circumstances, which compose the political history of the Western Empire in the centuries succeeding the barbarous ages, and preceding those when it became blended with that of Europe, taxes to the utmost the various talents of the historian. Sir Robert Comyn, availing himself of all the lights which the old and modern annalists afford, has combined the facts in a masterly narrative, the style of which is admirable; easy, clear, and elegant; succinct without obscurity, and ornate without affectation.

Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons, during the Thirteenth Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the Unreported Parliament; to which are appended Illustrations of the Parliamentary History of the Reign of George the Third, consisting of unpublished Letters, Private Journals, Memoirs, &c. Drawn up from the Original Manuscripts. By J. WRIGHT, Editor of the Parliamentary History of England, &c. Vol. I. London, 1841. Longman and Co., and others.

IN the notice already given of this work, we mentioned the circumstances attending the discovery of the notes taken by Sir Henry Cavendish of the debates in the House of Commons on the measures discussed in the Parliament which sat from 10th May, 1768, to the 22nd June, 1774, some of which are of great political importance. These debates, which were withheld from the public owing to the exclusion of strangers from the gallery, have been recovered in the notes of Sir Henry Cavendish, a member, by the indefatigable industry and the skill of Mr. Wright. If his services had ended here, they would have been highly valuable, and he would have earned a title to praise, which is much enhanced by the able manner in which he has edited the work. The research and minute accuracy displayed in his notes, the illustrations furnished by his copious extracts from contemporary journals, letters, memoirs, pamphlets, &c., make the reader as familiar with the history and characters of the time as if he was reading a modern debate.

The present volume brings these debates down to May 3, 1770.

Evils and Remedies of the Present System of Popular Elections, with a Sketch of the Qualifications and Duties of Representatives and Constituents: to which is added an Address on the Proposed Reforms in the Commerce and Finance of the Country. By JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., late M.P. for Sheffield. London, 1841. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

MR. BUCKINGHAM, believing that "our present system of popular elections is the fertile source of corruption and immorality;" that "this great national evil, at every election, saps the morals of the whole people," has employed himself in devising "a system which shall remove both the temptation to corrupt and the power to effect it." He lays it down, as a point agreed upon by Reformers, that the Reform Act is "one of the most imperfect and inefficient measures ever passed through the British Parliament," and that "it demands an immediate repeal and an entire reconstruction." The defects of the Act he enumerates under seven heads, its "seven deadly sins;" namely, the limited number of the electors, "one in fifty of the entire population;" the limited area of its operation, the boundaries excluding many thousand persons of intelligence and property;" the injustice and uncertainty of a property qualification; the liabilities to disfranchisement, without the fault of the elector; the undue power given to objections to registration; the want of security for the identity of electors, and the evils of election petitions. He proposes to make "representation co-extensive with taxation," excluding only infants, persons receiving parochial relief or convicted of crimes, habitual drunkards, and persons unable to read or write. For the property-qualification for voters, he proposes to substitute "a minimum amount of intelligence;" the requisites to be, attainment of full age, the possession of a good moral character for sobriety and integrity, the capacity to earn an independent subsistence, and the ability to read and write English. The only proofs at all difficult of attainment are of the second and third requisites, which are proposed to be received from persons residing in the place, or with whom the party was connected in business, or from his relatives or friends. The suffrage to be extended to *all* persons possessing the preceding qualifications; the elections to be at *fixed* triennial periods, determined by law; the identity of voters to be established by their *signatures*. He proposes to prohibit canvassing; the respective candidates to be required to send manuscript addresses to a registration office, which should be printed in one pamphlet, and sent by the registrar, through the post-office, to every registered elector. A week afterwards, the candidates might be permitted to address the electors within the walls of some large room (where none but registered electors should be permitted to enter), with every security for preserving order and decorum, either in one body, or, if their number be large, at successive meetings; after which, questions might be put and answered. The manner of taking the votes, Mr. Buckingham proposes should be as follows: the registrar should furnish a card, containing the name of each candidate, to every elector, through the post-office, enclosed in a printed circular, directing him to draw his pen through the names of the candidates for whom he wished to vote, then to put the card in a blank envelope, seal it, inscribe his name on the outside, and put the whole in an ordinary letter-cover, addressed to the registrar, and forward it through the post-office; the outer seal should be broken by the registrar, in the presence of an agent of each candidate, and the voters' autographed covers, containing the cards, arranged alphabetically, still sealed, till the signatures are verified by comparison with those in the registration-book, when the inner sealed covers are to be opened by youths, blindfolded, if necessary, the written envelopes being thrown into one box, and the printed cards into another; the cards then to be assorted according to the names of the candidates struck through. This mode of voting would obviate the deception and intimidation of the present system, prevent disorderly assemblages of election mobs, keep the progress of the election secret, render the expense of elections insignificant, and secure all the advantages of the ballot. He proposes that the return of the registrar should be final.

Although, as a whole, this scheme is open to objections, there is much in it which

is worthy of consideration and adoption for the improvement of the existing system, some of the evils of which Mr. Buckingham has by no means exaggerated.

A Code of Signals for the Use of the Mercantile Navy. By B. J. WALKER, Lieut. R. N. Two Parts. London, 1841. W. H. Allen & Co.

THIS new code of signals consists of 400 sections, each divided into 100 parts making 40,000 combinations, appropriated as follows:—to sentences, 1,400; to vocabulary, &c. 20,100; to names of places, 2,000; to names of vessels, 16,500. A vast number of additional combinations might be obtained, if necessary. The numbers of the combinations may be represented by an ingenious and elegant portable semaphore, when the distance is not more than two miles; at a greater distance, by flags. "Thus, by the portable semaphore or twenty four flags, a separate combination of numbers may be obtained for each word of the English language, for all the different inflexions of the auxiliary verbs, and for all the sentences required for the most comprehensive code of signals." The system is extremely easy and simple; the section and the sectional number give the sentence, word, syllable, letter or name required, for which a ready reference is afforded by the arrangement of the book. The simplicity, clearness, precision, and copiousness of this code, in which respects it is preferable to any system we have seen, recommend it very strongly for general use.

Medical Advice to the Indian Stranger. By JOHN MC COSH, M.D. London, 1841. Wm. H. Allen & Co.

THIS is one of a small class of books, the value of which must not be measured by the modesty of their pretensions. Under the unimposing title of "Medical Advice," and in the shape of a small volume of 170 pages, it contains a body of most valuable information, by a judicious medical officer of considerable experience in India, upon matters which concern the health, the comfort, the interests, and the general and local knowledge of all classes of persons visiting India. Dr. Mc Cosh's views in publishing the work (which was originally a Thesis to qualify him for his degree at Edinburgh) were to supply to the friends of young medical men some knowledge of the nature of the Bengal service, and to furnish young officers generally with useful advice on their arrival in India; but its sphere of utility is more extensive.

Dr. Mc Cosh, after giving the new visitor a sufficient outline of the nature of the Indian government and of the service, conducts him on board ship, through the voyage, and to Calcutta; initiates him into his duties, revealing to him the peculiarities of Anglo-Indian society; advises him in respect to his domestic arrangements and general habits; discloses to him the native character and diseases, and teaches him how to preserve his own constitution from the attacks of the climate, as well as how to repair the breaches in those of others. In short, to use a medical figure, it is a collection of prophylactic prescriptions for preservation against mental as well as bodily diseases. We observe that Dr. Mc Cosh is a decided enemy to the habit of smoking, holding that "no vice, after drunkenness, is more hurtful to the individual." He pronounces hookah-smoking more injurious than cigar-smoking. Both, however, he says, are going out of use in India; "fashion, more powerful than argument, having put many a one's pipe out."

The Consequences of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. By WILLIAM T. THORNTON, Esq. London, 1841. E. Wilson.

THE author of this pamphlet, who is a "Corn Law repealer," or rather an advocate, in existing circumstances, of a low fixed duty, accuses the writers on each side of the question, of errors and fallacies. He contends that Mr. McCulloch's argument, that the free importation of foreign corn would have little or no effect upon prices in this country, is founded upon "a gross and palpable sophism," namely, in assuming the average prices at home and abroad as the actual prices, whereas the range has been in England from 30s. to 70s., and at Dantzic from 22s. to 48s.; and the effect upon the price of corn here would be produced by the relative state of actual prices. The benefits to be derived from a repeal of the Corn Laws would not, therefore, be confined to a fall of 5s. in the average price, but would consist rather in a security

against a sudden rise of 15s. to 20s. above that average. The notion that a fall in the price of corn would produce a corresponding fall in wages, Mr. Thornton considers to be "utterly void of foundation. The price of corn," he says, "has no more influence on the rate of wages than on the rate of rail-way travelling: wages are paid, not in corn, but in money, and the money price of labour, like that of any thing else, depends upon the quantity of money in the country and the proportion between the supply of and demand for labour." On behalf of those who entertain this notion, and upon whom Mr. Thornton is somewhat severe, we may observe, that their argument is founded upon the notorious fact, that, owing to the peculiar state of that branch of the labour-market, the master manufacturers have acquired an arbitrary control over it, which neutralizes the natural influence of the principle of competition, whereby they reduce the price of labour to a minimum determined by themselves, which they regulate by the cost of provisions; so that their labourers are paid specifically in money, but really in provisions and necessaries. The benefit which will result to the manufacturer from the repeal of the Corn Laws, Mr. Thornton argues, will be found in the impulse that will thereby be given to the demand for his goods abroad. The supposed injury resulting to the agricultural classes from the measure he confines to landlords and holders of land on long leases; "the majority of farmers, being merely tenants at will, are at liberty to break off their connexion with their landlords at the close of every year." But Mr. Thornton forgets that this "breaking off" involves the sale of stock and the realization of capital at a sacrifice, which would make the tenant rather "bear the ills he has." Landlords, he thinks, will find some counteraction to a reduction of rents in the diminution of the cost of cultivation by reason of the repeal of the laws, and especially in the reduction of the poor rates; but as certain heavy taxes, which cannot be repealed, fall exclusively upon the land, he concedes, by way of compensation, a moderate fixed duty upon the importation of foreign corn.

We have given a rather extended notice of this pamphlet, because, although we do not entirely concur with the writer, we think he has treated the question with ability.

The Visitor's Guide to the Watering Places. London, 1841. Strange.

A Guide to the Loan Societies of London. London, 1841. Strange.

Born excellent in their respective lines; the former is a neat and portable manual, containing full directions to those who are in search of pure air; the latter describes no less than 78 places where a person may "raise the wind."

A History of British Birds. By WILLIAM YARRELL, F. L. S., V. P. Z. S. London, 1841. Van Voorst.

THE second volume of this elegant and valuable work is now completed. We can add nothing to the commendations we have already bestowed upon it, as a publication at once doing honour to science and the arts.

The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland Illustrated. Nos. 6, 7, and 8. London. Virtue.

Canadian Scenery Illustrated. Nos. 15, 16, and 17. London. Virtue.

THESE two works proceed *pari passu*, and possess equal attractions to the admirer of the fine arts and the lover of local scenery and description. The graphic illustrations (each part containing four exquisitely finished engravings) are from drawings by Mr. W. H. Bartlett; the literary matter, consisting of history and local description, is contributed by Mr. N. P. Willis, the popular author of *Pencilings by the Way*. They will form ornaments to the library as well as the table.

Fox's Book of Martyrs. Edited by the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, M. A. Nos. 6 and 7. London. Virtue.

A POPULAR book, carefully edited, and prodigally illustrated with portraits and other graphic embellishments, exceedingly well executed.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 22nd.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to the terms of the Charter.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) stated, that certain accounts and returns, which had been presented to the Houses of Parliament since the last general Court, were now laid before the proprietors, conformably with the By-Law, cap. i. sec. 5.

The following were amongst the documents so laid on the table :—"Returns relating to Slavery in India;" "Returns relating to the Importation of Hill Coolies into the Mauritius;" "Annual Accounts of Indian Disbursements and Expenditure;" and also "Correspondence between the Directors and the India Board as to certain Claims for Compensation."

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman* next acquainted the Court that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Courts of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, he now laid before the proprietors certain returns relative to the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe. These papers contained returns of the number of students admitted to those colleges, and of the number sent out to India as writers or cadets, between Midsummer 1840 and Midsummer 1841; together with the expenses of each establishment.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman* then informed the Court that it was made special for the purpose of considering an alteration proposed to be made in the By-Laws. The resolution which had been passed on this subject by the Court of Directors would now be read to the Court.

The clerk then read the following resolution :—

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 18th August 1841—

Resolved, with reference to the construction put by the Committee of By-Laws upon the word "India" in the By-Law, cap. vi. sec. 16, which prohibits a director, officer, or servant of this Company in Europe, from trading to or from India, either as principal, agent, or otherwise than in the Company's joint stock, that this Court, adverting to the change which has taken place in the constitution of the Company, as regards its trading privileges, since that By-Law was enacted, do recommend to the Court of Proprietors to pass a resolution requesting the Committee of By-Laws to amend the By-Law, cap. vi. sec. 16, so as to confine its application to the territories under the government of the East-India Company, and any other places on the continent of India.

Mr. *M. Martin* said that, before this motion was put from the Chair, he should object to any special business being brought before the Court until the notices of motion which stood on the order paper had been disposed of.

The *Chairman* said, that it had been the general, and, he believed, the uniform, practice of the Court, to take the special business first.

Mr. *M. Martin* thought it of great importance that the motions of which notice had been given should be disposed of first. He would, on this point, appeal to the hon. director (Mr. Wigram), to whose great experience in questions of this kind he was sure the Court would readily bow.

Mr. *Wigram* said, that as far as his knowledge of the general practice of the Court went, it was as had been stated by his hon. colleague, the Chairman. He recollected that, on the 16th of December, 1835, a question similar to the present arose. The Court, in that case, had been made special for considering a motion for a grant of £5,000 to the Earl of Clare; but it was proposed by an hon. proprietor that the Court should first dispose of the notices of motion in their order, before they pro-

ceeded with the special business. The Court, however, decided in the negative, and the special business had precedence.

Mr. Lewis considered, that a resolution passed five or six years ago, under special circumstances, ought not to be binding on the Court now, or to prevent it from again agitating the question then contended for.

Mr. Wigram said, there was another case, in 1825, when he had the honour of filling the chair. On that occasion, the Court had been made special for some particular purpose, but the late Mr. Douglas Kinnaird and Sir John Doyle claimed precedence for notices of motion. The Court decided also, in that case, that the special business should have precedence of the notices. He thought that, for the sake of the general business of the Court, the special motions should come on first.

Mr. Lewis said, that there might have been special circumstances in the second case referred to by the hon. director; but still he did not see in it any reason why the course then proposed should be the rule for all future time.

Mr. Weeding thought that, as a matter of courtesy to their executive, the Court of Directors, all motions emanating from them ought to have precedence of all other business. It was for the convenience of the Court generally, that matters of high importance, affecting the interests of India, which were brought under the consideration of the proprietors by their executive body, should have priority of motions submitted by proprietors.

Mr. Lewis did not see why the hon. proprietor should assume that special motions were of more importance than the ordinary notices of motion brought under the consideration of the Court.

The Deputy Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington) said, that by the law, as it now stood, no by-law could be altered without the consent of two general Courts of Proprietors. If the proposed motion had not precedence, it might have to be delayed to another General Court.

The Chairman then proceeded with the motion. He observed, that the by-law which it was proposed to alter had been passed in 1795, when the Company was under circumstances very different from those which at present existed. At that time they had the exclusive trade with India, and with all places within the limits of their charter; and by the by-law in question no director, officer, or servant of the Company in Europe, could trade to any of those places; but, since then, the trade had, at first, been opened to a partial extent to the public, and latterly the whole of the trading privileges of the Company had been taken away, and given to the country. The circumstances out of which the by-law had arisen had ceased to exist. The reasons which prevented the directors or officers of the Company from interfering in any manner with the Company's trade were no longer in operation. Every one might now trade to India, or to all the places within the Company's Charter—but no person so trading could become a candidate for a seat in the direction of the Company. One effect of this state of the law was, to narrow commercial operations between this country, India, and other places within the limits of the Charter, by keeping from any such trade all directors, officers, or servants of the Company; and it also narrowed the choice of the proprietors in selecting those whom they might wish to place in the direction of the Company's affairs; for, not only were they prevented from selecting, as a director, any gentleman engaged in trade with India, but with any place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; a space which, for commercial purposes, might be fairly said to comprise the largest and best parts of the world. It was well known that there was scarcely any trading firm of note in the metropolis which had not, directly or indirectly, some trading connexion with India or with some one of the places included within the limits of the Company's Charter—and these included the rising colonies in Australia; yet no person having any trading connexion, direct or indirect, with any one of those places could, as the law now stood, become a candidate for a seat in the direction, or accept any office as a servant of the Company. The directors, under these circumstances, wished to take the opinion of the Court of Proprietors as to whether it was any longer expedient to re-

strain officers or servants of the Company from participating in the trade with Australia, parts of Africa, and the South Seas, for all these were eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and between it and the Straits of Magellan, and therefore within the limits of the Company's Charter. With this view he now begged to submit the resolution which had been read by the clerk for the adoption of the Court. He did not feel it necessary to say any thing farther on the subject, as he did not anticipate any objection to the motion.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Weeding* expressed his deep regret that such a motion as that now read should have emanated from within the bar, and should come to that Court with the recommendation of the Court of Directors. If this law were properly applied to the directors when first enacted, he thought it equally applicable at the present time. He would even contend, that it would with still greater reason apply now than when it was originally enacted. The repeal of the by-law under such circumstances would greatly militate against the independence, or against that opinion which ought to be inculcated of the independence, of the Court of Directors. That Court had too much power and influence over the several places within the limits of the Company's Charter to allow any of its members to trade with those places without occasioning strong suspicion, which would be greatly prejudicial to its character, and highly detrimental to the best interests of that vast empire over which it presided. Under these circumstances, he thought the Court ought not to adopt the motion of the directors; and, with this feeling, he had prepared an amendment, which he would now read to the Court. The hon. proprietor then read his amendment, which was as follows:—

The object of the proposed alteration in the by-law being to afford an opportunity to the directors of the East-India Company, and to the officers and servants of the Company, to trade to all places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of the territories under the government of the East-India Company, and any other places on the continent of India;

Resolved, that it is inexpedient to comply with the proposed recommendation, because, from the commercial intercourse, from the constant communication and traffic, which are carried on between the places under the immediate government of the East-India Company on the continent of India and in the Straits of Malacca, with the countries generally to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, it is not possible that the members of the Court of Directors and the Company's officers and servants, could engage in such trade, or carry on such traffic, without bringing their private interest and public duty into collision with each other, which the by-law, as it now stands, prevents, and which it ought to be the object of good laws to resist: because, from the superior advantages which the members of the Court of Directors, and the Company's officers and servants would derive from their official station, it would be a violation of the spirit of the Company's Charter, and unfair to the public at large: because the office of a director of the East-India Company, being invested with the functions of sovereignty, is of so dignified a character, that those who exercise it ought to have their independence carefully guarded, their motives freed from suspicion, and all temptation in the discharge of their duty withheld from them with as much care as possible by the regulations of this Court.

If (Mr. *Weeding* continued) the Court altered this by-law, their directors might become members of joint-stock companies—they might cultivate sugar in the Mauritius and import Hill Coolies from India for the purpose—or they might engage in any other speculations equally detrimental to their character as the executive of the East-India Company. It was, therefore, of great importance that that Court should protect their directors from imputations which could not fail to be cast on them if this by-law were repealed, and which must tend to bring them into disrepute, and greatly diminish the respect in which, for the interests of the people of India, they should be held. It would be impossible for them, in the false position in which the repeal of this by-law would place them, to come to any conclusion on many of the important questions on which they were so constantly called to decide, without exposing themselves to suspicion from some quarter; while, on some of those questions, they would run the risk of coming into unpleasant collision with the Government of the country. Let it not for a moment be supposed that, in deprecating the principle of the directors engaging in trade, he meant to undervalue the importance of commercial pursuits: far from it. He honoured the character of a merchant, because he believed that to commercial intercourse, directed by commercial enterprise, the civilization

and enlightenment of mankind owed more than to any other cause whatever. To commercial enterprize did we owe it, that, in the island in which our countryman, Cook, met his death at the hands of a set of savages, civilization now prevailed—the English language was generally spoken—and what was of infinitely more importance, Christianity was preached. He repeated, therefore, that he honoured the British merchant—he honoured British enterprize—but, he would say, let it be directed by those in whose hands it would excite no suspicion that private interests would militate against public duty. He would not diminish any of the advantages to which a merchant was fairly entitled; but, in his opinion, the characters of a British merchant and an East-India Director were incompatible; they could not be united without incurring the constant risk of bringing their interests, as commercial men, into collision with their public duty as a political body. It would, therefore, in his opinion, be better to continue the restrictions which were placed on them in former days.

The Chairman.—But can the same restrictions be necessary now that we have no trade?

Mr. Weeding observed that that, in his mind, did not alter the case. Suppose they were allowed to trade to-morrow to those rising colonies in Australia, as some seemed to desire; what would be the result? The wools produced there would be required here—while the colonists would require sugar from India. Look at the advantages which a director, with wealth and information at his command, might easily derive from such intercourse. It would be easy so to arrange, by taking a large amount of the Company's bills, as to affect the exchanges: and a similar course would be adopted in other places where British goods were in request. He did not say that abuse would necessarily follow the permission for the directors to trade which the repeal of this by-law would grant; but it would expose them to a temptation which ought not to be thrown in their way; and wherever there existed strong temptation to abuse, there would also exist a suspicion that abuse would take place. Another reason why this by-law of 1795 should not be repealed was this, that, when the trade with China and the whole of the Eastern world was thrown open to British commerce, the oath which a former enactment required the directors to take against trading was continued with all its former stringent minuteness. The legislature thus deeming it proper to continue the restriction on them though the commerce of the whole Eastern world was set free. Why was this, but to continue a practice which was deemed necessary to secure the independence of the Court of Directors? Then let the Court bear in mind that, in 1824, when Australia began to spring up into commercial importance, it was suggested by an hon. director, that they (the directors) might trade with that place; but *Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet*, then the legal adviser of the Court, gave it as his opinion, that, as the law then stood, the directors could not do so. He (*Mr. Weeding*) knew that the Court had the opinion of their legal adviser, *Mr. Sergeant Spankie*, as to the manner in which this proposed change should be made; but, though he did not differ from the learned sergeant as to the law, he did very much as to the commercial view of the question. But, let him suppose that the permission to trade with Australia were conceded—why confine it to that part of the world? Why not have an establishment at Java; and, if a lucrative traffic could be carried on with that island, why not extend it to other places—to Candy and Columbo, for instance—where equally rich establishments might, with great facility, be prepared? If they once broke through the principle of the by-law, it was only a question of degree to what extent they should carry its violation. For all these reasons, he did most earnestly hope that the Court of Directors would withdraw this proposition; and he called upon the proprietors to throw the shield of their protection over the directors, to defend them from themselves, in order that they should not be exposed to a temptation, the very existence of which would tend to bring suspicion on even their most honest and disinterested acts.

Mr. Lewis, in rising to second the motion, said, that his hon. friend, *Mr. Weeding*, was so well qualified to discuss this question, and had done it so very ably, that he

had left him very little to say upon the subject. It appeared to him that the alteration referred to in the motion, could not be effected in the way proposed. It was well-known that, by the statute, the by-laws could not be altered by the committee. The power of making, and consequently of altering, the by-laws was in the proprietors assembled in General Court; but, by the motion now before the Court, they were calling upon the Committee of By-laws, to do that which the act of parliament said could be done only by themselves in General Court assembled.

The *Chairman* said, the motion recommended the Court of Proprietors to request the Committee of By-laws to amend the existing law; that was, to prepare the amendment, and to submit it hereafter to the consideration of the General Court. The Committee were merely called on to alter the by-law, so as to confine its application to the territories under the government of the East-India Company, and any other places on the continent of India, subject to the sanction of the General Court.

Mr. *Lewis* said, that what had fallen from the hon. chairman in no degree altered his view of the case. The very terms of the motion which the hon. chairman had just read, afforded a clear proof that they were calling upon the By-law Committee to do that which the legislature said they should do themselves. What were the words of the resolution? The Court of Directors "recommend to the Court of Proprietors to pass a resolution, requesting the Committee of By-laws"—to do what?—"to amend the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 16, so as to confine its application to the territories under the government of the East-India Company, and any other places on the continent of India." Did not the very word "amend" in this resolution shew that they were exceeding the power which they possessed, by calling on the committee to do that which the general body of proprietors alone could do? But let the Court look for a moment at what were the duties of the By-law Committee. By the first section, third chapter, of the by-laws, the duties of the committee were pointed out; these were "to inspect the by-laws, to see to their due execution, and to report from time to time to the General Court." So that, according to this, they might inquire, and report, and suggest, but they had no power to alter or amend the laws. It should also be observed, that no change could be made in any by-law, without the concurrence of two successive Courts of Proprietors. In looking out for precedents, he found that, in 1814, a motion was made by the late Mr. Randle Jackson, a gentleman who appeared to have taken a distinguished part in the proceedings of the Court. That motion proposed a change in the by-law, cap. 5, sec. 8, to the effect, that no person should take a part in discussions in that Court, or should be allowed to sit on committees of that Court, who did not hold sufficient stock (1,000*l.*) to enable him to vote or ballot at a General Court; and that learned gentleman, Mr. Jackson, called upon the Court to decide, at once, upon his motion; but the Court declined to do so. Having said thus much on the manner in which it was proposed to make the alteration, he would now look at the alteration itself. The reason stated for the proposition was, that, since that by-law was made, the constitution of the East-India Company had been changed. He had, in vain, looked out for the debate on the subject; and he should be very glad to hear from the hon. chairman the reasons on which the by-law originally passed.

The *Chairman* believed, that the ground assigned for passing it was this—that certain very influential commercial men had entered into extensive transactions with India; and that some of them having expressed a desire to become directors, this by-law was passed with a view to prevent any person trading with India from becoming a director. This was his (the Chairman's) belief.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he believed it originated in a much more satisfactory reason. He did not at all concur in the view taken in the resolution before the Court. The words of that resolution were, "that this Court, adverting to the change which has taken place in the constitution of the Company, as regards its trading privileges, since that by-law was enacted," &c. Now, whatever may have been the change since that by-law passed, he had no doubt whatever that the reasons which called the law

into existence were, as he had said, more satisfactory than that assigned by the hon. chairman. It was not merely to avoid the inconsistency and incongruity which must arise from any one member of a joint-stock company carrying on trade along with the members of that company, and prosecuting a similar trade on his own account. No; the object of the by-law was to prevent a director from using that knowledge and influence which he obtained in his sovereign capacity for the purpose of promoting his private interests in his commercial capacity. The great object was to maintain the independence of the Court of Directors—to place their public acts above suspicion, and to prevent them from injuring their characters as sovereigns of India. These he believed were the true grounds of the by-law, and, therefore, he concurred with his hon. friend, Mr. Weeding, in calling upon the Court of Proprietors to protect the directors from themselves, and to secure them against those suspicions which must be the consequence of the proposed change.

Mr. Hogg would not enter into the legal question, as to how the alteration was to be made; for to him the main question appeared to be, whether or not the alteration was desirable. If the Court came to the conclusion that it was desirable, of course the directors would see that it was made in due legal form, by having it submitted to the opinion of their legal adviser. He looked upon the committee of by-laws as a sort of select committee of the proprietors, to whom matters might be referred for consideration and inquiry, and who might, in their report, suggest any alterations that they conceived proper; but such alterations could not become by-laws until they had been submitted to the consideration of two General Courts of Proprietors. He must, however, protest against the way in which this question was argued, as if the Court of Proprietors were arrayed on one side, and the Court of Directors on the other; whereas the question was not for any one interest—it was for the general welfare of the whole Company, proprietors and directors. Whilst the East-India Company was a trading body, the directors were prohibited from trading within the limits of the Company's Charter, because their private interests must come in collision with their duty as far as the interests of the Company were concerned; but that state of things was changed. The words of the by-law itself explained its meaning, and the reasons which led to its adoption. His friend, Mr. Weeding, said, that their functions of sovereignty ought not to be mixed up with their functions as traders. Now he (Mr. Hogg) thought that that statement ought to be qualified somewhat, because he hoped always to see among the Court of Directors members of the principal banking and mercantile firms of this great city. Those gentlemen brought to the deliberations of the Court of Directors most useful knowledge and information. With respect to the alteration of the law, he begged the attention of the proprietors to the manner in which their choice was at present limited. There was scarcely a commercial firm in London that was not directly or indirectly connected with the trade to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. If the proprietors thought proper to reject those persons, why let them do so; and if they would reject them, they would thereby exclude Mr. Weeding himself, and the members of the commercial firms of this city. The question merely regarded their interest in the extent of the sphere of their choice. If they thought proper to extend that sphere, why then let them concur in the selection of directors from the trading communities of London. If they thought that course injudicious, then let the law remain as it stood. As far as his (Mr. Hogg's) knowledge of the "secrets of the prison-house" went, he knew of nothing with which any gentleman connected with a trading firm could, as a director, become acquainted, which he could turn to his own private interest as a commercial man. He trusted that the deliberations of the directors would always become known to the public, in order that the salutary influence of public opinion might be brought to bear on them before the measures they proposed were adopted and became law. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He thought that the reasons for excluding gentlemen connected with the trade of India from the office of director no longer existed. The sole object of the directors in submitting the matter to the

consideration of the Court was, that as the reasons which formerly led to the passing of the law ceased to exist, it was for the proprietors to say whether or not they were willing to alter it. There was no desire on the part of the directors to urge the matter on them; it was merely a suggestion which, if it did not meet with general approbation, gentlemen on that side of the bar would, he was certain, be most happy to withdraw.

Mr. Weeding.—Will the Chairman, then, withdraw it?

The *Chairman* said there had been misapprehensions entertained out of doors upon the subject, and he was anxious to press the question. The object the Court of Directors had was, to extend the influence of the proprietors. The fears entertained, that injurious consequences would follow the adoption of the proposed resolution, were, he believed, ill-founded. He would again assert, that neither he nor any one of his colleagues had any interest whatever in the matter, beyond what they felt for the general welfare of the Company, which they considered the resolution, if adopted, would tend to promote.

Mr. H. Lindsay said that, as there were some differences of opinion on the subject of the motion, he would much rather it were withdrawn than have it persevered in.

Mr. Mills said, that no imputation whatever rested upon the Court of Directors in having proposed this change; their only object was, the advantage of the Company, in the extension of the sphere from which the proprietors had to make the choice of directors. He thought it would be more advantageous for the Company to have the by-law amended, than to have it remain a dead letter, as it was now. Had there, he would ask, never been men in the direction of the Company's affairs who were at the same time engaged in trade with places within the Company's Charter? Could any man say that Sir Francis Baring's house did not trade within the limits of the East-India Charter? Had not the late Mr. C. Grant been allowed to carry on three or four indigo factories in India? And was not that direct trading with our Indian possessions within the meaning of the by-law?

Mr. Weeding said, he must here beg to say a word in defence of the character of his late friend, Mr. C. Grant. He had not been allowed to carry on several indigo factories, but had obtained permission to import indigo, the produce of his own estate.

Mr. Wigram was anxious to disabuse the public of any notion which it might entertain that this was a question in which the directors had any interest whatever; the object, as had been already stated, was the general advantage of the proprietors. For his own part, he would say, that trading by members of the Company would never interfere with its sovereignty over India. However, as there was some difference of opinion on this subject in the Court, he would suggest that the motion should be referred to the committee of by-laws, to examine and report their opinion upon it to the Court.

Mr. Weeding considered that the committee had already given their opinion on the subject. The committee of by-laws had reported partly on this subject, and did not seem favourable to the proposed change; at least, its construction of the sense in which the word "India" was to be taken was, that it included all the places mentioned in the Charter—that was, "all places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan." He would read to the Court the report of the committee on this point, which ran thus:—

At a committee of by-laws, held on Friday, the 11th June, 1841,—

The committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report:—

Your committee beg to state that the result of the inquiry instituted affords them the satisfaction of being enabled to report to the General Court that the by-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year.

Your committee beg to observe, however, that the secretary having stated that a doubt had arisen whether the word "India," in by-law, cap. vi. sec. 16, should be regarded as confined to India, properly so called, or as including all the countries within the limits of the Company's Charter,

Your committee have taken the subject into consideration, and have passed a resolution, declaring that,

in the opinion of the committee, the word "India," in the said by-law, should be regarded as including all the countries within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter.

(Signed)

R. TWINING
JAS. SHAW
A. W. ROBERTS
WILL. BURNES
BENJ. BARNARD

THOS. FIELDEN
JOHN HODGSON
C. HOPKINSON
R. BARNWALL
ALEX. ANNAND.

East-India House, June 11, 1841.

His (Mr. Weeding's) name was not to this report, because he was absent from London at the time it was agreed upon; but had he been present, it should have had his full concurrence and signature.

Mr. Wigram said, there would be no inconsistency in referring this question to the Committee of By-Laws, in order to have their opinion as to whether some change in the present by-law was not required.

The Chairman said he was entirely in the hands of the proprietors. If they thought the resolution ought to be withdrawn, he was ready to do so, and he would then second the proposal of Mr. Wigram, that the Committee of By-Laws should consider the question, with the view of making some alterations, so as to obviate some of the objections that had been urged against it. With this understanding, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Weeding would not concur in any alteration of the law; he would have it as it was, or not at all.

Mr. Thompson said they were obliged to the gentlemen behind the bar for so distinctly stating their views; because certainly the opportunities of choice that were given to the proprietors were "few and far between." Some hon. directors were of opinion that the heads of commercial firms should become directors. He (Mr. Thompson) differed from that opinion. He thought they ought not to become directors. If they represented large and important firms, let them keep to those transactions which belonged to those firms. The directors formed exclusively a political body. They ruled over 150,000,000 of human beings, inhabiting a country 500,000 square miles in extent. They had to attend to the interests of a vast empire, and they ought, therefore, to look narrowly to the persons whom they selected as directors. The directors were bound to devote all their time to the affairs and the government of the East-Indies; and he thought gentlemen would not deny that, however broad their expanse of mind—nay, were it even possible that their intellects were rendered larger than they now undoubtedly were—and were it possible to extend the length of the day for their deliberations—all that increase of intellect, all that extent of time, would be required for the proper discharge of their duties. Then why engage in their councils men whose time was much occupied in the affairs of commerce? The door for the admission of directors in the Company was already too wide, and it should be the duty of the proprietors rather to narrow than to enlarge it; which they could do by paying greater attention to the qualifications of the directors. It did appear to him that the condition of India at all times demanded the whole time and entire attention of the hon. directors, who were elected to act as the executive body in this country; and he hoped that gentlemen would derive from the present discussion this advantage, if they derived no other, that it would induce them to turn their minds very seriously to the consideration of the qualifications that were required in the choice of the directors. He must express his sincere thanks to the member of the Committee of By-Laws (Mr. Weeding), for having taken up the subject in a manner so creditable to himself; and he was exceedingly glad to see such a report as had been sent in. He could not resist the opportunity of expressing his decided opinion, that no man was qualified (he spoke without any desire to cast the slightest reflection on any hon. member of the Court of Directors, but he felt himself obliged to speak somewhat freely on so very serious a subject as this was, namely, the regulations as to that body for all future time)—that no man was qualified, or should be chosen as a director, who could not give his entire time to India, and who was not as free as any one could be from all matters likely to divert his attention from the stupendous objects to which he was called to give that attention as a director of that Company. He would no longer trespass on the time of the Court, but to express

his thanks to the hon. mover of the amendment, and to the gentleman who brought the subject before them, in order that the minds of hon. proprietors might be directed to a subject of such paramount importance as the choice of the directors.

Mr. *Twining* said it was not his intention to have taken any part in this discussion, as it was probable that the subject would be referred in some way or other to the Committee of By-Laws. If, indeed, the subject should not then be proceeded with, but a reference of it should be made to the Committee of By-Laws, he was sure that that committee were, and at all times would be, ready to take into their consideration that or any other subject connected with the by-laws, which they might think would be conducive to the welfare and interests of the Company. But with reference to the circumstances under which this particular part of the by-laws, as it then stood, was enacted, he was able to say what was the particular object at that time aimed at in framing this law; for he well remembered the strong, independent, and anxious interest which a late individual, whom he (Mr. *Twining*) had always endeavoured to follow as his guide in his own proceedings, and who always kept him, in proportion as he followed his example, in the right path (he meant Mr. *Edmonstone*), had felt on this occasion. He believed that this by-law was framed in consequence of the necessity which appeared to exist for introducing something in order to restrain directors from trading in their private capacity. He had thought throughout that its operation would be beneficial, and unless that measure had been interposed, it was his belief that very serious evils would have arisen. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not but readily admit that circumstances had changed since that time; a great alteration had been made with regard to the Company, which had deprived them of much of that power which they had exercised with great credit to themselves, and with great advantages to the proprietors and to the country at large. But he still considered it was a question of vast importance, how far the barrier which was then raised should be now entirely removed. He wished not to offer any opinion on the subject on the present occasion, however little weight might be attached to it; but if the question came before the Committee of By-Laws, he should do that which he was sure every one of the committee was desirous of doing, namely, give it his best and most impartial consideration; and if any thing were done respecting it, nothing should be enacted likely to call into question the independence and disinterestedness of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that the Court was then well constituted; and that, in proportion to the number of mercantile men who sat in that direction, they were uniformly productive of great assistance and great advantage to the Company; and in saying that, not only did he think of the hon. gentleman who then occupied the chair, and was possessed of such great commercial knowledge, but he thought also of Sir John Reid and Mr. *Pattison*, gentlemen who stood high in that Court on all occasions, and who contributed their powerful aid to the consideration of all questions that were discussed there. He would only further say, that if this subject, in whatever way it might go before the Committee of By-Laws, was determined to be brought forward again, it would be received with all the consideration which a question so very important demanded. The resolution which the committee came to before, specifically put the question then as to the meaning of the term "*India*," not geographically, but as connected with the by-laws; but if the matter came before the committee in any other way, without pledging himself to any opinion on the subject, he would say, on the part of the committee, and it was only just to the other members of it to do so, that the reference would be received with all attention on their part. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said he had consented to withdraw his motion at present, but he hoped the Committee of By-Laws would take the subject into their consideration, and that in the course of the year such alteration as they deemed desirable might be made. At the same time, he would add, that he perfectly agreed in what the hon. proprietor who had just addressed the Court had stated, in regard to the origin of the by-law, and the object then in view.

Mr. Weeding asked whether the motion was withdrawn without any qualification?

The Chairman answered in the affirmative.

LAND TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. M. Martin then rose, pursuant to the notice he had given at the last Court, to move the following resolutions on the subject of the land tax in India :

1. That the British Government is neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil of British India.

2. That periodical assessments on the produce of the land, at the sole will of the Government, defeat the proprietary rights of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, and, by preventing the hereditary possession and transmission of landed property, diminish its value, deteriorate the revenue of the state, impoverish the people, and render the Government of India unstable and insecure.

3. That the occupiers and cultivators of the soil of British India are entitled to obtain from the British Government a fixed assessment and a guarantee of hereditary occupancy, unmolested by arbitrary demands and periodical claims, either by annual or more extended leases.

The hon. proprietor said, the subject which he had then the honour of bringing under the attention of the Court had been very frequently discussed in that Court on other occasions, and he found that it had also been under the deliberation of the executive body both in India and in this country for nearly half a century. For fifty years the question which the Court had that day to discuss had been repeatedly, minutely, and largely viewed by the most distinguished governors and governors-general of India, by the ablest servants the Company had had for the administering public affairs in India, and by many of the ablest members of that Court; all of whom concurred in the opinion which he entertained, and who had endeavoured from time to time to entreat that this great and momentous question should receive a full and final decision. And he had a further justification for bringing the question forward, in the opinion of the distinguished statesman who now presided over the destinies of this country, and who only a few nights since stated in the House of Commons that there could not exist a greater evil in the executive government of any country than to leave unsettled large and important questions, and allow them to be discussed year after year without any prospect of their being brought to a satisfactory conclusion. (*Hear!*) In bringing forward this question, the objects that presented themselves in connection with it were threefold. The paramount one was the well-being of the millions of British subjects under the Government of India; the secondary one was the advancement of that Government, in its financial, commercial, and political relations; and the third, which was of the last importance to this country, was the so raising the condition of the millions of subjects in that vast empire, that they should be more extensive consumers of the produce of this country, and thereby become more conducive to the well-being and prosperity of the vast British empire. The motion which he had the honour to submit had at various times anxiously occupied his attention and time. From the first moment of his residing in India, with an anxious mind, and a desire to employ it usefully, he sought to occupy it with some measure which he thought would be beneficial to England and to India, and none more desirable, in his opinion, presented itself than this measure of a permanent land tax in India. From the year 1828 to the present moment, he had never ceased for one hour to entreat that this subject might be fully and properly investigated. He might have done so at times in language too strong perhaps for the occasion; and he believed he had been really guilty of that; but when he considered the advantage of public discussions in that Court, he trusted that his observations on the present occasion might be delivered in a calm and deferential manner, suited to the great importance of the subject, and he trusted that the Court would not allow this great question to be prejudiced by the weakness or warm feelings of the individual who then addressed them. During the last nine months, the Court having before them the very able minutes of an hon. director, one of the most distinguished perhaps who had ever sat in that Court, and one of the most calm, dispassionate, and clear-headed men who ever administered the civil government of any country, he alluded to the late lamented Mr. Edmonstone (*hear! hear!*) and having also the

very able minutes of his distinguished colleague, who was then in the Court (Mr. Tucker), he had called their attention to this subject, and had asked for an investigation. They had, however, not thought proper to comply with that request. He then earnestly entreated their consideration to the sale of the waste lands in India, and to allow occupants of the soil to redeem the land tax. They still had not thought it proper to take the subject into consideration, and he then felt it his bounden duty humbly again to submit to their notice his views on this very important question, and to endeavour to place it before them in a distinct and intelligible light, without asking them to come to any definite mode of settling this question at once, and without pledging them to any particular mode of carrying out the principle, leaving it to the Hon. Court of Directors, as the executive body of India, to decide as to the mode in which it should be carried out, and the time for its adoption; feeling satisfied that if the Court of Directors determined that they would take this subject, into their consideration, they would come to some final decision on a subject involving so great a question as the fixing of the land tax; and if they did so, he would never again obtrude himself on their attention respecting this subject, feeling sure that it would be carried out in conformity with the great wisdom and sound and enlightened views with which the Court of Directors would regard it. The first proposition to which his motion related was one abstract in itself, but which had been the subject of frequent discussion; it was, that the British Government was neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil of British India. And although that had been disputed in the Court by the hon. proprietors who had recently addressed them—although that had been disputed by the Chairman of that Court in the year 1829, yet he was happy to find that, in a despatch of the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government of Bengal, dated the 6th of January, 1825, the directors disclaimed all right to consider that the Company were either *de facto* or *de jure* proprietors of the soil. Their language to the Supreme Government of Bengal was this: "We do not wish to revive the doctrine of the sovereign being proprietor of the soil, either *de facto* or *de jure*." That was a wise and magnanimous decision: they had acted upon that principle in 1792 over a territory containing forty millions of inhabitants; they had acted on it nearly fifty years ago, and had reaped large and ample rewards from it in the improved condition of the country—in its augmented prosperity—in its tranquillity—in the increased amount of revenue derived from it—in the absence of famine—in the security with which they realized the public revenue—in the augmentation of commerce, and in the extension of other branches of revenue throughout the Bengal territory. What he then entreated them to do was, to carry out the same principle over the other sixty millions of inhabitants connected with British India; for if it were wise, and just, and humane, and politic to act upon that principle with respect to forty millions of their subjects, surely it was equally so, after a period of nearly fifty years, to give the benefit of it to the other and larger portion of the inhabitants under their administration. That had been concurred in by all the able statesmen, with one or two exceptions, who had ever visited India; and if there were one man more revered and beloved than another in India, it was that individual whose statue they had so rightly placed in that court, whose glorious and civil triumphs would go down from age to age, and by every large and far-seeing mind would be regarded as one of the greatest blessings that were ever bestowed on any human being—he alluded to Lord Wellesley. That illustrious man had repeatedly addressed that Court on this subject; and the opinion he gave in one of his minutes was this: "It can never be desirable that the Government should act as the proprietor of the land, and should collect the rents from the immediate cultivators of the soil." There could not be a doubt that expediency might have suggested delay, or that further inquiry might have been necessary; but, surely, after half a century had elapsed, the Court must be in possession of every information which could in any way throw light upon it, and would enable them to come now to some decision fixing the property of the land in the occupiers and cultivators of the soil. They had, indeed, declared it was essential that it should be

so; and in adopting the particular views which he had taken up, he was but adopting their own language—language which they had frequently addressed to that very court. In a despatch of the Hon. Court of Directors as to the fixing of the land tax, they stated that it was to be a correction of all the evils of the country. Let them not, therefore, accuse him of having taken up and advocated something that was wild and impracticable. These were their very words, contained in a despatch to the Supreme Government, dated the 19th September, 1792 :—

The finance principle of the Mogul government, which was to collect continually upon the actual produce of lands, has, from its nature, led to concealment, chicanery, and fraud. In proportion as the demands of the sovereign were enhanced, these acts were multiplied, and the character of the people of every rank debased.

And then, after drawing a powerful picture of the frightful effects of such a system, and shewing that it caused an “unceasing struggle between oppressive exactions and fraudulent evasions, producing numberless pretences and disguises, and increasing continually both the necessity and difficulty of instituting effective laws for the restoration of reciprocal equity and good faith,” the Court proceeded to record its solemn conviction thus :—

We must, upon the fullest consideration, disapprove entirely of the Mogul principle of taxation, the division of the actual produce between the sovereign and the immediate cultivator of the soil: we are convinced there are evils inherent in this mode greatly obstructive of national improvement and happiness. * * * The system is defective in its principle, carrying through all the gradations of the people, with multiplied ill effects, that character of arbitrary imposition which originated at the head. Reform must begin there, and in order to simplify and regulate the demands of the landholders upon their tenants, the first step is to fix the demand of the Government itself.

Now when he was told, in that Court, that he was advocating something that was contrary to justice, he pointed to that extremely able and confidential despatch of the Court of Directors as a justification—aye, and something more—for the course he was pursuing. That was the language of the Supreme Government in 1792; but an hon. member of that Court, who had distinguished himself by writing one of the ablest works on the subject of the land tax of India that had ever been published—he alluded to General Briggs—had demonstrated most clearly that the right to the sovereignty of the soil existed in neither a Hindoo nor a Mahomedan government; and that was true. He said,

From the time of Mahomed down to the time of Aurungsebe (the last independent sovereign of India), private property in land has been universally respected, both in law and in practice. This right extends to all the subjects (Mahomedan or Ziming) of every Mussulman prince. No Mahomedan prince, of whom I have ever heard, claimed the possessor's ownership of the soil.

Another gallant and distinguished officer, then in the Court, had borne similar testimony, and stated that he never knew a Hindoo or Mahomedan government claim to be proprietors of the soil. Surely it was time then to give to the people of India the property itself; and sure was he that by so doing they would benefit, materially benefit, their own government, as well as those upon whom they conferred the boon. Sir T. Munro, a man who had more minutely, perhaps, than any other individual investigated the practical working of this system in India, declared it to be impossible that private landed property could exist so long as one-third of that property was taken from the cultivator; and he declared that opinion in this very strong language :—

If more than one-third of the gross produce of the land is demanded as Government rent, there can be no private landed property. It is also found by experience, that one-third of the produce is the rate of assessment at which persons who are not cultivators can rent (hire) land from Government without loss.

Could it be desirable to reduce India to such a state as that in which there was no private landed property? It was neither the interest of the proprietors nor of the Government. (*Hear, hear!*) No country could ever rise beyond barbarism, so long as the state has the power to take at any one moment any given amount of the produce of the soil. The quantity, too, would depend not only on the capability of the soil, but on the capital invested in it, and the care and attention of the cultivator. He would ask hon. gentlemen in that Court, who were possessed of landed estates, what they would say if, out of the produce of their corn-fields in this country, there should be taken

from them twenty, thirty, or forty and fifty per cent. of the produce, or that their land should be sold for the purposes of the public revenue? (*Hear, hear!*) He repeated, then, that it was impossible that men, with such a state of things, could rise above the condition of day-labourers. The very first record we had of landed property at all, was in that first of all books, the Bible. It was in the book of Genesis, and there we found a model to go on in regard to land, as, indeed, there might be found a model for every thing else. It was there stated, that Pharaoh's ministers, having fed the Egyptians, in return required of them that they should give over their lands to the sovereign; and, having thus become possessed of the land, the sovereign restored it again to the people, on condition that they should give one-fifth part of the produce of it to the king. The account, as given in the forty-first chapter of Genesis, was this:—

Joseph said unto the people, "Behold I have bought you this day, and your land, for Pharaoh. Lo! here is seed for you, and ye shall sow the land; and in the increase ye shall give the fifth part to Pharaoh and four parts shall be your own for seed for the field, and for your food, and for them of your households, and for food for your little ones."

This tax was levied on all the lands, "except the land of the priests only, which became not Pharaoh's." Surely, then, if under such a system as that, on the fertile banks of the Nile, it were declared that four-fifths were necessary for the support of the man who cultivated the land and his family, and to avoid famine, and that one-fifth part only should be taken for the king, it could not be just or Christian in dry and arid India to exact one-half. He found that in many other countries it was only one-sixth, and in Ceylon it was but one-tenth. In the preface to Major Forbes's book on Ceylon, it was stated:—

In the twelfth century of the Christian era, the King of Ceylon, Nissaukhamalla, decreed, and it is still to be found recorded on stone in the deserted city of Polannarrua, as well as on the rock near the cave temples of Dambool, that he had reduced the tax on arable (irrigated) land to a tithe, and not only relinquished all claims on the crops raised on high ground, but ordained that such oppressive tax should cease for evermore. This prince, when he succeeded to the throne, was a prince of Kalinga (a country now included in the Northern Circars); and his reducing the tax on irrigated land, and entirely and for ever relinquishing all claims on any part of the produce of the high grounds, may be considered as an evidence that, in Kalinga, he had not been accustomed to a higher rate of taxation than that he introduced into Ceylon.

By the Institutes of Menu (a lawgiver who lived 880 years before Christ), the state or government was entitled to receive "an eighth, a sixth, or a twelfth part of *grain* from the land, according to the difference of the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it." And providing for the emergency of war, he said:—

A military king who takes even a fourth part of the crops of his realm at a time of urgent necessity, as of war or invasion, and protects his people, commits no sin.

Serving men, artisans, and mechanics, must assist by their labour (twelve days per annum), but at no time pay taxes.

The Hindu commentators on that opinion of Menu stated, A.D. 1336, that "the king who takes more is infamous in this world, and consigned to Nareka (the infernal regions) in the next." The proportion of $\frac{1}{8}$, which Vedeyaranya, the Pandyan dynasty, at Canara, A.D. 1336, desired to convert from a grain to a money payment, was as follows:—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{8} \text{ to the king} = \frac{18}{80} \\ \frac{1}{8} \text{ to the brahmins} = \frac{20}{80} \\ \frac{1}{8} \text{ to the gods} = \frac{22}{80} \end{array} \right\} \frac{15}{80} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{The rest to the proprietor } \frac{45}{80} = \frac{9}{16}$$

Colonel Wilks said the division was thus—thirty being the whole number calculated—15 parts, or $= \frac{1}{2}$, for expences of agriculture and maintenance of farmer's family:—

$$\begin{array}{l} 5 = \frac{1}{8} \text{ to the king.} \\ 1,5 = \frac{1}{8} \text{ to the brahmins.} \\ 1 = \frac{1}{8} \text{ to the gods.} \\ 7,5 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ to the proprietors, as net income.} \end{array}$$

$$30,0$$

Having thus shown what was the custom in very ancient times, he would then proceed to show what was the custom for some centuries of the Mahomedan rulers of India, and that whenever they attempted to levy a large amount of land tax, either famine or insurrection was the result. Now, Sheer-shah-Soor, an Affghan prince, who expelled the emperor Hoomayoon, and raised himself from a great military landholder to the throne of Delhi, limited the demand of the sovereign to one-fourth of the produce in grain. How important was that! There was a Mahomedan ruler, who levied only one-fourth of the produce of grain. Then what was the custom of Aurungzebe? He only exacted from a large part of the Mahomedan lands one-tenth of the produce; and in his general revenue instructions he stated, that, "Provided some part of an estate be cultivated, and the rest not very hopeful, the revenue officers shall not give the proprietor molestation for the tax on such lands." They found the same in the time of Akbar, a wise and accomplished sovereign. That prince was obliged to make decennial settlements, and to resort to village assessments instead of individual taxation on the lands held by various proprietors. The *tunkha*, or rent roll, of Kandeish, in his time, was two-fifths to government and three-fifths to cultivator. The demand was limited, and once fixed, not again interfered with. A considerable portion of the land acquired most of the substantive qualities of private property. That was stated in Mr. Commissioner Chaplin's report, in 1824, on the Deccan. Then, again, Alla-ood-Deen, who reigned at Delhi from 1294 to 1315 A.D., and who was the most cruel and rapacious of all the Mahomedan sovereigns, imposed a land tax equal to half the produce, such as they had then, and the result was universal ruin. In the latter end of the sixteenth century, they would find that there was a definite limit to the land tax imposed in Delhi, Agra, Guzerat, Malwa, and Behar, and that the utmost amount levied in India was one-third in produce, or one-fourth in money, and this high rate was owing to the improved civilization in these places. Commutations in money for the government share of the produce during the Mahomedan sway was not compulsory on the part of the people, and allowable only if the landholders were satisfied. But he would not weary the Court with any more extracts on that part of the question, because it was clear, from what he had already stated, that they were adopting a system that they could not justify. He would, however, just beg to be permitted to refer to an instance in more modern times. General Briggs, in his able pamphlet on this question, said—

Hyder Ali, whose conquest and subsequent occupation of Malabar was violently opposed by the people, by reason of the oppressive nature of his system on the land, was more moderate than England, for, in 1783, the governor of Hyder Ali, named Ashed Beg, fixed the following assessment:—

To the cultivator	3}
To the proprietor	1}
To Government	3

10

When England got possession of Malabar, after the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the attempts of the East-India Company to claim the proprietary right of the soil, and to exact half the produce, caused two rebellions, and our Government was at last obliged to concede their proprietary rights to the ancient landholders of the province.

Thus two rebellions took place at Malabar, because the Government had deemed it right to levy more than one-third of the produce. When the British Government became possessed of the soil and government of India, they deemed it advisable, by reason of the disturbed state of Bengal, by reason of the diminished revenue, and by reason of the condition of the people and the famine which had swept off one-half of the inhabitants, to raise the land tax. He had stated the reasons that induced them to raise that tax, but what were the reasons which were afterwards given for a permanent settlement? Lord Cornwallis, when Governor-General of India, gave the following as his reasons for the adoption of that system:—

A firm persuasion that a fixed and unalterable assessment of the land rents was best calculated to promote the substantial interests of the East-India Company and of the British nation, as well as the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of British India.

Proprietors would be anxious to have the management of their own estates.

It would be a strong inducement to the landlord to exert himself to repair the losses which he might sustain from droughts and floods, and to obtain as large a surplus as possible for his own use.

By a fixed land assessment, the proprietors would have secured to them the fruits of their own industry and economy, while at the same time they would be left to experience the consequence of idleness and extravagance: they must either render themselves capable of transacting their own business, or their necessities would oblige them to dispose of their lands to others, who would cultivate and improve them.

When it was stated to his lordship that the natives had never been considered the proprietors of the soil, his noble reply was, "Then it is high time they should." The Court of Directors and Board of Control, in 1792, were also conscious of the evils which the natives had long experienced from uncertainty and insecurity, and declared that the permanent settlements would "form an epoch in Hindostan, from which would be dated security of property and permanency of prosperity, and an important change full of most beneficial consequences." And it had been productive of all those beneficial consequences which were predicted. The directors had moreover stated, and justly stated, that it would be impossible to govern a country when there were only two classes of inhabitants: that it was necessary to raise up a third class; and it could be shown that, by giving efficiency to the system of a permanent settlement in Bengal, that end had been answered. Lord Minto had placed on record a very strong minute on the subject, and it was signed by his colleagues, Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Seton. In that minute, which was dated at Fort William, 17th July, 1813, they said:—

We maintain that no scheme can be devised by which a variable land tax shall not operate as a discouragement to agriculture. No proposition can be more self-evident than that the industry and capital employed by landholders in the improvement of their estates—that is, in the general amelioration of the country—will be proportioned to the profits which the application of such industry and capital may be expected to afford to them, or to their descendants. To attempt, therefore, to increase the public land revenue in proportion to such improvements must, under any circumstances, operate as a great check, if not absolute bar, to the accomplishment of this important object. The public revenue may be collected without any material defalcation, and some partial improvements may even be effected under the restrictions which have been or may be established, in regard to the term of the settlement; but if we wish to effect those rapid improvements in the agricultural state of the country which have of late years taken place in Bengal: to turn the people to the cultivation of the arts of peace and of productive industry; to infuse into the landholders a warm and zealous attachment to the Government, founded on the solid basis of their own interests; and finally, to ameliorate the general condition of the natives,—it is our firm conviction that no arrangement or measure will tend so speedily and effectually to the accomplishment of those important objects as the establishment of a permanent settlement.

MINTO, Governor-General.

NEIL BENJAMIN EDMONSTONE, } Members of Council.
ARCHIBALD SETON, }

He found, also, that a committee of the House of Commons, some years ago, declared, that "the whole system of the land tax of India resolved itself, on the part of the public officers, into habitual extortion and injustice," whilst "what was left to the cultivator was little more than what he was enabled to secure by evasion and concealment." A head collector of the East-India Company's Government also said, "The land tax is the very utmost the wretched inhabitants are able to pay: flesh and blood can yield no more." And the Board of Commissioners at Madras, appointed to consider the subject, some years ago, thus refuted the objections that were made to the system of a permanent settlement:—

The grand difference between the view at present taken in England regarding the Indian land-revenue and that taken here, seems to be that, in England, the fear is, that the public demands upon the resources of India may not keep pace with its prosperity; whilst here, the universal sentiment, we believe, without any exception whatever, is, that the prosperity of the country is so much depressed by the public demands, that without the most liberal and judicious management, there is more danger of its resources declining, than room to hope for their speedy increase. This is a sentiment which we cannot too strongly convey to your Hon. Court. It is addressed to your wisdom, to your sense of justice, to your humanity; it concerns the successful administration of your Government, no less than the welfare and happiness of a numerous population, and the prosperity of an extensive country, favoured by nature, protected from internal commotion and foreign assault, and requiring only moderation in the demands of Government upon its resources to render it rich and flourishing. Compared with the attainment of these great ends, of how little value appears every sacrifice which can be made for them? But when it is considered that it may be found the best means of rendering the waste lands productive to include them in a permanent settlement, that perhaps no other means might be extensively effectual, and that if these means succeed, the Government will easily devise methods for participating in their produce,

the supposed sacrifice dwindles into nothing, or rather the great ends in view are to be promoted, not only without loss to Government, but by a politic measure which may ultimately create new resources, out of which its wants may be supplied, as well as increase those on which it now relies.

Mr. Colebrooke, also, one of the most distinguished of the East-India Company's servants, and who paid the greatest attention to the land revenue system, said :—

If we would secure the attachment of the great body of the landholders (and in securing their attachment we command that of the whole peasantry and mass of population influenced by them), we must give them a permanent interest in upholding our Government. They must have nothing to hope and every thing to fear from change. They are a people bold, and not to be conciliated solely by protection in the enjoyment of peace, but by giving them a deep and vital interest in the stability of Government.

Everywhere he found men of every class and shade of opinion entertained the same view with himself, that the best security for the Government, for the increase of their wealth, and for raising the public revenue, was, by adopting the system of a permanent settlement throughout their Indian territories. He trusted, then, that he had fully substantiated the first part of his resolution, not only by the words of the directors themselves, in which they disclaimed all right to consider themselves the proprietors of the soil, but by the opinion of several of their governors and other officers. The second part of his resolution was, "that periodical assessments on the produce of the land at the sole will of the Government defeat the proprietary rights of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, and by preventing the hereditary possession and transmission of landed property, diminish its value, deteriorate the revenue of the state, impoverish the people, and render the government of India unstable and insecure." He had always pleasure in referring to the documents in the possession of the Court of Directors, and written by members of their own Government, in substantiation of what he proposed, and he then would refer them to the despatch of the Bengal Government to the Directors, in 1813, in which they state that "variable settlements keep alive a spirit of intrigue and corruption both among the native and European servants of Government," and that a "permanent settlement is essential to the tranquillity and the prosperity of the country, and to the security of the public revenue." He found the same stated by the Government of Madras in this present year, 1841, in a letter recently received from that presidency. It afforded a most gratifying proof, that wherever they had fixed a land revenue, as they had done in a small portion of India, they had derived full and large beneficial advantages from it. The letter he referred to was dated Madras, February, 1841, and was written by a gentleman who was connected with the land revenue of that presidency. His words were these :—

The fault in our system has been to get as much as we can for the time present; the ryot can do no more than meet the Government demand and just support himself. The assessment is now gradually being lowered. It has been lowered in one district (named), and the consequence is, that the ryots are beginning to dig wells at their own expense; and that done, to ask for more land! In one division of this province itself, where formerly there was great difficulty in collecting the revenue (this was most important), a more moderate and permanent settlement has had a wonderful effect: there is not a foot of ground to spare, and the ryots come of their own accord with their bags of money!

That was most striking testimony, and was fully in confirmation of their own views of the permanent system, shewing that when they gave permanent property in the land, in the eyes of the people, they were sure to cultivate it with greater care, would improve the condition of the land, and would cheerfully and readily go and pay the tax to the state revenue. But instead of that being confined to a small district of India, let them look to the advantages to be derived from extending it throughout the whole of the country. He had there the testimony of one of their most distinguished servants, who told them that nearly one-third of the land in India was waste. He alluded to the Marquis of Cornwallis, who said, "One-third of the Company's territory in Hindoostan is now a jungle, inhabited only by wild beasts." It was stated that in 1813 "there were 2,281,297 beegas* of waste and uncultivated land, in the very provinces which have been recently visited by famine in its most horrid forms. The late Sir Thomas Munro declared, that in the Ceded Districts, with which he was particularly acquainted, there were 3,000,000 acres of cultivable land, unappropriated,

* About the third part of an acre.

and Colonel Sykes, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, stated, "that in the district of Kandeish there were 84½ per cent. of waste lands which were cultivable; and in Dharwar 83½." Now, let them give to the cultivator a permanent interest in the soil, and those waste lands would soon be rendered productive. Thus would they augment their own resources, improve and extend the commerce between this country and India, and, in addition to that, would be carrying out those great and benevolent objects—the civilization of man, and improvement of his moral and spiritual condition—which it was the duty of all who professed Christianity to effect as far as they were able. Surely it needed no demonstration of the great advantages to be derived from such a system; but if it did, there was a remarkable one given by a distinguished man, Sir Thomas Munro, who pointed out the impossibility, under the present system, of there being any aristocracy (he used it in the best sense of the word) raised to connect the Government with the people of the country: and he drew a parallel between the former position of the people and their position at the present time. He said—

One of the greatest disadvantages of our Government in India, is its tendency to lower or destroy the higher ranks of society—to bring them all too much to one level—and by depriving them of their former weight and influence, to render them less useful instruments in the internal administration of the country. The native governments had a class of rich gentry, composed of jagheerdars and examdaurs (landlords holding large tracts of land in perpetuity, either rent-free or by the performance of feudal or government services), and of all the higher civil and military officers. These, with the principal merchants and ryots (farmers), formed a large body, wealthy, or at least easy in their circumstances. These advantages have almost entirely ceased under our Government.

That was the statement of Sir Thomas Munro, in the year 1834, when he was Governor of Madras, and after a survey of the country had been made at an expense of £650,000. But he would furnish the Court with another proof of the effect of the present system, in a document, which had been recently transmitted to him, by Mr. Thomas, of Madras, who shewed that their present system had the effect of reducing the people of that province the lower in the scale in proportion to their contributions to the state. That gentleman, who he believed was connected with the revenue department of Madras, had prepared a table, drawn from the accounts of thirty-three villages, in the Kangyam talook, in the Coimbatore province, which shewed the effect of the system when combined with the practice of forced cultivation. The following was the table:—

Years.	Total number of ryots.	Ryots paying from 50 to 500 rupees.	Ryots paying from 30 to 50 rupees.	Ryots paying from 1 to 35 rupees.
In 1801	1778	78 or 1 in 23	709 or nearly ½	971
In 1816	3449	34 or 1 in 100	1231 or about ⅓	2234
In 1831	5031	28 or 1 in 180	1396 or about ¼	3607

This shewed that, although the number had increased as cultivators of the land, their property and means had diminished. Mr. Thomas said—

The whole of the increase, it is of importance to notice, in the years from 1816 to 1831, is in the smaller holdings, and chiefly in the pauper tenements, from one to thirty-five rupees; whilst the wealthy ryots, in lieu of increasing under our rule, have diminished in number from seventy-eight to twenty-eight. A similar result, after making the necessary allowance for the practice of wealthy ryots subdividing their lands nominally, by entering them in the names of their dependants, is exhibited in a statement from the Caroor talook. And personal inquiry tended to establish the fact that, formerly, a larger proportion of the occupants of the soil were substantial ryots; whilst it is apparent that, at present, the great mass, or more than three-fifths, are in this favoured ryotwar district little better than pauper labourers, occupying for the most part tenements at a rent of trifling amount, which they pay with difficulty in seasons at all unfavourable.

Ryotwar authorities are in the habit of ascribing this increase of small or pauper proprietors to the usages of the people alone, especially to their law of inheritance. They do not appear sufficiently to advert to the fact, that the same law and usages have existed for ages, and that this sudden and rapid augmentation of small proprietors within the last twenty years cannot well, therefore, be the result of a long prevalent usage, but must have its origin in some more immediate cause. The augmentation is, no doubt, in part, the effect of the greater security of property and person under British dominion; but there is little room also to doubt, that it must chiefly be ascribed to the revenue system in force.

He had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Thomas; but he supposed that that gentleman had transmitted this statement to him, from the great interest which he (Mr. Martin)

had taken in this subject—and certainly Mr. Thomas's statement* was a remarkable confirmation of the opinion which he entertained—for he felt convinced that the effect of the present fluctuating annual settlements must diminish the revenue, and reduce the people to the lowest possible scale; but that never could be the intention of the system, nor was it their interest that it should continue. Having tried the permanent system for nearly half a century, they were perfectly aware of the great advantages that had been produced by it. He found that in Bengal, under the present system, the tax was about six to seven annas per begah, which was equal to about 2s. 6d. per acre: that was in the whole of that district where they had established a permanent settlement. But it was right he should mention that even that assessment, when it was first made, was so heavy in amount, that not more than ten years had elapsed before nearly the whole of the estates in the presidency of Bengal had passed under the hands of the auctioneer. (*Hear! hear!*) So great was the change of property in consequence of the rate being so high, that nearly all the estates were sold and passed into different hands. Never perhaps in the history of any country was there in so short a period so great and terrible a change of proprietorship in land. But mark this; more than half the lands in Bengal were then waste lands. And now there was no part of the world where there were fewer sequestrations of property, if he might so express it; no part of the world where the revenue was more readily collected, or more certain in its transmission to the treasury. Mr. Stuart, in his minute, said, "that lands assessed at a lakh and a half have been sold for ten lakhs and sixty-four thousand rupees." And why was it? It was from the moderation and fixedness of the tax: after fifty years they now realized more than double what they had received from various taxes in 1792. The number of the cultivators in those districts where they had fixed the land tax was nearly trebled; and he said that one of the strongest arguments for them to take his proposition into their consideration, was the fact that they would, by fixing the land tax, universally derive a larger amount than they then received from the other sources of the revenue. When they considered that at that moment the proportion of the land tax to the whole amount of the revenue was about three-fifths, and when they considered the present high rate of that tax, no person who knew any thing of the history of India could deny that if that tax was lowered there would be a great improvement in the other sources of the revenue. But what did the present tax amount to where it was not fixed? The lowest amount was about 10s. 6d. per acre; and mark the consequences. In Guzerat the tax was sixty annas the begah, or about £1. 2s. 8d. per acre. How could they expect the other sources of revenue to rise with such an extraordinary high land tax? In Rohilcund the tax was twenty-eight annas the begah, or about 10s. 6d. per acre. It was so stated in the evidence that was given before the House of Commons during the last session, when many inquiries were made as to the probability of India furnishing a supply of sugar for this country; and one of the objections that was said to exist against that cultivation, was the heavy amount of the Government tax on land. But it was very clearly stated with regard to that part of the country to which an hon. director (by whom he was always happy to be questioned, if he thought there was any part of his statement which was not correct) had alluded, that—

It is a common rule in Salsette to estimate the average produce of a begah of land at one morah of paddy. A begah is about three-fourths of an acre. The morah of paddy is rated at Rs. 30, one-third of which is the Government share, or somewhat less than Rs. 7 per begah. At this rate, even the reduced land tax on Salsette would average upwards of a guinea per acre!

That was the statement that was delivered by a very distinguished and able man, Mr. Rickards, who was then acting as collector of the revenues to the Bombay Government, and who had applied his intelligent and benevolent mind to the full consideration of this subject. He grieved to say, that a melancholy proof of the evil working of that system was furnished in the fact that that fine island of Salsette,

* The foregoing extracts are taken from the published work of Mr. Thomas (noticed in the *As. Journ.*, vol. xxxi. p. 127), in which that gentleman suggested (nearly three years ago) the expediency of allowing the landholder to redeem the land-tax.—EDITOR.

which had been in their possession for nearly two hundred years, was for the most part waste land. A small portion of the island had been bestowed on an enterprising individual at Bombay, Framjee Cowasjee, J.P., rent free; and it had been converted into a garden; while the rest of that fine land, which in any part of Europe would be worth twenty guineas per acre, was a desert: and how could it be otherwise, when the rate of the tax to the Government alone was a guinea an acre? Surely, if they permitted, as they had done, the sale of waste lands in Penang and Singapore, why not carry out the same principle in regard to those other districts, small though they might be, which afforded indications of being productive land, and which would be the means of augmenting their revenue? Why, in the last seven years, upwards of £1,000,000 sterling had been realized by the British Government in Australia alone by the sale of waste land. They found the inhabitants of England, Ireland, and Scotland, anxious at any rate to purchase those lands as a means of investment; and if they tried the same system in India, beginning on a small scale, he was certain it would prove successful. If there were anything he more particularly deprecated, it was a rash, sudden, or sweeping proceeding; but he trusted he was not exaggerating anything with regard to the fixing of the land tax, when he said it must prove beneficial in every respect. He found that a begah of land in Bengal would yield seven to eight maunds of cleaned rice, valued at 8 to 9 rupees, or 16s. to 18s.; allowing one-third for expense of cultivation, viz. 6s., there is one-third for rent to landlord and tax to Government, and one-third to the farmer for interest of money, expense of his family, losses, &c. But, under the high rate of 10s. 6d. an acre to the Government, there could not be any rent paid to the landlord, only a miserable sustenance for the farmer and his family, and the Government would year after year become greater losers by the falling off of their revenue. In the *Ayeeen Akbarce*, the assessment made by Akbar was 10d. a begah in money, and 19lbs. of wheat, altogether 4s. to 5s. an acre. The average produce to be paid to Government was one-third; but this was reduced in cases of inundations, or unavoidable calamities. One-fifth, or double tithe, was deemed the equitable, or commandable portion. He thought, then, it was perfectly evident that when they levied so large an amount as one-half, they could not have any landed proprietors. The land tax in other countries approached to nothing like that which was levied in India. In England it was only 1s. to 1s. 4d. in the pound, and that was on a very moderate value of estates framed in the reign of William III., A.D. 1692. In France, the land tax, or *rente foncière*, so universally complained of in that country as heavy, was only one-fifth of the net produce. In Tuscany it was one-fifth of the net rent. In the Venetian territory it was one-tenth of the rent; but where the farmer cultivated his own lands, there was a deduction of one-fifth of the tax. In the Milanese territories it was £8 18s. per cent., or 1s. 9d. in the pound. In Parma, where the land was well cultivated, it was 9d. an acre; and at Bologna it was only 2d. per acre; and yet in Salsette, where it was necessary to give every advantage to enable the cultivator to carry on his trade, the tax averaged upwards of a guinea per acre. In the Chinese territories it was only one-tenth, and so lightly levied, that it did not amount to one-thirtieth part of the ordinary produce; and yet the Chinese government realized from the land tax alone £12,000,000 sterling. In Bokhara, Sir A. Burnes said, "a farmer renders one-fourth of the harvest of his fields to the king." In Persia one-tenth was the share of the government, and at the time when the Romans spread their conquests over the world, they never levied more than one-tenth. Sicily was taxed by them at one-tenth, and Cicero indignantly protested against Verres for taking more; and Spain, according to Livy, was taxed only at one-twentieth. No nation in the world ever levied such a high rate of land tax as that which we now levied in India; and it was impossible it could be paid. They had tried it in Bengal, and a late distinguished director of the Court, Mr. Grant (the father of Lord Glenelg), stated, that "in 1765, the land revenue of the Bengal provinces, including Benares, was S. Rs. 4,62,00,000. In 1784, after twenty years' fluctuating assessments, it fell off to S. Rs. 3,67,00,000, shewing a defalcation of a crore of rupees, or £1,000,000; and until the period of the perma-

nent settlement, in 1793, the revenue continued to fall off, and the numbers of the population went on annually decreasing, in consequence of famine. And he would venture to say that the revenue would go on decreasing in other parts of India, until they adopted the principles of a general permanent settlement; and that decrease of the revenue was going on at a time when, with their expensive establishments, they most required it to be higher than ever. That there had been a falling off of the land revenue would be seen by the following table. In the north-west provinces of Bengal, where there was not a permanent settlement, the land revenue for the following years stood thus:—

					Decrease.
1813-14	...	Sa. Rupees	38,000,000	...	
1819-20	...	do.	31,537,275	...	6,462,725
1829-30	...	do.	30,957,204	...	580,071

Decrease between 1813 and 1829	7,042,796
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whilst at Madras the same revenue was for the

Years					Decrease.
1809-10	...	Pgs.	8,191,597	...	
1819-20	...	do.	7,606,223	...	585,374
1829-30	...	do.	6,942,744	...	653,479

Decrease between 1809 and 1829	1,248,853
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It was for their own interest that they should fix the land tax, for he thought he had clearly demonstrated that until it was fixed in Bengal, the revenue diminished, but that since that time it had gone on increasing. There was another point, too; that by not fixing the land tax, they were diminishing the other sources of the revenue;—for it was remarkable how very small was the amount of taxes paid by every person in India, compared with that which was paid by individuals in other countries. The whole taxation of British India did not exceed 3s. 6d. per head; and when they considered how large a proportion of that was furnished by Europeans in India, he thought he was not incorrect when he stated that the taxation paid in India by native subjects did not exceed 2s. 6d. per head. Now, in other countries of the world it was much higher. In the United Kingdom the amount annually paid per head was £2. 10s.

			£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.
In France it was	...	...	1	4	0	In Sardinia	...	...	0	12	8
Holland	...	...	1	0	0	Rome	...	...	0	10	0
Portugal	...	...	1	10	0	Tuscany	...	...	0	9	8
Prussia	...	...	0	15	0	Sicilies	...	...	0	9	6
Spain	...	...	0	14	6	New South Wales	...	...	3	17	0
Bavaria	...	...	0	14	8	Van Diemen's Land	...	...	2	13	0
Sweden	...	...	0	15	0	British North America	10s. to	1	0	0	
Baden	...	...	0	15	9	West Indies	15s. to	1	5	0	
Hesse Darmstadt	...	...	0	14	7	Cape of Good Hope	...	1	0	0	
Saxony	...	...	0	13	6	Mauritius	...	...	2	10	0
United States, America	...	...	0	13	0	Ionian Islands	...	...	0	18	0
Hanover	...	...	0	12	10	Malta	...	...	0	15	0

Now let them raise the condition of the people of India, by giving them what he thought would be beneficial to them, namely, a permanent property in the soil, and they would double and treble the amount of the revenue. At that moment, in the island of Ceylon, there was a fixed land tax, and there had been a consequent augmentation in every branch of the revenue. Land there was now considered to be such excellent property, that large capitalists had gone out from this country to purchase estates, and that island was daily becoming more and more prosperous. Coffee, sugar, and rice, were now cultivated there with great profit, and a large quantity of capital was now invested in that island; and it was in the power of the

East-India Company to make India equally productive. In the last seven years the revenue of British India derived from the land tax was Rs. 770,093,427, whilst for the same period the revenue derived from other sources was, in millions of rupees—custom duties 109, salt duties 154½, post office 7½, mint 3½, stamps 2½, excise 52, opium 100, trades tax 7, house tax 2, tobacco 4½. Now these sources of revenue would, if the land tax was fixed at a small amount, be doubled, trebled, and, in some instances, quadrupled. The people of India were ready to take advantage of that prosperity, and a large revenue would be yielded, to enable Government to carry out those great objects which at that moment were checked and impeded for want of public support. But if they wanted a fuller description of the working of the present system, he could refer them to one that was contained in a report of John Fullarton, Esq., a member of the Madras Government. That gentleman described it in these terms:—

Imagine the whole landed interest—that is, all the landlords of Great Britain, and even the capital farmers,—at once swept away from off the face of the earth; imagine a rent fixed on every field in the kingdom, seldom under, generally “above its means of payment;” imagine the land so rented, lotted out to the villagers according to the number of their cattle and ploughs, to the extent of forty or fifty acres each; imagine the revenue, rated as above, leviable through the agency of one hundred thousand revenue officers, collected or remitted at their discretion, according to their idea of the occupant’s means of paying, whether from the produce of his land or his separate property, and, in order to encourage every man to act as a spy on his neighbour, and report his means of paying, that he may eventually save himself from extra demand; imagine all the cultivators of a village liable at all times to a separate demand, in order to make up for the failure of one or more individuals of the parish; imagine collectors to every county acting under the orders of a board, on the avowed principle of destroying all competition for labour, by a general equalization of assessment, seizing and sending back run-aways to each other; and lastly, imagine the collector the sole magistrate or justice of the peace of the county, through the medium and instrumentality of whom alone any criminal complaint of personal grievance, suffered by the subject, can reach the superior courts. Imagine, at the same time, every subordinate officer, employed in the collection of the land revenue, to be a police officer, vested with the power to fine, confine, put in the stocks, and flog, any inhabitant within his range, on any charge, without oath of the accuser, or sworn recorded evidence in the case.

He (Mr. Martin) had thus shewn how periodical assessments deteriorated the revenue, and he had also shewn how they impoverished the people. The one followed, indeed, as a natural consequence of the other. He had before him the statement of the Bengal commissioners, who were despatched in 1808 to make a permanent settlement of the ceded territories, and it completely confirmed the statement he had made in that Court on a former occasion, and which he had made without any hostile feeling towards the executive body, and only to shew the consequences of the present system, namely, that the present land tax produced famine; and he would repeat, that the famines which they all so much deplored were caused by the continual necessities of a government, who took so much from an estate as to leave so little for the cultivators, that when bad seasons occurred, the peasantry perished for want of the means of sustenance. Throughout the Mahomedan dynasty, in turning to the history of India, they would find that famines had universally followed the levying of a high land tax. The chronology of famines was thus:—

1640 to 1655.—Famine throughout India, principally felt in the Decann and in Bengal.

1661.—Famine in the third year of the reign of Aurungzebe, who endeavoured to levy 50 per cent. of the produce.

1764 to 1766.—Famine on the coast between 16° and 18° of latitude.

1770.—Famine in Bengal, which destroyed nearly half the inhabitants.

1782.—Ditto in Madras territories.

1792.—Ditto in Rajamundry, Ellore, &c. (one-half the people perished).

1803.—Ditto in Bombay.

1804.—Ditto in Kandeish.

1819.—Ditto ditto.

1820.—Ditto in South of India.

1824.—Ditto in Kandeish and Southern India.

1832.—Ditto in Bombay territories.

1833.—Famine in Madras territories (200,000 perished in Guntoor district out of 500,000 inhabitants).

1836.—Famine in Orissa.

1837.—Ditto in Agra and North-west Provinces (500,000 perished most miserably).

1837, 1838.—50,000 people perished in Marwar.

Now it was a striking fact, that from the year 1793 to the present time, since the permanent land tax had been adopted, not a single famine had taken place in the province of Bengal. He had a further confirmation of the advantages of that system in a report of the Bengal commissioners, who had been despatched to make the permanent settlements in the N. W. Provinces; and one of these distinguished commissioners (Mr. Tucker) was at that moment in the Court. The commissioners, at the 29th page of this report, paragraph 162, said :—

We could not fail to observe the singular difference which the application of greater capital and greater industry is capable of producing in contiguous lands. While the surrounding country seemed to have been visited by a desolating calamity, the lands of the Rajahs Diaram and Bugwunt Sing, under every disadvantage of season, were covered with crops, produced by a better husbandry, or by greater labour. When we reflect that the miseries of famine may be averted by such a difference of circumstances; when it occurs to us that those miseries have perhaps been averted in Bengal by the lamented patriot who gave the permanent settlement to that country, we feel the utmost repugnance at the idea of opposing its extension to our new possessions.

Now, surely, there was the grave declaration of those intelligent men that those dreadful famines were to be averted by the permanent settlement, and he believed he should not exaggerate the consequences of the present state of things, if it were continued, when he said that diminution of revenue and famine would go on with fearful celerity, unless some beneficial alteration was made in the system of the land tax. General Briggs, who was then in that Court, and who had recently visited the Upper Provinces of British India, with the benevolent view of examining into the condition of the landed proprietors in those districts where there was no permanent settlement, stated that, at Cawnpore, "the inhabited villages were scattered and few, and some villages were altogether deserted and in ruins;" at Mehdy Ghaut to Agra, "cultivation was scanty in extent;" at Mynpoory, "I was struck with the dilapidation of the towns, and the poverty of the inhabitants, by an absence of clothing, paucity of villages and farms, and the bad system of agriculture;" and at Agra, "gross crops produce, on an average, not more than one rupee per begah." He was favoured also with the testimony of another officer in their service; and it was impossible for him not to offer his public tribute of admiration for the distinguished merits of the servants of the E. I. Company, civil and military, who have rendered important services to their fellow-creatures. Major Jervis, in a MS. work on the revenue system and land tenures of the Konkun, said :—

The assessment in the Konkun leaves the cultivator destitute of every thing but a precarious subsistence; so extremely precarious, that the least drought, an irregularity of season, or calamity of whatever sort (such as the late murrain among the cattle, and the ravages of the spasmodic cholera), compels the Government to make enormous remissions, which, though they would be severely felt by many, would be comparatively unimportant in a different state of things.

They had the following testimony of another of their distinguished servants, the Hon. Mr. Shore. "Along the whole forest border of Bareilly and Moradabad, the villages have been on the decline, and many, which twenty or thirty years since were in a flourishing state, have been completely deserted." There was also the remarkable testimony of Col. H. D. Robertson, late of Poonah, and collector in the Deccan, and brother of the gallant general now a director of the E. I. Company. That excellent officer, in his valuable work, *Examination of the Principles and Policy of the Government of British India, embracing a particular Inquiry concerning the Tenure of Lands, &c.*, after forcibly portraying the ruinous effects of the present system of land tax, says (pages 76, 81-82):—

I do not wish H. M. ministers to trust without inquiry to my views and information, but I entreat them to make inquiry, and to satisfy themselves that one considerable portion of British subjects in India (all those not under the permanent land tax) is fast advancing to the lowest scale of human existence, under the operation of a specious plan for maintaining the peace of the countries they inhabit,

and their subjection to H.M. throne, in a state of Utopian bliss. * * * Prosperity withers under our shade. We have grasped and monopolized every thing; the field of honourable ambition, every lucrative post of a great and extensive empire, every road to military fame and advancement, and, by the activity of our free traders, we have superseded even the coarsest manufactures of the country. The business of life has been compressed into its dullest routine, to worship images, to go on pilgrimages, and to grow strong in religious prejudices and immorality, through ignorance and poverty. A barrier has been erected which no man can pass; a weight has been imposed which crushes every one into indigence. The Hindus can only become rich in religious grace by prayer and fasting, and may possibly acquire a treasure of mental resignation—the boon of Britons to men of dark complexions.

Again :—

The Madras system (annual taxation at the will of Government) can only operate, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, by increasing a beggarly and ignorant population, without improving the resources of the state, until famine, disease, and wretchedness, sweep off millions, and leave the rest and the Government worse off than at present.—Page 113.

Sir Thomas Munro, too, on his second arrival in India, when he was Governor of Madras, said :—

If the existing mode of taxation should be abandoned, the country, instead of rice and dry grain, would be covered with plantations of betel, coco-nut, sugar, indigo, and cotton, and the people would take a great deal of British manufactures; for (he says) they are remarkably fond of them, particularly of scarlet. It is a mistaken notion that Indians are too simple in their manners to have any passion for foreign manufactures. In dress, and every kind of dissipation, but drinking, they are at least our equals. They are hindered from taking our goods, not by want of inclination, but either by poverty, or the fear of being imputed rich, and having their rents raised. When we relinquish the barbarous system of annual settlements; when we make over the lands, either in very long leases or in perpetuity, to the present occupants; and when we have convinced them, by making no assessments above the fixed rent for a series of years, that they are actually proprietors of the soil, we shall see a demand for European articles, of which we have at present no conception.

The same authority also stated that he considered the highness of the land rent to be the chief obstacle to the increase of population; and he mentioned this striking fact, that in the whole of the Carnatic, where there was a population of several millions, there was not a single farmer worth £500. He knew that Sir T. Munro had at first been the advocate of the present system; but, in a despatch to the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 31st December, 1831, he departed from all his prior views, and, after the experience of fifteen or twenty years, he recorded this striking fact: "One of the greatest disadvantages of our Government in India is its tendency to lower or destroy the higher ranks of society, to bring them all too much to one common level, and by depriving them of their former weight and influence, to render them less useful instruments in the internal administration of the country." Thus did Sir T. Munro, after twenty-five years' experience, record his opinion that the want of prosperity, which was so clearly indicated, was the result of the present system. (*Hear, hear!*) He then came to the third part of his resolution, with which he should conclude. It was this: "That the occupiers and cultivators of the soil of British India are entitled to obtain from the British Government a fixed assessment, and a guarantee of hereditary occupancy, unmolested by arbitrary demands and periodical claims, either by annual or more extended leases." He was aware that it was said a lease for a considerable term would be sufficient to correct the evils of the present system, and that the Indian Government were ready to grant such leases; a similar proposition had been made many years since, but Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General of that day, with his large and benevolent mind, at once detected the fallacy of such a scheme. In one of his minutes, dated the 18th September, 1789, his lordship said:—

I may safely assert that one-third of the Company's territories in Hindostan is now a jungle, inhabited only by wild beasts. Will a ten years' lease induce any proprietor to clear away that jungle, and encourage the ryots (farmers) to come and cultivate his lands, when at the end of that lease he must either submit to be taxed *ad hoc* for his newly-acquired lands, or lose all hopes of deriving any benefit for his labour? I must own that it is clear to my mind that a much more advantageous tenure will be necessary to incite the inhabitants of this country to make those exertions which alone can effect any substantial improvement.

That was the language of Lord Cornwallis. Another civil authority in the Company's service (the Hon. Mr. Shore) also said :—

Some people are averse to a perpetual settlement; they say that Government would give up too much, and advocate a long lease for twenty or thirty years, with the assurance that the revenue should not be

raised even at the end of that period, unless there was an urgent necessity. It is very doubtful whether any improvement would be attempted under such circumstances. The people have not at present sufficient confidence in the good faith of Government to induce them to give any credit to such an assurance; and matters would go on as at present, when land is often thrown out of cultivation in the hopes of obtaining an abatement in the assessment.

He was satisfied that there was no benefit which could be conferred by the Government of India which could give to the people such a stimulus as they would derive from a fixed tax. It was impossible to do it by an extension of leases, because, although they might be for thirty or forty years, yet when those terms were nearly expired, the effect would be just the same. It was well known, that as the expiration of leaseholds or copyholds drew near, the tenants allowed the premises to go to decay, in order to avoid an increase of rent, or excessive fine; and if they wished to give to the people of India that stimulus which would induce them to improve the soil, it was not by granting leases, but by conferring on all the people of India that which they had so wisely conferred on the people in the province of Bengal. He urged this matter on their consideration, because he believed that at that moment they were bound to seek such means for raising their revenue. (*Hear, hear!*) That their finances were not in a flourishing state, and that, too, at a time when the demands upon their treasury were so great, could not be denied. Had it not been for the sale of the commercial assets—the accumulated property of the East-India Company for nearly two centuries—the deficiency of the annual income would have been £4,600,000 sterling. The deficiency, indeed, of last year alone was £2,500,000. In asking them to reduce the land tax, he did not call upon them to give up one single acre of their territory; and he was sure that the alteration would be productive of a greater amount of income, because an accession would necessarily result from the improvement of other resources now neglected. By fixing the land tax in perpetuity, he was not desirous of diminishing that revenue. He felt a moral assurance that not only would they not lose a single shilling by the change, but that they would in future find themselves in the receipt of an improved and largely increased income; their present revenue would be more easily obtained, and they would find it annually swelling to a vast amount. He had observed of late that in India there was a disposition to make external conquests rather than to improve the possessions already in hand. The best mode of establishing our dominions, and the best way of checking rebellion and discontent in them, was by directing all the energies of their minds, and all the talents they could command, to the improvement of the countries already under their control, so that the people should become satisfied with their rule, and content to live and labour under their sway. It was not by crossing the Indus, and extending their military triumphs, that they would demonstrate to the natives that the East-India Company were the best governors of India, but by wise and just measures, which, while they would give stability to their government, and strength to their authority, would promote the happiness of the people, by securing to them the safe enjoyment of their possessions from foreign invasion, and from all the disasters which our present position in India tended to produce, in the shape of discontent, rebellion, or intrigue, which might at any time be provoked and carried on from various quarters. He wished that some other person, of longer standing in the Court, and of greater experience and weight on this subject than himself, had taken it up. There were members of the Court—civil and military officers—men both within and without the bar, who could have taken up this question with far greater effect than he could possibly hope to produce; had any of them done so, he should have been content to follow them at a humble distance, and to give them his cordial support. He had not attempted this task in a presumptuous spirit, but from a deep feeling that it was his bounden duty to bring this important matter under the serious consideration of the Court of Directors and of the proprietary at large. With that feeling, he could not refrain from making even the imperfect statement he had now offered to their notice; and if there was one appeal more forcible than another which he desired to make, it was this, that longer delay would be fraught with mischief and danger, and he therefore

earnestly entreated them to look to the great and solemn duties which lay before them as the responsible governors of India. He knew nothing connected with the government of this country—not even its ministry—at this moment more important or more imperatively requiring immediate attention. The directors were bound—solemnly bound—to look the difficulties connected with the government of India in the face; those difficulties had been increasing year after year, and they were not to be avoided or removed by a wilful blindness to their existence. Only by a wise and just course of legislation, a legislation founded on the largest and most liberal basis—only by looking to ulterior results, and not merely to present and temporary benefits, could they hope to build up that empire which even now had no parallel for extent and richness in the whole world. Most sure he was that if they would venture upon that course—if they would condescend to act upon his humble suggestions—they would have the good wishes of every man who felt an interest in the honour and welfare of his country. There was not a Christian heart which did not feel alive upon this subject, and which did not pant to see the vast population of India civilized and christianized, as they could be, under the auspices of a wise, just, and philanthropic system of government. So far from wishing that any rash and sudden changes should be made, they would find the good sense of this country approve every well-directed measure, and the good feeling of the country ready to co-operate in every plan and in every proceeding conducive to the welfare of the people of India, to the advantage of the E.I. Company, and to the firmer establishment of the connection between that vast country and the British empire. (*Hear, hear!*)

The resolutions having been read by the clerk,

Major Gen. *Briggs* rose to second them, observing that he felt himself impelled to do so from a sense of the importance of the question both to the people of India and to the Company, the welfare of each being deeply involved in it, though, at the same time, he must express his regret that some person of more influence in the Court had not undertaken the task. There were two points to which he chiefly intended to direct his observations. In the first place, the Court of Directors assumed that they, and not the inhabitants of India, were the proprietors of the soil; he should shew how far they were right in assuming that title. In the next place, he should follow up the argument that any land tax, such as that now established in India, must be unproductive to the state, and most pernicious to the subject. He should be compelled to read several extracts to the Court, but hoped that he should not be tedious. The first document which he should quote, respecting the proprietary right in the land, was dated so far back as 1786. The extract had already appeared in his own work upon the land tax in India, and from that book he should quote it. The gallant general then read the following extract:—

Mr. Grant assumed charge of his office in the month of August, 1786; but his departure for England at an early period, and the arrival of the Marquis Cornwallis as Governor-General, seemed to have rendered its operation invalid. I regret that I am unable to refer to the analysis of the Bengal revenue system, written by Mr. Grant in 1785. With regard to his history of the Circars, the essay is not only curious, but extremely important. Mr. Grant appears to have adopted too hastily the crude opinions of the Mohomedan officers of the Hydrabad government, with regard to the rights of the subject. He distinctly states that, in the reign of Akbur, there was a definite limit to the land tax imposed in Delhi, Agra, Guzerat, Malwa, and Bohar, which, he asserts, was one-third of the produce, payable in kind; but, if converted into money, was to be received at one-fourth of the average market price. This law was instituted, as we have seen, in the latter end of the sixteenth century, and we perceive it is exactly double that which the Hindu law (according to the *Ayin Akberry*) and the Institutes of Menu authorized to be taken. Mr. Grant, however, discovered that no rule of this kind prevailed under the Nizam's government, nor in Bengal, and he accounts for the variation in a manner apparently extraordinary: "Such a scheme of finance," says he, "was only applicable and intended for places where such circumstances of soil, population, commerce, and general civilization, admitted of the improved state of agriculture in its various branches, arising from the superfluities as well as the necessities of life; accordingly it prevailed in Delhi, Agra, Guzerat, &c. &c. In the other provinces"—that is, Bengal, and in the provinces of other Mohomedan governments—"the public revenue was levied by a different rule, technically understood under the Hindu word *battal*, signifying division"—Mr. Grant means equal division—"which was better adapted to the scanty resources of an indigent, ignorant peasantry, deriving their existence chiefly from pastoral lands exempted from taxation." If the lands were not taxed, the sheep, the produce of the lands, were taxed, and continue to be so to the present day. That was the source whence they derived the means of paying the taxes. "Or," continues Mr. Grant, "who, con-

tenting themselves with the luxuriant growth of a single harvest, where two might be produced with a little additional labour, required that spur to industry given by a judicious increase of the demand of Government, and who, as yet, unused to a gold and silver currency, were for the most part obliged to pay their rent in kind."

That was the opinion of Mr. Grant, in 1786. He observes in another place, "With respect to the natives of Hindoostan, it would be a most dangerous innovation, diametrically opposite to the letter and spirit of all Oriental legislation, ancient and modern, devised by conquerors, to admit, either in theory or practice, the doctrine of private individual landed property by inheritance, free or feudal tenures, extending beyond the period of a single life." Lord Cornwallis, in a minute, dated 3rd February, 1790, says, "The question which has been so much agitated in this country, whether the zemindars and talookdars are the actual proprietors of the soil, or the Government, has always appeared to me to be very interesting to them, whilst their claims to a certain *per centage* upon the rent of their lands has been admitted, and the right of Government to fix the amount of those rents, at its own discretion, has never been disputed or denied." In a letter (continued Gen. Briggs) from the Court, dated 12th December, 1821, the directors said, "We shall do no harm if we take only the whole surplus profit." In the passage in the letter, with regard to remedying the evils of the heavy assessment on the land, the Court of Directors observe, at paragraph 99, "We are aware that the difficulty lies in ascertaining the degree in which, in all the variety of cases, the surplus produce already is or is not absorbed by the Government demand. But this is the same difficulty which exists in the form of adjusting and settlement everywhere. Minute accuracy cannot be attained. But by making the best approximation to it in our power, we should avoid all material evil, if the surplus produce is in all cases made the utmost extent of demand." Such were the sentiments of the Court with respect to the principle of taxation up to the present period; at least they had not been contradicted, with respect to the proprietary right to the land. Mr. Mill, the celebrated historian of India, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1832 (he believed), maintained "that the revenue was derived from the land; but the proprietary right was in the Government; that the Government had a right to take that which was the surplus profit; and, under such circumstances, the country was not taxed at all!" A similar opinion had been put forth very lately in *The Edinburgh Review*. "But it is the very best mode of taxation that can be adopted" (says the writer), "that of taking the whole surplus profit of the country." Now, he begged to ask who was to be the judge of that? Who was to estimate what was the whole surplus profit? The cultivator of the land could not be the judge; he was not asked to decide. The Governor was to be the judge of what was necessary to enable the cultivator to carry on his operations, and the Governor, of course, would take to the utmost extent. "We shall avoid all material evil," said the Court, "if the surplus produce is in all cases made the utmost extent of demand." And the Governor was to judge what should be the surplus produce! (*Hear, hear!*) Assuming this to be the case, the Governor, as the proprietor, is bound to take all the good he could get; and if such a doctrine was maintained, that the Governors were the proprietors of the land, they must continue so for ever, and it must be entirely optional with the Government what quantity of produce or surplus profit they were to take. But assuming that they would be able to limit their demand only to the surplus profit, he must refer to some of the statements made by the hon. gentleman who preceded him, with regard to the advantages to be derived by paying the surplus profit. The hon. gentleman had stated that in different countries there was no land tax, from which, nevertheless, a considerable revenue was derived. There were none less than about 13s. a-head, where the land tax was small, with the exception of two countries to which he should refer; namely, the Russian and Ottoman empires. In the former, where there was a rate, he understood that about the sum of 8s. 5d. per head was paid by the inhabitants. In the Ottoman empire, where there was also a land tax, which was the principal source of revenue, they paid only 5s. 2½d. a-head. In India, as it had been stated, and he believed pretty correctly (for if you divide the number of millions by the population, you will find it does not come to more), the

sum paid was but 3s. per head at the most. Now, was this a fraudulent source of taxation? Was there any thing in India left untaxed? Were not the people reduced to poverty? They could not even take their produce to market. And what was the consequence? By taking the surplus profit, they reduced themselves to the condition of getting only 3s. per head. If they would look at the condition of India through the broad principles of sound political economy, they would discover their error. There was no reason why their 98 millions in India should not realize 98 millions of pounds sterling. The hon. gentleman had estimated the advanced income at 15s. or 16s. per head, but he believed that 30s. was more likely to be the amount. He found that even in the Mauritius a tax upon the land would actually realize, without any severity or distress, 30s. per head. What was the reason it could not reach 30s. per head? Because they had followed the plan of ancient times, till they had at last reduced themselves to that condition that they could not obtain more than 3s. per head for the whole population. How would this notable principle work if it were extended to our colonies? Suppose the British Government were to keep the land of all Australasia in hand, and the power of taxing the people beside for cultivating that land, what would be the result? Let a proclamation go forth that the Government intended to keep the land in their own hands, and to allow the people to cultivate it if they would give up the surplus profit, how many ships would leave the river Thames bound for that colony, and how many emigrants would go forth to occupy and till the lands there? But how had the Government acted with respect to those lands? They had found it most profitable to sell them outright, and to give to the people, who cut down woods and cultivate lands, and become proprietors of the new stations, such advantages as to induce them to turn the country into a fertile and valuable colony. Who would ever have heard of such a flourishing nation, in the present day, as the United States of America, that noble scion of this country, if England had said to the settlers—"Go and cultivate the back woods, bring the land into productive fertility, and give up the surplus profit to the state?" It was clear that if such a principle were carried out, England would have no colonies at all. (*Hear!*) But what was the principle they maintained and carried out in India? Mark, he was perfectly aware that measures were, and had been, and he hoped would be, in progress to remedy this evil in India. But what he wanted to shew was, that the Government had no right to the lands of India, which he was prepared to prove; and he also wished to give the directors an opportunity of explaining to the Court and to the world the measures they were taking to improve that country. He knew not what they were, but he heard from abroad, and he believed the report to be true, that it was the intention of those gentlemen behind the bar to improve India. He therefore thought it extremely useful for that Court to give persons an opportunity of knowing, and the directors an opportunity of stating, what they had done, or were doing, or about to do, to improve the condition of India. (*Hear!*) It had been stated that the present tax was not so large as might be obtained; yet Sir Thomas Munro avowed in 1822, that 50 per cent. on the gross produce, which had been fixed as the maximum of the assessment, was too much, and recommended 25 per cent. to be taken off, though it was not till 1827 that he took it off himself. In a minute of his own, dated 16th July, 1822, when Governor of Madras, Sir T. Munro said—"The original assessment was extremely unequal, and, what is a greater evil, it was in many places too high. The inequality has not grown up gradually, but was created at once, by taking in some cases 10, in others 90 per cent. off the landlord's rent. This rent furnished a groundwork for regulating the public assessment, which is very rarely to be found. Had we ascertained its amount, and taxed a certain share of it, one-half or three-fourths as the Government due, and had there afterwards been complaints of inequality or inability to pay the assessment, we might have been certain that they arose from mismanagement, or some temporary causes, which would easily be remedied. But when we take 90 and sometimes even 100 per cent. of the proprietor's rent, we annihilate one species of his property, his rent as landlord; we reduce him to the necessity of living, like his tenants, on the

agricultural profits of such lands as he may have in his hands ; and we leave him no way of retrieving himself, because his land has long since attained its highest point of fertility." Sir T. Munro originally designed to make the assessment permanent at 45 or 50 per cent. The assessments in Baramahl were intended to be permanent at 45 per cent. of the gross produce, which, according to practical agriculturists and political economists, would not only absorb the whole of the rent, but also encroach largely on the subsistence of the tenant. The same scale was adopted throughout the ceded districts by the same officer. But the experience of seven years induced him to declare that unless the assessment were reduced 25 per cent. it would not stand. By this reduction he proposed to take 33 per cent. of the produce, being the whole of the landlord's rent, for the state. Mr. Chaplin, one of those gentlemen who had the greatest opportunity of understanding the subject, and who was for more than twenty years under Sir T. Munro, gave the following instructions to the surveyor in the Deccan for making the assessment :—" One-half of the gross produce is usually considered the Government share ; but to enable the ryots to thrive, the proportions must always have been similar. To exact half would certainly fall heavily. Of 100, therefore, 60 may be considered the share of the cultivator, and 40 the share of the circar. In *baghhat* land, watered from wells, of which the expense of cultivating is greater than of the dry lands, 70 rupees may be left to the ryot to reimburse him, and 30 taken as the Government portion. In wet land, or *baghhat*, watered by tanks, out of 100 gross produce, 65 may be fixed as the share of the cultivator, and 35 as the share of the circar. The fixing of the assessment of waste land is no less an important operation than that of defining the rent"—we never had a land-tax in India, it was always a land-rent—" of those that are cultivated ; for it has been found, from experience, that where they have been rated too low in consequence of their being waste, the stock of the ryots has afterwards been transferred to them from the cultivated lands, to the great detriment of the revenue. Great stress has, therefore, in the instructions to the assessors, been laid on the subject of relatively equalizing the rent of waste and cultivated lands." So that the waste land must be cultivated to prevent the people from going away from the cultivated lands to cultivate them. (*Hear !*) Mr. Elphinstone's authority would hardly be doubted in that Court upon such a subject as this. In his *History of India*, published a few months ago, he said, " The sovereign's full share is now reckoned at one-half, and a country is reckoned moderately assessed where he takes only one-third." (*Hear !*) He would now call the attention of the Court to the mode of assessment, for that was a most important point indeed. He quoted, as before, from his own work, on the *Land Tax in India*, pages 382 and 384, a passage on the difficulty of fixing a money assessment :—" Were our own experience in India, and the experience and opinions of the soundest political economists and practical financiers of Europe, not sufficient to prove the futility of any attempt at a permanent ryotwar settlement in money, whether with reference to the sum total of collection from villages, or with reference even to the produce of fields, the tables given in Playfair's edition of Mr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* of the rates of the price of corn in England from the year 1202 to 1805, a period of 600 years, must convince us of the fallacy of such a project." He was not going to read the whole of the tables, but the observations he had made upon them : " From the year 1202 to the year 1223 the average price of wheat appears to have been 1*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Let us suppose an assessment made with the utmost possible accuracy, setting aside all the difficulty of arriving at that perfection, at one-third of the gross produce, being 12*s.* 1*d.* Let us, for the sake of argument, imagine this assessment to have been made in the year 1215, and, owing to the money value of the wheat, the peasant had paid this tax for eight years. Let us now examine the recorded value of the wheat during the very next 21 years, and we shall perceive that so far from being enabled to pay a tax of 12*s.* 1*d.*, the cultivator never obtained during the whole period in any one year a higher price than 10*s.* per quarter of wheat, and during the greater part of the 21 years he received only 6*s.* ; the whole gross pro-

duce being in the latter case less than one-half of the amount of the tax. But do not let it be supposed that this is an unfair example. During the ensuing 45 years, the average price of wheat rose to £4. 12s. 6d. Had the assessment been made at that time, the tax of only one-third would have amounted to £1. 10s. 10d.; whereas during the next 40 years, the entire average price was £1. 18s. 8d., and during the succeeding century it did not exceed £1. 3s. per quarter. In the following 100 years, the average amounted to only 12s. 0½d. the quarter. These calculations are made on the money of the present day, and will be better understood on reference to the tables themselves. At what period would the ryotwar of the money value of one-third or two-fifths of the produce wish to have made their *settlement*? And, were it now made, is it likely the revenue could be collected without remission for ten years together?" It was clear, then, that the tax would have been greater than the average price of corn during the whole period. In order that the tax should be permanent, three things were necessarily implied. The price of land should never change; the produce should always be of the same value; and the crops should never vary in quantity. The order of nature must be reversed, in order to settle a permanent tax. The land must never improve or deteriorate; the crops must always be alike; and the same price must always be paid for the produce. Until those three things were fixed, an assessment could not possibly be made upon the produce which could stand ten years. The assessment that was made did not in fact stand ten years; no, nor two years. He would now proceed to examine on what grounds the claim to the proprietary in the land was founded. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, in his *History of India*, pages 118, 119, says:—"A township is a compact piece of land varying in extent, inhabited by a single community. The boundaries are accurately defined, and jealously guarded. The lands may be of all descriptions—those actually under cultivation, and those neglected; arable lands never yet cultivated, and land which is altogether incapable of cultivation. These lands are divided into portions, the boundaries of which are as carefully marked as those of the township, and the names, qualities, extent, and proprietors of each are minutely entered in the records of the community. The inhabitants are all assembled in a village within the limits, which in many parts of India are fortified or protected by a little castle or citadel." Sir C. Metcalfe, as quoted by Mr. Elphinstone, says: "The village communities are little republics, having nearly every thing they can want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relation. They seem to last where nothing else lasts; dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution; Hindoo, Patan, Mogul, Mahratta, Sikh, English, are all masters in their turn; but the village community remains the same. In times of trouble they arm and fortify themselves. An hostile army passes through the country; the village communities collect their rattle within their folds, and let the enemy pass unprovoked. If plunder and devastation be directed against themselves, they flee to friendly villages at a distance; but when the storm has passed over, they return and resume their occupations. If a country remain for a series of years the scene of continued pillage and massacre, so that the villages cannot be inhabited, the scattered villagers nevertheless return whenever the power of peaceable possession revives. A generation may pass away, but the succeeding generation will return; the sons will take the places of their fathers; the same site for the village, the same position for the houses, the same lands will be re-occupied by the descendants of those who were driven out when the village was depopulated. And it is not a trifling matter that will drive them out; for they will often maintain their post through times of disturbance and convulsion, and acquire strength sufficient to resist pillage and oppression with success. This union of the village communities, each one forming a separate little state in itself, has, I conceive, contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people of India through all the revolutions and changes which they have suffered; and is in a degree conducive to their happiness and to the enjoyment of a great portion of their freedom and independence." Now, was he to be told, that those people had no proprietary

in the lands to which they were so attached? Was he to be told that if, under their native governments, every thing was swept away, all their surplus produce taken from them, it was impossible their property in the soil was not also taken from them? It could not be proved that even their sovereigns had a right to do so. That he should proceed to prove, but before doing so, he would just read a statement on the progress of these villages, from Mr. Elphinstone's book, pp. 130-132: "It seems highly probable that the first villages founded by the Hindoos were all in the hands of village communities. In the early stage of their progress it was impossible for single men to cut fields out of the forests, and to defend them against the attacks of the aborigines, or even of wild beasts. There was no capital to procure the services of others, and unless the undertaker had a numerous body of kindred, he was obliged to call in associates, who were to share in the profits of the settlement; and thence came the formation of village communities, and the division of the land into townships. The unoccupied waste, as in all other cases where society has assumed a regular form, must no doubt have belonged to the state; but the king, instead of transferring this property to the intended cultivators for a price paid once for all, or for a fixed annual rent or quit rent, as is usual in other countries, reserved a certain proportion of the produce, which increased or diminished according to the extent and nature of the cultivation." That should always be kept in mind. So when the sovereign came afterwards to demand the property, he only asked a certain portion; what that was would be seen by-and-by. At present it was only necessary to consider what was the general result. "The rest of the produce belonged to the community; but if they found that they had more good land than they could till, they would endeavour to make a profit of it through the labours of others. No method seemed easier than to assign it to a person who should engage to pay the Government's proportion, with an additional share to the community. But while the land was plenty, and many villages were in progress, no man would undertake to clear a spot unless he was to enjoy it for ever. And hence permanent tenants would arise; temporary tenants and labourers would follow as society advanced. The sub-division of property by inheritance would have a natural tendency to destroy this state of things, and to reduce all ranks to the condition of labourers. But as long as there was plenty of waste land, that principle would not come into full operation. The village community would remain unaltered as long as the king's portion of the land remained unchanged. When he raised his demand, the profits of the landholders and permanent tenants diminished; and when it rose above a certain point, both classes cultivated their lands at a loss. If this continued, they were obliged to throw up their lands, and seek other means of living. As the highest proportion claimed by the king, which at the time of Menu's code was one-sixth, is now one-half, it is easy to account for the annihilation of many village communities, and the shattered condition of others. The lands abandoned by the landholders reverted to the state." Thus had they fallen into our hands, and a most disreputable way of obtaining possession it was. (*Hear!*) Thus it was that we were said to be constituted proprietors of the soil. In the Institutes of Menu, as translated by Sir W. Jones, there was the following regulation respecting taxation by the native sovereigns, chap. vii. verse 127: "Having ascertained the rates of purchase and sale, the length of the way, the expenses of food and of condiments, the charges of securing the goods carried, and the neat profits of trade, let the king oblige traders to pay taxes on their saleable commodities: 'Of cattle, of gems, of gold and silver, added each year to the capital stock, a fiftieth part; of grain, an eighth part, a sixth, or a twelfth, according to the difference of the soil, and the labour necessary to cultivate it.'" In chap. x. verse 120, of the Institutes of Menu, was the following law: "The tax on the mercantile class, which in times of prosperity must be only a twelfth part of their crops, and a fiftieth part of their personal profits, may be an eighth of their crops in a time of distress, or a sixth, which is the medium; or even a fourth, in great public adversity." He was of opinion that the meaning of this was, that one-tenth of the whole value was to be paid. In a work written by M. Bertolucci, chief secre-

tary to the Government of Ceylon a few years ago, upon that island, he gives, as the result of all his examinations, the following statement:—

1st. That formerly, as well as at present, the sovereign was the lord paramount of all the unclaimed land, and that a considerable portion of his revenue was derived from its culture on his own account.

2nd. That he received from all persons occupying land on their own account one-tenth of the produce, in consideration of which the possessor might sell or alienate his land in any manner he chose.

3rd. That the king conferred on the public functionaries of his government the entire usufruct of certain lands for the performance of special service.

4th. That these lands were hereditary; but in failure of male heirs, or of service performed, the estates reverted to the Crown.

In Cochin (continued General Briggs), which was never conquered either by the Portuguese or the Bramins, we found the land tax confined to one-tenth. And he had been informed by a gentleman who had recently returned from exercising the power of Governor of Bengal, that those estates where one-tenth was paid were a few years ago in a very flourishing condition. In Malabar he believed that from time immemorial, no land tax at all was paid, the Government deriving its revenue from other sources. "In Malabar the hereditary proprietary tenure of real property is denominated *jenn*, or birthright, and has ever been more complete than the landed tenures of Europe. In the absence of a land tax, as in other parts of India, the Zamorin had a considerable territory of fiscal domain appertaining to himself, which, cultivated by slaves and serfs, yielded sufficient revenue for his household expenses. But he had other sources of revenue; a property tax equal to 25 per cent. on the estates of all his Mahomedan subjects, being land-owners, after their deaths, in lieu of the payment of a tax during their lives, which was paid in the shape of relief by the heir, previously to being annually invested in his patrimonial estate. In addition to this, there were import and export duties, mint duties, fines, escheats, confiscations, protection money received from persons of other states, who claimed an asylum, benevolences, in the shape of offerings made at great annual festivals, and on the accession of a new king, and also on the occasion of a royal marriage; to these may be added the revenue derived from licences, and the royalties or seigniorage in gold ore, elephants, ivory, teak-trees, bamboos, and vessels wrecked on the coast. It seems quite certain, therefore, that until the invasion of Hyder, the Mahomedan usurper of the Hindoo government of Mysore, in the year 1764, the land tax was unknown to the land-holders of Malabar." He and his son expelled or deposed the rajah, and endeavoured to extirpate the land-holders, and waged a bloody war for more than 30 years in endeavouring to establish a land tax; and when the country was ceded by treaty to the British Government, they tried the same thing, and what was the consequence? A civil war for a year; and tranquillity was not restored until Sir T. Munro went out in 1801, and called the people together, and acknowledged their right of proprietary in the soil. He was speaking now in the presence of a member of the Board of Revenue of Madras, to whom that circumstance was familiar. The fact that the land-owners hold their lands with that understanding will hardly be denied. But let us look at the condition of that country when the Portuguese came amongst them. It had been thus described:—"It is worth while to turn to the pages of history, and perceive what we find to be the condition of Malabar, at the period of the Portuguese invasion in 1498. Calicut was the first port at which Vasco de Gama arrived. It was the Zamorin with whom the Portuguese had their earliest and most intimate communication. This prince observed the liberal policy of affording protection to all races, whether Jews, Christians, or Mahomedans. Of the Christians, the Portuguese found a colony of 30,000, having a Nestorian bishop at their head. The Mahomedans had become great land-holders, and carried on an extensive trade with the interior, and with the Arabian coast; and the prince, despite the absence of a land revenue, not only resisted all the efforts of the Portuguese to induce him to alter his liberal policy towards all nations, and to grant them an exclusive monopoly of trade, but he refused them admission to his ports, and even made war with the King of Cochin for receiving them. On this occasion, in the year 1503, five years after the first arrival of Europeans in India, the King of Calicut marched to the south at the head of 50,000 men, and

attacked the Portuguese and their ally by land, and also by sea. The Malabar fleet is represented to have consisted of eighty large ships, carrying 380 guns, besides several fire-ships. The Portuguese historian represents the result as favourable to his countrymen; but no points of victory were apparent, for certain it is, the Zamorin was the only sovereign in all India by whom the Portuguese were foiled; whereas of the Mahomedan kings, deriving almost all their revenue from the land, not one was able effectually to resist their power; for though the Mahomedans fought with great valour, yet in the end, the kings of Beejapoor, Ahmudnuggur, and Guzerat, saw Gon, Dabul, Choul, Bombay, Salsette, Damaun, and Diu, successively wrested out of their hands." The next province was that of Canara. "There was also a land tax here on its conquest by the Pandyan king, who, taking advantage of civil feuds, invaded it, and it became subject to him in 1232. The nayrs, or feudal chiefs, were dispossessed of their lands, which were given to an original race of cultivators, called Hullers, who still occupy them. In making this transfer of property, the conquerors imposed an additional land tax; for whereas, before, the impost was only one-sixth, on that occasion the new governor required the grain to be deprived of the husk before being delivered to the public stores, whereby an addition of 10 per cent. was levied. This system continued till the year 1336, when the Pandyan dynasty of Madura being subverted by the king of Vijayanagar, Tooloora became a province of the Canara empire. This latter kingdom was just rising now to its zenith, when it gave birth to the celebrated minister and law-giver, Vidyaranya. On the subject of landed tenures, he observes, that 'The king, who takes more than one sixth of the produce of the land from the proprietor, shall be deemed infamous in this world, and shall be cast into hell flames in the next.'" Before the increase in the taxation, the lands were saleable at ten, twenty, and even thirty years' purchase. He should like to know whether there were any such lands in our East-Indian possessions now. "In whatever point of view," observes Mr. Elphinstone, "we examine the native government in the Deccan, the first and most important feature is the division into villages or townships. These communities contain, in a manner, all the materials of a state within themselves. They are sufficient to protect their members if all other governments were withdrawn. Each village has a portion of ground attached to it, which is committed to the management of the inhabitants. The boundaries are carefully marked, and jealously guarded; they are divided into fields, the limits of which are exactly known. Each field has a name, and is kept distinct, even when the cultivation has long been abandoned." In the Mahratta districts there was sufficient evidence, which might be quoted until it became tedious, shewing the existence of the right of proprietary in the land, which was bought and sold by the native holders, one amongst another, continually. There were members on the other side of the bar who could give their own testimony as to the sale of lands, which could not have been sold if the sellers had no proprietary rights in them. Mr. Elphinstone had stated that, when land was wanted by the Peshwa, he went into the market and bought it. (*Hear!*) Sir J. Malcolm, speaking of this subject, in regard to Malwa, says:—"The landed tenures in Malwa differ in no very material degree from those in other parts of India. In theory, and by law, the land belongs to him who first cultivated it; and the right of the sovereign is confined to 10 per cent. of the produce. The Mahomedans, even, never dispute the hereditary right of the land-holder to occupation; land was not sold, however, under the Moslem government." Why not? "Because so large a share of the profit was taken away that the land was not worth the keeping; it had no value in the market." Sir J. Malcolm further says—"In Malwa, many villages had been depopulated for nearly thirty years. The inhabitants fled several hundred miles off, and dispersed in different towns. They, however, maintained a friendly intercourse with each other, contrived to intermarry, and on the restoration of order (in 1818), they all flocked to their own country. Under all the miseries and oppressions they suffered, they never gave up the hope of returning to their paternal lands. At the restoration, infant potels (hereditary village chiefs) even were reinstated; each lot of a house, and every field, was instantly recognized, and re-occupied by the

real owner, without dispute. More than a hundred villages were repeopled in a few weeks." Again, he observes, "I was desirous of giving the ruined villages of Bassee to some Bheels. The minister declared the proprietors must get possession if they returned. All attempts to discover them failed, and the Bheel Tija was established with his clan. Three years afterwards, a boy put forth his claim as potel, or chief of the village, and his right was voluntarily restored by the Bheel." The Hindoo chiefs, in speaking of these hereditary officers, declared to Sir J. Malcolm, "That they would become Mahomedans twenty times over, rather than give up their lands." The king, or chief of several villages, in the Kandeish, used to present an annual fee of one rupee for holding possession; but though every thing was done to induce him to give up possession, he would not do so. "The ryot" (land-holder), according to Colonel Tod, "is proprietor of the soil in Mewar. He claims it as his *bapota* (patrimony), and compares himself to the *d'hûba* grass, which, once taking root in the soil, can scarcely be effectually eradicated. He has ever in his mouth the common, though expressive adage,—'*Bhogra dhanny raj ho, bhoûmra dhanny maj ho*'—that is, 'The tax belongs to the king; the land belongs to me.'" (*Hear! and a laugh.*) Mr. Sterling says, with regard to Orissa: "The fixed cultivators undoubtedly possessed, under the old rajahs, the privilege of hereditary occupancy; which fixed assessment was light and easy." Here we have all that we are contending for: "Cultivators, with the undoubted privilege of hereditary occupancy, paying a fixed, light, and easy assessment." Wherever this was the case, the land must have been saleable; and a tax, not exceeding a twelfth, a tenth, an eighth, or even a sixth of the crop, under some circumstances, would have rendered the property valuable. Mr. Sterling asserts, that there is no proof of the land ever having been sold, though he observes, in continuation of the above sentence, "there was then no one to dispute the matter with them (the cultivators), excepting the despotic, uncontrolled sovereign of the country, who, whatever his claims in theory, of course required nothing from the land but an adequate revenue." (*Hear!*) Further, with regard to the question of landed property, he would give them the result of his inquiries the last time he visited India, which was in 1831. He had quoted pretty freely from the expressed opinions of all those intelligent, investigating, honourable men, who belonged to the Board of Revenue of Madras; and he could detain the Court until night, in repeating from authentic documents proofs of the right of proprietary in the land all over the Carnatic. In directing his attention to the several public reports, and the opinions of the most eminent men, on the two systems of *zenindarry* and *ryotwarry*, on arriving at Madras, in January, 1831, he found that the information obtained of the history of the villages of Mamlong and Madaveram, during the last thirty years of British rule, would exhibit the effects of the several modes of raising taxes in that part of India. (The hon. and gallant gentleman here read from the appendix to his book on the land tax in India, pages 479—481.) "Of the two villages before alluded to, the Nuttum, or Shoodra village of Mamlong, in the neighbourhood of Madras, has, like most others in the south of India, preserved from a remote period the institutions which originally belonged to it, under the Hindoo government. All the land within the limits of the township is divided into three original shares, claimed by three different races or families. According to tradition, the whole once belonged to one or more individuals of the Vellaler, or cultivating, caste, and was afterwards sold to three partners, *viz.* one of the Reddy, or cultivators, of the Teloogoo nation; a second, of the Buljywar, another tribe of the Teloogoo; and a third, of the Pullywar, a race of cultivating serfs, of Tondya Mandalum (the modern Carnatic). These shares are at present sub-divided among the descendants of each family into several portions. The Reddy has twelve, the Buljywar has five, and the Pullywar has seventeen co-partners. The shares of the latter are again sub-divided among forty individuals. Thus there are, on the whole, fifty-seven co-partners, having different portions. These co-partners constitute the commune, and claim to be sole proprietors of all the land within its limits. Each commune appoints its *Pednaker* (literally, head man), and these are the managers of the concerns

of the partners; so that there are three *Pednakars* chosen by the co-partners of this village to represent their interests, both with the government and the village. The *Pednakars* constitute their village council. According to the records, the land consists of 712 cawnies, each cawny containing 6,300 square yards (being about an acre and a half), and the whole is thus entered in the village register:—

	Cawnies.
Land capable of irrigation	318½
Land not available for irrigation	393¾
Total, cawnies	712

Wet land not paying tax to Government.

	Cawnies.
Sold to individuals	77½
Appropriated by the Company	10
Alienated for religious purposes, and in remuneration to village officers ...	34½
Total, cawnies	122
Wet land, free of tax	122
Paying tax to Government	196½
Total land capable of irrigation	318½

Dry land exempted from taxation.

	Cawnies.
Site occupied by the village	74½
Ditto by temples	6½
In beds of tanks and wells	196½
In the beds of the Sydapet river, in roads and water-courses	11
Sold to individuals	40½
Appropriated by the Company	16½
Alienated for religious purposes, or given in lieu of payment to village officers	6½
Total dry land exempted from taxation	384½
Paying tax to Government	9½
Total dry land (cawnies)	393¾

Besides these shareholders, who are denominated Cawnyachikars (or hereditary proprietors), there are in this village nearly 200 cultivators, of the Puller caste, who have long held lands of the Cawnyachikars on stipulated tenures. These are called Oolcoody Pyakaries (permanent tenants); they reside in the town, pay their rents to the Cawnyachikars, and contribute a portion of their crop, both to defray the current expenses of the village, and as fees to the officers of the corporation. There is another class of cultivators, now resident in the village, denominated Paracoody Pyakaries, amounting to from twenty to thirty. They cultivate according to agreement, and may be ejected at will." He would not go into all the details of the plan, although they were interesting, but proceed to those bearing more particularly on the subject in hand. "Independently of the current demands, it happens that extra expenses occasionally fall on the village, such as the construction or repair of a temple, presents to public officers, &c. &c. &c. On all such occasions, the Cawnyachikars are assembled by the Pednakars, the object of contribution is discussed, and a sum is raised to meet the exigency. This is done in two ways, either by a direct contribution in money, or by the sale of Samadayan lands. On such occasions, the Oolcoody and Paracoody cultivators take no share in the discussion, nor are they

called upon to contribute—they being held to be mere tenants. The land of the Cawnyachikars is considered exclusively their own. Each may sell or mortgage any part or the whole of his portion, and it is he alone who is responsible to the Government for the tax, though he does not himself always cultivate all his land. In the sale of his right, the Cawnyachikar distinguishes the sale of his land from the sale of his share in the township, so that the purchase of Cawnyachy land by no means implies the purchase of Cawnyachy right. In the sale of the Cawnyachy right, no mention is made of land. That which is sold is simply denominated a portion, or the whole share of the Cawnyachy, of which the land forms only a part. To this right belong several immunities and privileges independent of the land; and though a shareholder may have parted with almost all his land in separate portions, yet as long as he resides in the village, he has a vote in all its concerns, and partakes equally with others of the community in its interests. When any extra tax is required for the use of the village, he is obliged to contribute his portion; and when any advantage is derived from the management of the waste, or Samadayam lands, he is entitled to his share of the profits. The village taxes, in money, of Mamlong, during the last two years, amounted to 10 per cent. of the Government tax." (Ibid. pages 483, 484.) "With regard to the mode in which the public concerns of this village are managed, in the first place, I shall explain an item to which attention is requested. In the examination of the detail of the distribution of the land, it will be seen that ten cawnies (about fifteen acres) of wet land, and 16½ cawnies (or twenty-five acres) of dry land, are entered as appropriated by the Company. The explanation given to me of this transaction by the villagers was as follows: Many years ago, these 26½ cawnies (forty acres of land) were occupied by one engineer, Col. Maule, without permission of the Cawnyachikars. After the death of Col. Maule, the ground fell into the hands of the late Dr. Anderson, who made a garden of it, which in the end became the public Botanical Garden of Madras. On the death of Dr. Anderson, this garden was sold by Government to the late Mooniapillay, Col. Macaulay's Dubash, for the sum of 4,000 pagodas. A house has been built on the ground, and it is now rented of Mooniapillay's successor for the judge advocate general of the army. The villagers state, that during Dr. Anderson's life, they made two applications to the Board of Revenue for remuneration, and on finding at last that the Government had sold it, and received the money, they ceased all further contest." (Ibid. pages 485, 486.) When any land was acquired by the Mahomedan princes, they purchased it of the villagers; they never came to the Company's Government to purchase. The Company's Government, on the contrary, went and seized the land without payment, and without right. (*Hear!*) That was no new sentiment; he published it before he left Madras, and pointed out the injustice of thus proceeding to assume the proprietorship of the soil in the following terms:—"It is worthy of remark, that all the land long since occupied by the Nabob and his relatives was purchased of the village during his sovereignty, while that occupied by our own Government was first appropriated by its officers without payment, and eventually sold by it without affording any remuneration to the owners; a proceeding which contrasts strikingly with the practice of the Mahomedans, our predecessors, and which proves, that while they respected the rights of real property, we have erroneously assumed that we are the sole proprietors of the soil, and act accordingly." (Ibid. page 487.) If the present motion should not be carried, he hoped it would have the effect of directing attention to this subject, so as to bring about a reformation in this department of the Company's proceedings. "My investigations at Calcutta led me to believe, that in its vicinity the right to sell land within the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, by a certain class of the cultivators in each village, is as clearly recognized as in the Carnatic, or in any other part of the world. I discovered also, that the same privilege pervaded the districts of Hooghly, the Sunderbunds, and Jessore. This information was derived either from the collectors themselves, or from some of the zemindars, with whom I became acquainted at the capital." (Ibid. p. 498.) He

found a similar state of things at Rajapore: "The village of Rajapore was transferred in 1793, at the conclusion of the permanent settlement, to one Ram Mohun Datt, the zemindar, who, never having fallen in arrears on account of the revenue, has preserved his interests unimpaired till the present period. The village contains 110 Moslem and 40 Hindoo families, descended from the original occupants of the lands, and who claim the sole proprietary therein. They sell it at will, endow temples with it, and rent out portions of it to tenants, without consulting the zemindar. The land pays a tax of from one rupee to $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per begah to the zemindar, as the representative of Government. The occupants hold the original pottahs of the collector, anterior to 1793, when the permanent settlement was made, and they have resisted all attempts to increase the rates." (Ibid. p. 499.) The long and the short of it was this:—"The Moslems in this village have four mundels, or chiefs, who represent their class in the village, and superintend their internal concerns in it. The Hindoos have only one mundel, who, in like manner, represents their class. These, united, form the village council. These offices have descended from father to son; but it is unknown to the villagers to whom they owe their origin. They look on the individuals holding them to be the officers of the public, and though, perhaps, not originally appointed by the Government, they consider that they were, at all events, confirmed by it." (Ibid. p. 501.) At Burdwan, he found that the rights of the people had been very little infringed, they having stood up for their rights, and resisted even to blood. With regard to Benares,—“It is well known, that Mr. Duncan (afterwards Governor of Bombay) made the settlement at Benares, which has held good without variation till the present day, and its success is sufficiently indicated by the magnificent spectacle the face of the country and the condition of the people exhibit. Departing from the rules laid down by the Marquess Cornwallis, Mr. Duncan obtained permission to make his settlements differently. He reconciled his lordship to the measure of suffering the local police to remain in full force in each village, and instead of creating new landed property, or forming a body of wealthy landlords, as was the project of those times, Mr. Duncan contented himself with allowing the actual landlords to hold their own, and to fix for ever a limit to the public demand on their property. The settlement was made with the village communities, which bound themselves to pay a certain sum annually, as an assessment on the whole lands of the villages, cultivated or uncultivated, flourishing or deserted. At the time of making this settlement, some villages refused to enter into these engagements, and Mr. Duncan was constrained to transfer the realizations of the taxes, and with it the right of the deserted or waste land, to revenue contractors, so styled, under the appellation of *Mustajir*. In the district of Benares I found the chupperbund ryot, or permanent tenant, enjoying, in many instances, the additional advantage of possessing mangoe groves, planted by the village landlords, to whom they pay a trifling additional rent after the trees begin to bear fruit. The settlement being made permanent, this class of tenant seems to enjoy the privilege of a perpetual lease, which, however, does not admit of alienation in any shape whatever. I consider the Benares settlement to be the most desirable of any yet effected, and that it possesses more advantages than that of the Marquess Cornwallis. The Government receives its revenue equally sure, while the profit arising out of increased cultivation remains with the only individuals who in any way contribute much to improvement, namely, the landlords residing on the spot, and occupying the soil in person.” (Ibid. pp. 509, 510.) He could quote from Sir E. Colebrooke, and from various official persons resident in Bengal and Madras, in confirmation of his opinion upon the Company's proprietary right in the soil of India; and last, though not least, he might repeat the opinion of a late amiable, admirable, and able officer, who, though gentle and kind in disposition, losing all patience, called it “the detestable doctrine” of the proprietary of the Company in the Indian soil. But, not to prolong this discussion, he would come at once to the question: what became of their proprietary right after all the evidence he had brought against it? Mr. Elphinstone had boldly denied their proprietary right. So far

back as the year 1830, when he (General Briggs) published his work on the land tax in India, of which, he sent a copy to every member behind the bar of that Court, and to every member of the committees of both houses of Parliament, then sitting to inquire into this subject, and also to every member of the Board of Control, he pointed out in that work a method for solving the difficulty of the case, without asking the Government to give up a single shilling of their revenue. That plan was to take the average quantity of the produce for a certain number of years, and, after measuring the lands, fix the land rent according to the average produce for ever, leaving out the waste lands for the people to cultivate if they chose, and to enable them the better to pay the fixed rent or tax. There would be no difficulty in carrying that scheme into effect, and it was one which would operate justly to the landholders and profitably to the Government. They had been experimenting for upwards of half a century—for 60 years—to promote the cultivation of the lands more extensively in India; they had advanced money in countless lacs of rupees to people who they expected would cultivate the lands; they had tried the present system long enough, and laboriously enough, and expensively enough too; but still the lands were uncultivated; still there was no increase of revenue, but the returns, on the contrary, did not equal the expenditure. They had erred, and it was high time to retrace their steps. They had made settlements with a wrong class of persons; they had transferred portions of land to people who were officers of the Government, and more like lord lieutenants than landed proprietors. And what was the result of all their bargains? A miserable revenue of only 2s. 6d. per head from the population. Let them alter their regulations; let them adopt the plan he suggested, and they would never alter again, because they would find their revenue augmented and certain, the people content, and the country flourishing. He earnestly entreated them, for the sake of the people and of the Government, to look at the question with European eyes. Let them make the case their own, and consider what would be the consequence if one-third, or the half, of every man's income were taken away from him. He very much questioned if the Government would not soon be left in the lurch, and find themselves losers of revenue to a considerable extent. As an instance of the effects of the Government laying an impost of half the produce of the soil on the cultivator (continued the gallant officer). I will just relate a conversation which occurred between myself and Baboo Row, the finance minister of the celebrated Purnea, Dewan of Mysore. When I was Senior Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, in 1832, I prevailed on Baboo Row, then an old man (between seventy and eighty years of age), to take office under the commissioner. We had frequent conversations on the effect of heavy taxation, and he gave me the following case in point. "A garden of coco-nut trees now in my possession," said he, "had been for many years assessed at one-tenth of the produce, and one year with another it yielded 400 rupees, and the Government got 40. When Purnea was disgraced by the raja, in 1811, he imposed on my garden the usual tax of one-half of the produce, and it has never yielded me more than forty rupees worth of fruit." "How was this?" said I. "How was it?—why," replied he, "the curse of the Government had lighted upon it." (*Hear!*) I smiled, and said, "How do you account for it?" "Very simply," said he; "while the Government only took a tenth, I laid out sometimes as much as 100 rupees in a year to manure it, and keep up my water courses; but when I found the Government was to have half the produce and profit of my outlay, I have ceased to expend my capital upon it—so that the curse or evil eye of the Government has destroyed my garden, and it receives, as one-half of the crop, just half of the revenue it got before. Do you require, sir, any further illustration of the effects of your principle?" (*Hear, hear!*) Having thanked the Court for its patient attention to his statements, the honourable and gallant proprietor concluded by seconding the motion.

The *Chairman* said he felt it his duty to dissent, *in toto*, from the proposition of the honourable proprietor. Indeed, he must say, that abstract questions of this kind were not fit subjects for discussion in that Court, and for this simple reason, that it was impossible to enter upon them in that spirit of calmness, and at that length, and with that deep deliberation, which, from the very nature of such questions, were

necessary, in order to arrive at a just and safe conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore deprecated such discussions, being well aware that they could be productive of no good. (*Hear!*) He must be permitted to say also, in justice to the Court of Directors, that the subjects which had been introduced in this very unprofitable manner had been constantly before the Board; they were always directing their attention to these matters. (*Hear, hear!*) The many letters and despatches which had been received and sent out by the directors, in relation to this question, must, he was sure, fully satisfy the Court of Proprietors, that they were most anxious to promote the interests of the Company, and the welfare of the people of India. (*Hear!*) If the hon. proprietors who had addressed the Court at such great length wished to know what had been done with reference to the matter now under consideration, he would inform them that leases for 50 years had been granted, the transit duty and the town duty had been abolished, and the land had been assessed with reference to its capability. (*Hear, hear!*) In fact, the constant endeavour of the Court of Directors was so to act as not to injure the interests of either party. He would only say that it was impossible for anybody to be more desirous of promoting the happiness of the people of India than those gentlemen whom he had the honour to call his colleagues. With reference to those particular points which had been brought under the notice of the Court, he must state that ever since he had been a member of the Court of Directors, which was now a period of twelve years, they had commanded the greatest share of his attention. (*Hear!*) Deprecating, then, such discussions, he should now move the previous question.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington) said that, agreeing in all that had fallen from the Chairman, he should second the amendment.

The question was about to be put, when

Mr. Brown rose, and said, that having lived many years in India, and collected some very satisfactory information upon the question before the Court, he felt compelled to trespass upon its patience for a while. He had brought with him some documents which would incontrovertibly prove the truth of the position which the hon. mover and the hon. and gallant seconder of the resolutions before the Court had taken in regard to the right of the natives to the proprietary of the lands they held. He now produced, for the inspection and examination of the Court, a number of records comprising original documents in relation to the possession of land in India, and chiefly in Malabar. The first, which he now exhibited to the Court, was a deed of mortgage of some land situate within about a mile from the house in which he had resided, and that deed was dated 305 years ago. There could be no question, he thought, that the proprietary in that soil belonged to the individual who possessed it. He invited any investigation into the authenticity of these documents. The next was a deed of irredeemable mortgage; that was to say, that the proprietor had no power to redeem the mortgage so long as a nominal fine was paid. That was dated 255 years ago. The third was a deed of sale dated 236 years back. The fourth was a deed of sale 400 years old; and there were 24 other deeds, the oldest of which was dated upwards of 220 years ago. The persons who held property in virtue of those deeds were the persons whose right of proprietary in the soil was questioned. Why, if there had existed in India such a book as the *Doomsday-book* of England, it could not have furnished more satisfactory evidence of the soundness of their title and of the injustice of assuming that right of proprietary in the land which belonged to them alone. He held in his hand the copy of an original survey of waste lands, which he himself had seen made by the officers of Government, from which it would be seen that the assessments on those waste lands amounted to three times the whole of the gross profits. But this was not all. The cultivator was obliged to give security for the due payment of the assessments thus made on the lands—and the security consisted of his other lands—which were thus held as it were in pledge for the assessment; so that if the cultivator failed to make good the payment of the assessments on the waste lands, his other lands might be distrained for the amount due, with all the expenses incurred. He could prove this by the note of an officer

high in rank, who stated, "that this mode of obtaining security for the due payment of the assessments on the waste lands was now the general rule as applied to the cultivators who held parts of them." He would now call the attention of the Court to the penalties to which those cultivators were liable who neglected to pay their *kist* within the time appointed by the collectors. One collector issued a kind of edict or proclamation, informing the cultivators that if the *kist* due on the first of the month was not paid on the 15th of that month, process would be immediately issued against the defaulter, who would be committed to prison, and his lands distrained to make good all expenses. These, be it observed, were lands which had never been held under Tippoo. One native land-holder, a friend of his, had a large quantity of waste land, which he (Mr. Brown) had advised him to cultivate, by planting it with coco-nut trees; but when his intention became known, the surveyor of the Government came and counted the trees even before they were planted. This occurred about four years ago. Such was the way in which the natives were dispossessed of lands of which they were the rightful owners. That we had arrived at the great pitch of power and grandeur which we now enjoyed in India arose from our European popularity; but we ought not to avail ourselves of that power to oppress the natives who were under our sway, by deteriorating their property in the manner which he had described to the Court. He would not now say any more on this subject.

Mr. Weeding said, that he differed altogether from the gentleman who had last addressed the Court, as well as from the hon. and gallant officer (General Briggs) who had preceded him. The hon. proprietor who had last addressed the Court had produced documents to shew that certain portions of land had been in the same family for more than two centuries. That, however, did not prove the case which the hon. mover (Mr. M. Martin) had endeavoured to establish. He (Mr. Weeding) would go back, not alone to the days of Timour, but he would go as far back as the time of Strabo, whose 11th book would bear him out in the assertion, that there was no such thing as private property in India—but that the whole belonged to the state. It could be shewn that Aurungzebe had exacted rent for the land according to the amount of its produce; of which two-thirds were allowed to the cultivator, and one-third went into the treasury of the sovereign. This practice had been continued under the successors of Aurungzebe. He would not take up the time of the Court by entering into any detailed examination of the arguments and *data* of the hon. mover and seconder, for he did not think that Court the proper place for the discussion of such matters. He would therefore vote for the amendment of "the previous question." Before he sat down, however, he must beg to deny the *postulatum* of the hon. mover—namely, that we were not the proprietors of the soil of India *de facto* or *de jure*. That argument of the hon. proprietor was singularly inconsistent with another part of his speech, in which he complained of the Company as not paying attention to the sale of lands in some places. This was, he would again say, a subject which could not be fairly discussed in that Court, and therefore he would not dwell farther upon it.

Mr. Warden observed, that Mr. Rickards, on his return to this country from India, became a member of the House of Commons; and in the discussion on the renewal of the Charter, in 1813, made an elaborate speech on the affairs of the East India Company, and, among other topics, adverted particularly to the revenue system. Mr. Grant, in reply, remarked on the difficulty he experienced in answering a speech embracing so many subjects of importance; and hoped that a committee would be appointed to examine the whole subject, when it would be found that Mr. Rickards's representations were generally erroneous. Mr. Warden would dispose of the arguments of the mover and seconder of the motion under discussion in a similar manner. It was impossible to reply to figured statements, so varied, complicated, and diffuse, and in the main unintelligible, when hastily read, to examine their accuracy and the observations by which they were supported, in an assembly like the present. The attempt would be useless and unprofitable. In order to prove the danger of relying on statements thus pressed upon their consideration, Mr. Warden would adduce two

instances brought forward by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin), who had broadly stated that the assessment in Guzerat amounted to 22s. the begah. Now the rate per begah in the Broach pergunnah was Rs. 2. 2. 48; in Occlasier, 1. 3. 02; in Hansoot, 1. 3. 51; in Jumbooseer, 1. 1. 17; in Amud, 0. 2. 51; and in Dehej, 0. 1. 86. ("Does that include the rent free lands?" Mr. Martin asked.) It was on the lands cultivated and fit for cultivation. Whether the alienated lands be included or not, the difference would be unimportant. Such is the general rate throughout that valuable province. The hon. proprietor had also asserted, on the authority of Mr. Rickards, that the land tax in Salsette is upwards of a guinea per acre. "It is a common practice (that gentleman states) to estimate the average produce of a begah of land in Salsette at one morah of batty. A begah is about three-fourths of an acre. The morah of batty is rated at Rs. 20; one-third of which is the government share, or somewhat less than seven rupees per begah. At this rate, even the reduced land tax in Salsette would average upwards of a guinea per acre." The statement of the average produce of a begah, as assumed by Mr. Rickards, is supported by sect. 36, clause 4, Reg. I. 1808, of the Bombay Code. But by the note to sect. 2, clause 3, which must have escaped that gentleman's attention, it appears that a begah is to an acre as 85 to 100, or within a fraction of seven-eighths instead of three-fourths. The *tussur*, or commutation price of batty, in Salsette, since 1810-11, has been Rs. 22. 2. per morah, of 25 maunds. Hence, if the Government assessment was one-third of the produce, it would be one-third of 22½, Rs. 7. 214; but a morah of *dhemp*, which means a piece of land, supposed to produce a certain quantity of grain, without reference to its area, averages three begahs; the assessment of a morah of *dhemp*, at the above commutation price, is Rs. 15, that is, Rs. 5 per begah, or 12s. 10d., instead of a guinea, per acre. That rate of assessment may still be considered high; but when it is recollected that Salsette adjoins the rich and populous Island of Bombay, where the produce of Salsette meets at all times with a ready and profitable sale, the land in Salsette can well afford to pay that assessment. That elucidation Mr. Warden had received from the collector of Salsette some years ago. A great portion of the time of the Court had been wasted by attempting to prove what no one denies, that the right of property in the land belongs to certain classes of proprietors. (Mr. Weeding denies it, a gentleman stated.) Sir Thomas Munro, Mr. Warden was aware, maintained that the right was in the Government; that the land was annually resumed, and annually re-appropriated to the cultivators. Great doubts had long prevailed upon the subject; but the Court of Directors, as far as they were concerned, abandoned in 1788 all pretensions to the proprietary right, and left it to those who had been for years in possession, as zemindars, or who could establish the best title to the land. It might, and yet does, in many instances, belong to the Government. Reg. VIII. 1793 was accordingly enacted for the purpose of determining the right. The ground on which the town of Calcutta is built consisted of villages, which the Company purchased from the malikans, or owners, who were not ryots or cultivators, but zemindars, which the late Colonel Wilks denies. The temptation to carry on this discussion was very strong; but he (Mr. Warden) would resist it. There was one point, however, which he could not pass unnoticed. By the first article of the motion, they were called upon to declare, unqualifiedly, that the British Government are neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil of British India. They were called upon authoritatively to promulgate a dictum which they were not competent to pronounce. Even Parliament could not, with any degree of justice, promulgate such a doctrine; it would be productive of the most mischievous effects, and might subvert rights which have been recognized by the decisions of the courts of law established in India, which can alone constitutionally pronounce who are the proprietors of the soil in India.

Mr. D. Salmons concurred with the hon. chairman in the amendment of "the previous question." He did not think they could, in that Court, dispose satisfactorily of a subject of such magnitude. At the same time, he did not regret that it had been introduced, for he believed the discussion would be productive of much good. He

did think it would do good to have it publicly asserted, as a principle, that the land in India was not the Company's *de facto* or *de jure*.

Col. Sykes agreed with the proposition that the right to the soil of India was in the local proprietors, and could not pass to the Company, unless by purchase. In saying this, he did not wish to be understood as admitting that that Court was the proper place for discussing the question of the tenure of land in India. That question was too wide and too full of difficulties,—its numerous phases were too complicated to be discussed there with advantage. The question of the amount of assessment on lands was also one of difficulty, arising chiefly from the very exaggerated statements made respecting them. Now, so far from the cultivators being borne down by the excessive amount of the assessments, he could state, from his own knowledge, that those assessments were very moderate. In proof of this, he would beg leave to quote from his own official statistical report to the Bombay Government, from the district of Dukhun, including the collectorates of Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Dharwar, and Khandeish. In the collectorate of Poonah, the amount of land revenue was 1,516,323 rs. 0 qrs. 37 reas. The number of cultivators in this collectorate was 52,668; the average rent of each farm was 23 rs. 3 qrs. 92 reas. The average number of begahs* of land, under cultivation, was 1,527,372; average size of each farm, 29 begahs; average assessment per begah, 3 qrs. 97 reas; number of British populated villages, 1,469½; average revenue per village, 1,253 rs. 1 qr. 98 reas. In Ahmednugger the amount of land revenue was 1,815,837 rs. 0 qrs. 37 reas; the number of cultivators was 41,948; the average rent of each farm was 23 rs. 3 qrs. 92 reas; the number of begahs of land under cultivation, 1,468,180; the average size of each farm, 35 begahs; the average assessment per begah, 1 r. 95 reas; the number of British populated villages, 1,878½; average revenue per village, 1,082 rs. 2 qrs. 99 reas. In Dharwar, the land revenue was 1,945,323 rs. 2 qrs. 8 reas; the number of cultivators, 60,701; average rent of each farm, 32 rs. 0 qrs. 19 reas; number of begahs of land under cultivation, 2,649,598; average size of each farm, 43½ begahs; average rate of assessment per begah, 0 rs. 2 qrs. 93 reas; number of British populated villages, 2,367½; average revenue per village, 839 rs. 3 qrs. 07 reas. In Kandeish, the land revenue was 1,664,904 rs. 3 qrs. 22 reas; the number of cultivators was 44,608; the average rent of each farm, 37 rs. 1 qr. 33 reas; the number of begahs of land under cultivation was 1,056,345; the average size of each farm, 23½ begahs; the average assessment per begah, 1 r. 2 qrs. 33 reas; the number of British populated villages, 2,104; average revenue per village, 924 rs. 2 qrs. 33 reas. Total in the four collectorates—land revenue, 6,942,388 rs. 1 qr. 67 reas; number of cultivators, 199,925; average rent of each farm, 34 rs. 2 qrs. 90 reas; number of begahs of land under cultivation, 6,701,495; average size of each farm, 34.02 begahs; average assessment per begah, 1 r. 0 qr. 14 reas; number of British populated villages, 7,819½; average revenue per village, 887 rs. 3 qrs. 32 reas. The sayer and balloteh taxes on shops, trades, &c., in the four collectorates, amounted to 756,649 rs. 0 qr. 68 reas; the number of persons paying those taxes, 80,651; average per head, 9 rs. 1 qr. 52 reas. The total revenue, including sayer and customs, was 8,435,244 rs. 3 qrs. 79 reas, which, viewed as a capitation tax, amounted to 4 rs. 0 qr. 02 reas per head. In the report from which he had read, it was said, "Very high authorities had stated that the proportion of the gross produce of the Indian farmer taken by the Hon. Company amounts to one-half, or, at least, three-sevenths of the whole. The following *data* testify that such is not the case in Dukhun; and I very much doubt whether the assertion holds good for any part of India, unless under the unusual combination of such untoward circumstances as very low prices of agricultural produce and high money assessments. The money assessment in Dukhun being a fixed element, and the prices of agricultural produce varying not only in neighbouring districts, but in the same district, at different periods of the year, the proportion taken can only be determined approximately; but the approximation is sufficiently near to afford definite views on this important subject."

* The Dukhun begah equals three-fourths of a statute acre, and the average assessment is 2s. 2½d. per acre.

It is seen that the average assessment upon a begah of land in the four collectorates of Dukhun is 1 r. 0 qr. 14 reas, or 2s. 9½d. per statute acre. The cultivators themselves readily admit that a begah of medium land produces ordinarily 240 Poona seers measure of grain; but Captain Robertson, the collector at Poona, found, by personal experience, that it produced 412 seers. Taking, however, the ryots' estimate, and supposing the average price of mixed grain to be 30 seers per rupee, the assessment per begah being 1 rupee 14 reas, the proportion of the produce taken is about $\frac{2}{3}$. If the price of grain were 40 seers per rupee, it would be nearly $\frac{1}{2}$; if 60 seers per rupee, not $\frac{1}{2}$; but if 15 seers per rupee, only $\frac{1}{3}$. In case of Captain Robertson's estimate of the produce of land being used, the proportion taken by the Company would be, respectively, at 30 seers, about $\frac{1}{3}$ th; at 40 seers, nearly $\frac{1}{6}$ th; at 60 seers, about $\frac{1}{9}$ ths; and at 15 seers not quite $\frac{1}{3}$ th.

Mr. *Hodgson* (formerly member of Council of Madras) denied that any over-assessments were made in that presidency or in Bengal.

Mr. *Thompson* said, as the discussion could not be fairly closed that day, he would move "that the debate be adjourned to to-morrow."

An Hon. Proprietor having seconded the motion,

Mr. *Poynder* hoped the debate would not be adjourned to the next day. The Court would consult its own convenience; but he should state, that if the debate were adjourned to to-morrow, he could not attend.

Several proprietors here intimated that it would be much better to go on and finish the discussion that day.

Mr. *Poynder* said, that if the debate now before the Court should be concluded that day, he would then be ready to proceed with his motion forthwith.

The *Chairman* said, that it would occasion much inconvenience, by the neglect of other business, if the debate were adjourned to to-morrow.

The question of adjournment was then put and negatived.

Mr. *Thompson* observed, it had been said, that the present was a most unprofitable discussion, and that the subject ought not to have been discussed there, as it could not be discussed with calmness. Was it becoming of one hon. proprietor to tell another that they could not discuss such a motion as the present with calmness? Let him say a word as to the present state of India. It appeared from certain documents relating to our Government in that country, which had lately been laid before the House of Commons, that not only were we not advancing in our revenue there, but we were in fact retrograding, so as to have at the present moment an actual deficiency of two millions and a half per annum. Every thing which he had heard that day in Court satisfied him that in all the hon. mover had said on the subject of the injurious effect of the land tax in India, he was fully borne out. But the whole of our system of late in India had been most erroneous. Millions and millions had been recently expended—he might say squandered—and for what? for important local improvements, or for other means of encouraging native industry? No—but expended in prosecuting a war in which we had suffered inglorious defeat;—a war in which we had detached from us some of our warmest friends in India. We had, in a few years, expended twelve millions for no advantage whatever to the interests of the people of India—for no improvement of our own position there—for no addition to our power or influence—but greatly to the derogation of both. And now, with an increasing expenditure—with a decreasing revenue—with some of our best allies in India alienated and detached from us—we were told that the question as to whether the Company or the natives were the owners of the soil *de facto* or *de jure* could not be discussed in that Court with calmness, and therefore ought not to be introduced. Why, let him ask, not discuss it with calmness? Let him tell hon. proprietors that the question would be discussed elsewhere, and perhaps not with the calmness with which it might be discussed here. Why prevent the discussion here? If hon. proprietors were ignorant on the subject, it was the duty of the directors to instruct and enlighten them. If they were prejudiced, those prejudices should be removed by placing the real state of the case before them. This was a duty which the

directors owed to the proprietors—they owed it to the people of England—they owed it to the people of India. Not discuss this subject with calmness! Was there a want of calmness in his hon. friend who had introduced this question? Why, there was calmness in his friend's face and manner to the very end of his luminous speech. (*Hear! hear!*) Had the hon. and gallant officer (General Briggs) who seconded the motion, and the hon. and gallant officer within the bar (Colonel Sykes), who had both of them laid so much important information, collected with great care, before the Court—had they not discussed this question with calmness? And yet they were told by the hon. Chairman of the Court of Directors (but only by courtesy the Chairman of that Court), that they could not discuss a question affecting the most important interests of India with calmness! Why deprecate such a discussion? Were matters affecting the highest interests of the people of India to be discussed with only comparatively empty benches—while if notice were given of a motion for erecting a statue to some warrior who had helped to place the Company's heel on the necks of the people of India, the Court would be at once crowded. The money was voted, up went the statue, and down went those who were called upon to pay for it. The general interests of the native inhabitants were thus disregarded. What was the result? We were in possession of large territories in India for upwards of a century, and yet we had more extensive connection and intercourse with our Australian colonies, which rose into notice only the other day, than with most of our Indian possessions. Nay, the little port of Stockton-upon-Tees sent out more tonnage to Australia than we did to all India. Java, which had been so recklessly given up to the Dutch, with a population of only ten millions, was more profitable to its owners, and yielded more, than our Indian territory with its one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants. When, after the Company's long tenure of power and influence, they now found that the revenues of India were decreasing, it was high time that the proprietors should see to the matter themselves; and they were, therefore, justified in asking for all the information which the directors possessed on the subject, they having the means of going to the fountain-head of light on the question. He (Mr. Thompson) had also access to sources of information on Indian affairs. He had searched all their writers, from the earliest down to the ablest of them all—Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone; but still there were means of information within the reach of the directors, from which the proprietors generally were excluded. Let that information be afforded. It was the duty of the directors to give it. They talked of granting leases on advantageous terms to the natives; but even that had been wrung from them by those disagreeable discussions and unpalatable disclosures which sometimes took place in that Court. Was it, let him ask, on account of their known want of information, or their presumed incapacity for discussion, that this sullen silence was observed towards the proprietors, and they were kept in ignorance of matters upon which it was the duty of their executive body to enlighten them? Were they to be told that these matters were not to become subjects of discussion, when they learned that in eight months not less than six hundred thousand human beings had perished of famine, in a district of a country which might be called the granary of the world? And this the Company, it appeared, who had so much power and influence over this congeries of nations—of nations reduced to provinces—*could not, or at least did not, prevent.* The hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had quoted Timour. As the hon. proprietor seemed fond of antiques, he would go somewhat farther back than Timour. He would go as far back as Abraham—(*"Hear," and laughter*)—and ask whether the right of private property in the soil was not recognized in his day? Abraham wanted to purchase a burial-place for his wife. How did he get it? It was thus stated in the Bible:—"And Ephron answered Abraham, saying unto him—My Lord, hearken unto me; the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver—what is that betwixt me and thee? bury, therefore, thy dead. And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron, and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the Sons of Heth—four hundred shekels of silver current money with the merchant." He (Mr. Thompson) should

the to King where were the four hundred shekels paid by the Company for the purchase of the soil in India? and yet some hon. proprietors would maintain that the Company were owners of the soil—and that there was no such thing as private property in that soil; an assertion which, however, had not been supported by any hon. gentleman within the bar. But he had not yet done with Timour; and, as the Hon. proprietor had quoted him, he should have the full benefit of his authority. What had Timour said in his Institutes? "That all deserted land which had no owners should be annexed to the crown land; but if there be an owner, and he be reduced to distress, let him be supplied, to relieve him; and let all lands which have owners pay the tenth to the Crown." After this, he was disposed to make a present of Timour to the hon. gentleman who had quoted him. And yet, with all these authorities, they were told that the question must not be discussed in that Court. It would, however, as he had said, be discussed elsewhere—not in a popular article in the *Quarterly Review*—not in any periodical work—no, it would be discussed by the British public. They would make it the subject of their discussion in their private associations. They would look at what was said in that Court on the subject, and would closely examine the answer given to his hon. friend who brought forward this motion. They would remember what had been said by the Hon. Mr. Shore, who was a high authority on this subject. His remark was: "Although the British power supplanted that of the Mahomedans in Bengal, we did not, it is true, adopt the sanguinary part of their creed; but from the impure fountain of their financial system did we, to our shame, claim the inheritance to a right to seize upon half the gross produce of the land as a tax; and wherever our arms have triumphed, we have invariably proclaimed this savage right, coupling it at the same time with the senseless doctrine of the proprietary right to those lands being also vested in the sovereign, in virtue of the right of conquest." They saw this doctrine maintained that day. Either they were, or they were not, the lords of the soil. The question could be soon settled; but it seemed they were not prepared to settle it after 200 years of trade, and 70 or 75 years of conquest. If it were a question as to the ownership of a silk pocket-handkerchief—if it were a question as to the property of a few feet of land in the city in which they then sat, it would soon be decided; but though the directors may not choose to decide it here, it would be decided for them elsewhere. The good sense, the growing sense of justice, on the part of the people of England, would soon settle it for them, and prove to them in no very equivocal manner, that they were lords of the soil of India neither *de facto* nor *de jure*. The statements made by the hon. and gallant officer (Col. Sykes) were intended to shew, that the assessment in the districts to which he referred were very light; but in his (Mr. Thompson's) opinion, they proved the reverse. The oppressive nature of the assessments throughout India was visible in their effects. They acted as an *incubus* upon the industry of the people—they deprived them of all stimulus to labour. How else could the contrast between this country and India be borne out? Let them think of the paltry sixteen millions of revenue exacted from 150,000,000 of people, living on a soil of the greatest fertility, and compare it with the fifty-two millions raised in this country from a population not exceeding twenty-four millions of people. Let them bear in mind that the land tax made India a desert in all but the wild and teeming luxuriance of the earth. It would be rich, but they had made it poor by their exactions. The people here, on the contrary, had a stimulus to action, and we were, therefore, rich. There they had no stimulus; and he repeated they were poor and bare in all but the rich luxuriance of nature. With these effects staring them in the face, they refused to discuss a question bearing on the highest interests of India! Why, with the fact of a falling revenue and an increasing expenditure—with Persia in the hands of Russia—with Nepal excited and agitated on one part of their borders—with the disaffected and ill-disposed Barmese on another—with China on their hands in open warfare—why, he repeated, with all these circumstances before them, if they sat in that Court, from day to day, considering and discussing the present state of India, they could not possibly have their time more

sly employed. Yet, in the face of this, they were told that the important question before the Court was one which they must not discuss there. Like another assembly (to which he would not more fully allude), where the naming of a subject connected with Ireland was sure to produce a thin house—that Court, when the name of India was mentioned, or notice given of any motion, however closely connected with its most important interests, became deserted by all but a few; and the proprietor who might wish to offer a few observations on behalf of India had to combat, in the first place, that most discouraging obstacle—addressing himself to nearly empty benches. In the House (to which he had before alluded), a personal altercation—a squabble between one in power and one out—between one who was filled with the sweets of office and one who hungered after them—would be sure to cause a full attendance; so in the Court of Proprietors—any subject, however little it might bear upon the interests of India, was certain to command an audience, while its most important considerations were either blinked altogether, or, as in the present case, met with the “previous question.” But would that shut the subject out from public consideration? Hon. proprietors greatly deceived themselves if they thought so. In proportion as they endeavoured to shut out those most important questions from discussion, so would they force themselves on public attention elsewhere. Let proprietors, he implored them, not leave those interesting Indian subjects to be canvassed in places where the same calmness would not be brought to the discussion as in that Court. The people of this country were now only waking to a knowledge of Indian affairs. Let it not be imagined that it would be a long time before they were wide awake. They were wrong if they thought that things were to be left as they then were, from the belief that they would last their time out. The subjects to which he had referred must be discussed sooner or later in that Court or out of it. Why should they not discuss them with calmness? Was he not calm? He intended to be calm. His object was calmly to impress the consideration of those great objects on the attention of the Court. To consider the real condition, the actual grievances of India, ought to be the object of all who had the best interests of India at heart. What security was there for property in the soil when the owner of a province found himself one day, by a stroke of the pen of a governor-general, deprived of his property, which was let to a zemindar, who consented to pay a larger share of the produce as rent for it? With the knowledge of facts like these, he implored the Court not to meet the motion of his hon. friend by the “previous question.” It would, he repeated, be time well bestowed if they sat in that Court from day to day, for weeks together, until they had given this subject its due consideration. Depend upon it, and he could not too often repeat it, that if they did not discuss those important questions there, they would be discussed for them elsewhere. He had seen much in the country which had led him to draw this conclusion. He had travelled throughout the length and breadth of the land in connection with that great body which sought to root slavery from the soil of our colonies; he had met with some of the great philanthropists of the age, with whom he felt it a high honour to have been associated in that great work; he was aware of their sentiments, not only upon that, but upon other great topics involving the interests of large classes of their fellow-men. They would read the discussion which was carried on this day, because they felt strongly for the native population of India. They had seen their own exertions proudly triumph in the liberation of 800,000 slaves. Could they then be indifferent to the welfare of 150,000,000 of the human race? Those men would read this debate. They would dwell anxiously upon the statements put forward that day. They would ask, What was the Chairman’s answer to all this? and they would learn, with bitter regret, that he met it by the “previous question.” They would feel that it then became them to look at the subject, and to discuss it, and to make the discussion public. They would come to that Court, for where could they better get information than from hon. proprietors within the bar? Men belonged to that Court who filled the sacred office, and were ministers of the Gospel. Those men might be distinguished by various shades of religious opinion, but they were all united in the one

great principle of Christianity—that of doing good to their neighbour, and of administering to those who were depressed. Let them come there, and disseminate those principles of Christianity which some hon. proprietors would not wish to have discussed there to-day. The Court should have discussed these questions long ago; but other questions, of infinitely less import, were preferred. What was the observation of the hon. Chairman a short time ago? “He should wish,” he said, “to see the heads of some of our great commercial houses connected with India, by having seats in the direction of the Company.” Why was this? Had those heads of great commercial houses—men whose hearts were in their ledgers—whose eyes were daily fixed on the clock, that the hour of four should not pass without seeing them on “Change,”—had they so little to do that they wished to fill up their leisure time by the government of 150,000,000 of their fellow-men? No: let your heads of great commercial houses attend to their own affairs. They had quite enough to do in that way. There were already in the direction men of great practical knowledge: men who knew the feelings, the habits, the wants, and the wishes of the people of India. Let them attend to those wants—let them comply with those wishes. Give the people of India a fee simple in the soil. Let them adopt the sacred principle urged by his hon. friend, and India would bless them. They had done what the native people so often implored them not to do; and the result was, that they had driven hundreds of thousands into beggary and misery. Let them, he implored, retrace their steps before it was too late. The case, no doubt, had its difficulties; but they were such as might be got over by a little zeal and a little perseverance. He would say no more at present; but, whenever the subject should become again agitated, he should be ready, as it was his duty, to affirm the proposition, that the Company were neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil of India. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. St. George Tucker said, that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down was perpetually taunting the Court of Directors with not having done its duty. He begged to repel that taunt so far as it was intended to apply to him. Indeed, he might say so, as it applied to all his colleagues; for every one of them had done what he considered to be his conscientious duty. But, on this occasion, he spoke more particularly for himself. He would assert, that he had done his duty on this particular question. The whole of his public life had been devoted to the promotion of what he considered to be the best interests of India; and he appealed to his public acts and his recorded opinions in that Court and out of it, in support of that statement. He, as one of the directors, never had any objection to enter upon the subject; but he must say, he saw no utility in doing so at the present time. The hon. mover and his supporters seemed to forget that, in order to produce any good from a discussion of the question, they should get Parliament to adopt their proceedings; for that Court was not the authority by which such questions should or could be settled. Much pains had been taken, and a great deal of argument used, to prove that the Company were not the proprietors of the soil of India. Why that question had been settled forty years ago. Lord Cornwallis had declared that the natives should be recognized as the owners of the soil; and the principle was now recognized by all the courts of law. He (Mr. St. George Tucker) had constantly upheld the same principle whenever the subject became matter of discussion. Why, then, he would ask, taunt him with not having done his duty? He regretted that the principle to which he referred had not been recognized and acted upon in other places. He must say, that the Court of Directors had paid constant attention to this subject, and still continued to do so. The motion now before the Court called upon him to decide an abstract proposition; to pronounce, definitively, as it were, upon what had been regulated by the 37th of Geo. III. He hoped to see the day when there would be a full, final, and satisfactory settlement of the whole of the soil of India, and that all the lands should be disposed of in the way which Lord Cornwallis intended, and in which he declared it ought to be: thus establishing the greatest gift that ever was given to a conquered people. The hon. gentleman who

last addressed the Court seemed to lay great stress upon the fact of this motion having been met by the "previous question," as if by that amendment it was meant to be declared that the subject ought not to be discussed at any time or under any circumstances. But the "previous question" meant nothing of the kind. All that was meant by it was, that the present was not the proper time for the consideration of the subject. To say that the subject had not met with due consideration was, he must observe, at the least, a very great exaggeration of the fact. No subject had been more widely discussed; it had engaged the attention and deep consideration of some of the most intelligent men, and some of the greatest statesmen, from Pitt and Dundas down to the present time. It had, he repeated, been duly and seriously considered by the directors. Since, therefore, no practicable good was likely to result from its further discussion at the present time, he must support the amendment of his hon. friend, and vote for the previous question in the sense in which he had explained it.

Mr. *M. Martin*, in reply, observed, that one answer to his argument had been, that this was an abstract question, and that it was now closed over forty millions of the people of India. That might be the fact; but still it was open with respect to more than sixty millions of that population. It was with respect to that large portion of the inhabitants of India that he was anxious to have the question discussed and finally settled. An hon. proprietor had objected to him, that he was inconsistent in his argument, that the Company were neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil, and his justification of the sale of lands in Ceylon. But let it be borne in mind, that he spoke there of two things totally distinct. He meant the rights of sovereignty and the rights of property. A great distinction was to be drawn between the two. He had listened with much attention to the arguments of Mr. Warden and the statistical statements of Col. Sykes, and he owned that they had failed to convince him that the Government assessments in the districts he had named were so very light. After the very full discussion which this question had had, he would only say, that if he failed in his object in bringing it forward, he had at least the satisfaction of having performed his duty; and of feeling, that though the hon. proprietors within the bar might not think the subject fit for discussion at present, the debate which they had just had might be the means of giving rise to some salutary measure. With these feelings, he would now confidently leave the case in the hands of the Court. (*Hear hear!*)

The amendment of the "previous question" was then put from the chair, and carried in the affirmative; and of course the original motion was lost.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned to Thursday, the following day.

East-India House, Sept. 23rd.

The adjourned Court having been opened by the Chairman (G. Lyall, Esq.) in the usual form—

Mr. *Poynder* rose to submit to the Court, pursuant to the notice he had given, the following motion on the subject of

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Resolved, that this Court, adverting with great satisfaction to the abolition of the pilgrim tax, desires, notwithstanding, to recommend to the consideration of the hon. directors in what manner the remaining revenue, which is still derived in India from the several temples, stations, ablutions, penances, processions, offerings, and other religious rites and observances, may be soonest relinquished by the Company and its agents, in compliance with the hon. directors' despatch of February 20, 1833, being now above eight years since; and, further, how the money payment of £6,000 per annum, awarded by the Bengal Government for the support of the temple of Juggernaut, upon the institution of the pilgrim tax in the year 1805, and which money payment has been recently confirmed by Lord Auckland, on the abolition of the pilgrim tax, may best be terminated by the Bengal Government, which first established such annual payment.

The hon. proprietor proceeded to say, that on a former occasion his friend, Mr. Marriott, had presented for him (he himself having been necessarily absent) a petition

on this subject from Bridlington and other parts of Yorkshire. He would abstain, from respect to the time of the Court, from reading the whole of that petition, which was addressed, not to the Court of Directors, but to the Court of Proprietors, observing only that it was very numerous signed by the clergy and laity of Bridlington and its adjacent parishes; and that he should only select two prominent features from the document in question, which appeared to him to require their consideration. The first was, the taxation upon the *general* idolatry of India, which was yet levied by the Company, although the pilgrim tax was abandoned; and, secondly, the money payment of £6,000 a-year, in *particular*, which was awarded by Lord Auckland for the support of the temple of Juggernaut when the pilgrim tax was abolished. Before, however, he proceeded to either of these points, he would congratulate the Court of Directors, the Proprietors, the British empire, and the world, upon what had actually been accomplished already, in spite of the affected fears and foolish forebodings by which every attempted improvement had been met in succession, until positive experiment had quelled the alarms and silenced the opposition of so many. He should consider the cause of truth to be very ill served by any reflections upon the tardiness—(he would use no stronger terms)—which repeated majorities of the directors had interposed to the progress of this great work; nor was it his intention to enlarge, even so far as the petition did, as to the ground that had been already passed over; but it was impossible even to glance at the abolition of Sutteeism—the relinquishment of the pilgrim tax—the renunciation of the offerings by the Company to the idols and their temples—the abandonment of the regulations compelling the attendance and homage of Christian officers and servants at the idolatrous processions and festivals, which last requisition compelled the surrender of the highest offices and trusts by the same man, who, though he feared to offend God by un-Christian compliances, felt no fear in the dreadful conflict of Waterloo—he alluded to Sir Peregrine Maitland. It was impossible, he said, even to glance at those triumphs of Christianity without expressing the deepest gratitude to the Almighty, and large congratulations to those instruments which He had been pleased to employ; and he only regretted it was not in his power to compliment the governing powers, either at home or abroad, for having promptly acted in the discharge of their duty, when action would have had the grace of a voluntary service. But the sacred interests of truth forbade him to do so. In reference to his first point, *viz.* “that the revenue continued to be received from every thing but the pilgrimages,” he was not in possession (any more than the petitioners) of any evidence which led him to conclude that any portion of that revenue—except from the pilgrims—had yet been abandoned. (*Hear!*) If it were not thus, the sanguinary practices described and defended by the Company’s civil officer, Mr. Chaplin (which paid the Company in proportion to their intensity and cruelty, as so many uncommanded expiations for sin), still continued in all their horrors; and the Company and the proprietor, Christian men and Christian women of this Christian country, still derived their unhallowed gains from every temple in India—every religious rite—every religious station—every ablution in the Ganges, or Hooghly, or elsewhere—every procession—every penance—(and the greater the sin the greater the penance, and of course the higher the payment) nay, almost from every prostration—every genuflexion, and every salaam, if only made in the cause of religion. If, indeed, the hon. chairman could inform him that these rites and ceremonies (he was not then alluding to the pilgrim tax) no longer paid the revenue they used to do, he would gladly acknowledge the obligation imposed upon all the proprietors by the directors in thus following up their own express orders to their own functionaries. But should be it otherwise, it became his duty to say that the abolition of the pilgrim tax was only the abolition of one single tax out of many thousand more; and that, however important this beginning might be, it was still nothing more than a beginning. He would add, that a more fatal mistake could hardly now occur than the notion, that because one source of idolatrous revenue was dried up, therefore that every other had also ceased to flow. (*Hear!*) Until they should have withdrawn from all the

other and endless means of enrichment which had been so long supplied by their heathen subjects for the extraordinary privilege of bowing down before those that were no gods—before millions of idols of wood and stone—the great moral conquest of the people of England was not yet accomplished. His second point was, that the money payment of £6,000 a-year, sanctioned and confirmed by the Indian Government on abolishing the pilgrim tax, could not possibly be supported. He was well aware, that that impost would be defended upon the ground of their being committed by some pledge, direct or implied, to continue that payment, from which pledge they could not then be permitted to recede. He believed Lord Auckland to have erred honestly when he had lent himself to the presumption of some undefined and undefinable obligation. But, far from desiring to misrepresent his lordship, he must still be permitted to examine the assertions (for arguments they were not) by which that permanent allowance to Juggernaut was attempted to be supported, and in considering that reasoning, he (Mr. P.) must view it rather as the sophistry of Lord Auckland's Anglo-advisers than as the result of his own convictions. He had too high an opinion of Lord Auckland to suppose him otherwise than erroneously influenced by those who had abused his confidence. In his lordship's despatch, dated the 17th November, 1838, after observing that "the temple of Juggernaut was built by the former sovereigns of Orissa, who, however," added his lordship, "did not possess, and never have been recognized as holding, any thing like a right to private property in it;" and after noticing that the Bengal Government Regulation No. IV. of 1809 provided for "the appointment of three superior priests by the collector of Cuttack, subject to the confirmation of Government, which priests, in practice, have had considerable independent functions, the money allowance guaranteed to the temple having been paid directly to them, there being no acknowledged and supreme director of the institution," his lordship added, that "sections 8 and 30 of Regulation XII. of 1805 guarantee in absolute and unqualified terms the lands and money allowances which had been assigned for the temple—the money allowance being specified, not as granted to any individual or priesthood, but as the established donation for the support of the temple at Juggernaut, which money allowance," added Lord A., "according to an adjustment made by the Government in 1808, is 60,000 rupees." He would then pause to observe, that—not to dwell on the fact of the Bengal Government first directing, in the year 1809, three heathen priests for Juggernaut to be appointed by the Company's own collector—Lord Auckland offered no explanation of that Government having guaranteed, in 1805, any money allowances at all (for of the allowance of *lands* or original endowments he said nothing). As to that money allowance being either guaranteed at all, or specified as "the established donation for the support of the temple," he (Mr. P.) asked upon what principles it ever came to be so guaranteed? and in virtue of what supposed obligation? He would ask, too, what guarantee the Bengal Government took in 1809 that the three priests to be always appointed by the collector of Cuttack should appropriate such money payment, in whole or in part, for the support of the temple, or how much of it for themselves and the collector? He asked that, because, from a certain apocryphal book, well known to them all, they learnt that the provisions which it was supposed another great idol of antiquity required, were always consumed by the priests of the temple themselves, before the invention of Indian collectors. And Lord Auckland went on to beg the question, when he observed, that "the Government was still bound to make the money allowance for the expenses of the temple." "We took," said Lord Auckland, "forcible possession of Cuttack; we conciliated submission by binding ourselves to the accustomed maintenance of the temples of the country; and the same principle which would withhold this pledged payment, would, if followed out, pluck its endowment from every religious institution in the country. We could not and ought not to hold India on such terms." To that, he (Mr. Poynder) would answer; that it was true, they had wrested Orissa from the Hindoo government, but he must deny that any guarantee was given for their affording to Juggernaut the support which followed; and he

asserted that upon higher authority than his own, which would of course be worth nothing if unsupported. The strongest proof of the non-existence of any such stipulation would be found in the fact that, for three years after they had obtained possession of that province, they had taken no notice of the temple whatever; and it was only when the Company's officers discovered that money was to be made of the temple, that their special protection and encouragement were afforded to it, and ingenuity was then employed to discover arguments in support of the payment which cupidity had dictated. But said Lord Auckland, again, "Our promise of the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional, and I would fulfil it to the letter." And here, again, he (Mr. Poynder) would ask where did that promise, so "distinct and unconditional," appear? By whom was it made? and what were its precise terms? For without that last information, how could it be fulfilled, as Lord Auckland required, "to the letter?" He (Mr. Poynder) contended, that the whole of Lord Auckland's reasoning proceeded upon the false assumption of a pledge which had no existence in fact. His lordship's whole despatch was one great *petitio principii*, or the begging of a question which could not be conceded to him. If his premises were valid, his conclusion would be good; but reasoning right from wrong premises, he proved nothing, and therefore adopted a false conclusion. He would meet the argument of his lordship in two ways—1st, that no pledge whatever of the nature which Lord Auckland supposed could be shewn to have been given; 2ndly, that if it *had* been given, it would have been invalid *ab initio*. In the first place, no pledge was given. If it had been, let it be shewn. He only adopted in that line of argument the arguments of the Company's own counsel, Mr. Serjeant Spankie, when the natives of Calcutta (or rather the Anglo-Indians there) appealed to the king in council against Lord William Bentinck's decree for abolishing the suttee. The opposite counsel contended that England was under a pledge to continue the widow burnings in India for all time; but the Company's counsel replied by calling for proofs of the pledge that was said to have been so given. The other side had none to produce; and "*De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio.*" The learned serjeant had only to adopt the argument which Dr. Johnson had used before, when Macpherson, the ingenious Scotchman, pretended to give the poems of Ossian to the world. "Where (asked the doctor) are the originals?" Macpherson had none to produce, and the controversy was at an end. Mr. Chaplin, too, as well as Lord Auckland, argued thus:—"The Government," said he, "is pledged to support the temples and religious institutions of the people, which have always been adopted by former rulers. It is a fair and appropriate source of revenue." But he (Mr. Poynder) begged to remind the Court, that he publicly challenged Mr. Chaplin in that Court, on the 21st December, 1836, to produce that pledge, and he was silent; since which time the Company had become wiser, and had renounced that corrupt revenue. He (Mr. Poynder) would then venture as publicly to ask Lord Auckland for his authorities. If his lordship could produce them, then the whole history of the alliance between this country and her Indian government would become a mere fable. Let them look at the first charter of Queen Elizabeth; it contained no saving clause in favour of idolatry, and so it was with every subsequent charter. That of William III., in 1698, so far from justifying any pledge for the upholding of idolatry, actually bound the Company, on the contrary, to use all endeavours for teaching the natives of India the Christian religion. There then the Company were pledged quite another way. Let them look to the original treaty of Orissa, in which Juggernaut was situated. It did not oblige them to any support of heathenism whatever. Let them look also at the final partition treaty with the Soubadar of the Deccan, dated the 2nd April, 1804; the very first article of which declared that Cuttack should be theirs in perpetual sovereignty. It was wholly silent on the subject of Juggernaut. Let them look also at the treaties of Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty; there the same silence was observed. Indeed, it could not be otherwise. No general officer could pledge this country to invalidate the several charters by which India was held. If there were any thing in the argument drawn from treaties, it must shut the door upon Chris-

tianity for all future time. If existing treaties could be so construed, then they had hitherto done the greatest violence to India, by inculcating Christianity at all. If England stood pledged to any thing beyond a neutral endurance of existing evils (and that only until mental or moral instruction, or rather the grace of God operating by means of human instruments, should bring about a better state of things), she from that moment became the avowed patron of idolatry, and an open apostate from her own national faith. He (Mr. Poynder) contended, that they had conceded no such power to their military chiefs, nor had they, in fact, ever exercised or claimed it. The utmost which they had done, or could do, had been to guarantee full toleration for a system of error, till some other men than conquerors (or rather until the grace of God) should effect, through the influence of better arguments than soldiers used, a moral and spiritual change in the natives. But to imagine that, in the successive acquisitions of their arms, they themselves had ever authorized, or that their military agents were ever empowered, to rivet the chains of ignorance, superstition, and bloodshed, by guaranteeing the protection of British power and influence to such abominations, would involve the renunciation of the religion of the Church of England as no better in itself, and no more worthy of support, than the religion of heathenism itself. Let them hear what the late Mr. C. Grant said on that subject, than whom no man ever better understood the duties of England or the interests of India. (The hon. proprietor here pronounced a strong eulogy upon that illustrious individual, long accredited (he said) as the author of the extensive good which had afterwards resulted from his labours, and had laid the foundation of almost all the religious and moral advantages which had eventually accrued to their Indian empire; more especially in having paved the way, in common with the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, for the increase of the Company's chaplains, the provision of three bishops of the national establishment, and a corresponding ecclesiastical staff, the erection and endowment of a college, new churches, and national schools; the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and their translation into the several vernacular tongues of India; and the encouragement afforded to Christianity in general, as well as the toleration of the Christian missionaries in particular, at a period of ignorance and bigotry, when Major Scott Waring, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Twining, had publicly denounced the Bible Society by their publications, and openly advised the immediate expulsion of the several teachers of religion from the shores of India.) The hon. proprietor proceeded to declare, that whoever should attempt (no matter on which side of the bar) to legislate for India, without having read the "Observations upon India," which Mr. Grant had written, and which the House of Commons had published, many years since, was, in his opinion, wholly unfit for the duty which he had undertaken to discharge. Now this was what Mr. Grant said on that subject:—"Have we," said he, "bound ourselves to preserve all the enormities in the Hindoo system? Are we the guardians of every monstrous principle and practice which it contains? Are we pledged to support for all generations, by the authority of our Government and the power of our arms, the miseries which ignorance and knavery have so long entailed upon a large portion of the human race? Is this the part which a free, a humane, and an enlightened people has engaged to act towards its own subjects? It is too absurd and extravagant to maintain that any engagement of this kind exists—that Great Britain is under any obligation, direct or implied, to uphold errors and usages, gross and fundamental, subversive of the first principles of reason, morality, and religion. Shall we be in all time to come, as we hitherto have been, passive spectators of so much unnatural wickedness?" Yes, said Lord Auckland, and they were bound to pay £6,000 per annum too, because they were so pledged. (*Hear!*) He supposed he need not remind the Court what sort of worship it was which that supposed pledge obliged them to pay £6,000 a-year in order to keep up. But he would just read an extract from a letter which was written by the highest ecclesiastical authority in India, the Bishop of Calcutta, on the 4th June, 1835. His lordship said:—

I have visited the valley of death. I have seen the den of darkness. Juggernaut has been trodden by these feet, and seen with these eyes, after thirty or forty years hearing about it. Oh, Buchanan, how well do I remember your pious indignation when you visited this foul and horrible scene! My soul is

moved within me even to trembling. The dread pagoda is situated in the vicinity of this village, called Pooree, of which the narrow streets and wretched abodes are only emblems of the moral ruin and misery it diffuses. A town of fifty thousand souls is held together by the direst superstition—no trade but sin—no art but delusion and lies—no bond of union but communion in idolatry. Nothing has yet been done to abolish these idolatries. The three cars of Juggernaut are built anew every year. The clothes and ransles are still furnished for the idol pageantry by British servants. The horrors are unutterable. 150,000 pilgrims attend yearly, of whom about one-third, or 50,000, perish by hunger, fatigue, or cholera, yearly. They come from all parts of India. The larger number are women, who concert their plans for the journey unknown to their husbands and families, and start off at a moment. The abominations consequent may be judged of by this trait. It is a scene of plunder, cruelty, and lust. When the caravans arrive, a perpetual fight takes place among the Pooree inhabitants who shall receive the helpless wretches, who are plundered not only of all they possess or can procure, but of all they can borrow at immense interest. About five days finish the process; the stripped multitude then proceed on their return. The sick are uniformly left behind, to whiten with their bones the accursed plains. Those plains are barren sands thrown up from the beach by the south-east monsoon. The seasons of pestilence are chosen, as it were, to heighten the misery; for instance, June, when the extreme heat is suddenly succeeded by the rains and the cholera, among the undefended crowds. The sick still sometimes throw themselves under the wheels of the car; bands of music, troops of dancers, or prostitutes of the vilest order, noisy, intemperate debauchery, with the most filthy and unutterable pollutions in figures, exhibitions, and songs, make up the religious rites of Juggernaut. The pagoda, or circuit of the enclosed temple, is a mass of heavy building, of which no one is allowed to penetrate the interior, because the cooking is perpetually going on in the inner circuits, and the passing of a Christian would defile the whole culinary establishment. If we had chosen to pay Rs. 2,000 for recleansing the sanctuary afterwards, we might have been admitted. Such is Juggernaut! Dr. Buchanan's description is most true. Cruelty, lust, oppression, disease, famine, death, follow in the train; as in the worship of the true God and Saviour there follow light, mercy, purity, justice, peace, domestic happiness, truth, pardon, holiness, and eternal life!

The hon. proprietor then adverted to memorials which had been agreed to at large public meetings of the clergy and laity of Birmingham, Rayleigh, in Essex, and Wingfield, in Wiltshire; and in particular to a memorial agreed to at a public meeting on this subject which had been held at Birmingham in the year 1837, and which was attended by the rector of St. Martin's, and many of the clergy of the neighbourhood, in which memorial they referred to the despatch of the Court of Directors of February 20, 1833, and stated that the levying of a tax in Hindostan as the price of protection or license to perform religious rites was, in their judgment, wrong in principle, offensive to God, and tended to lower the British character in the eyes of the natives, and to hinder the spread of Christianity, and they prayed that steps might be taken for the immediate relinquishment of all pecuniary profit arising from idolatrous worship in India. He had formerly presented those petitions to that Court, and duplicates of them had been presented to his late Majesty and the present Queen, and all the petitioners joined in the remonstrances then tendered by the clergy and laity of Bridlington. And, in order to shew that England only followed in the train of India, he adverted to the memorable petition of the bishop, clergy, laity, military and civil officers, and a numerous body of Christians, at Madras, who had applied to that Government, and been repulsed in the most offensive way by the Governor and his secretary; and he more particularly referred to the petition to the Government of Bombay, most deeply complaining of the encouragement afforded by the Company to the whole Indian idolatry, and the requisitions exacted from the Christian servants of the Company, which were not even required from the Hindoos and Mahomedans. He then apologized to the Court for the voluminous references which he had been compelled to make; but said he should then throw away his corks and endeavour to swim without; and inasmuch as he saw many new faces there who could know little of the conflict which had then been going on for so many years, he would, with their leave, record a few particulars of the long-protracted struggle in which he had almost stood alone, until the interests of sacred truth and the cause of common sense had conjointly prevailed and righted both Courts, notwithstanding the opposition which had then so happily been quelled, as he hoped, for ever. He begged, however, first to congratulate his colleagues upon the better state of feeling which then invariably prevailed whenever the great subject claimed its legitimate share of attention. It was only a few years since that Sir James Carnac, no doubt with the best intentions, but in utter ignorance of his own duty, and of the interests of India, carried, in the back parlour of the Court of Directors (on the same day that he (Mr. Poynder) proposed in that Court of Proprietors a very different resolution), this monstrous

proposition, "that all questions affecting the religion of the natives should never be discussed by the proprietors, but should always be left to the consideration of the directors." Against such an unheard of attempt to exclude their common Christianity from the Indian empire, he need hardly add, that a protest was immediately presented, which was headed by that most enlightened and tried friend of India, Sir Charles Forbes, whom every man must deeply regret to see so seldom in his place. (*Hear! hear!*) That protest declared that the resolution in question was both absolutely illegal in itself, and wholly impossible to be carried out. Since that, a series of triumphs had been achieved in succession under the auspices of the British Parliament, and the determination of the British people, that the religion of Christianity should, by all peaceable and practicable means, become the religion of India. He (Mr. Poynder) had heard much on the preceding day from an hon. director of the taunts which he supposed to have been offered from that side of the bar; but he hoped that hon. Court would not be too sensitive, but would make all due allowances if some persons thought they had been unduly dilatory in seeing their own orders of February, 1833, properly executed. He could not charge himself with ever taunting them, although he could assure them that he felt he had had much to bear for a long series of years. Doubtless great allowances must be necessarily made on both sides—"*Veniam petinusque, damusque vicissim.*" But he had detected no taunting in the admirable speech of a gallant general near him (General Briggs), nor in the truly eloquent address of an hon. proprietor (Mr. Thompson), who appeared likely to prove so great an acquisition to that Court. Every one knew that the gallant general to whom he had alluded could *write*; but nobody, in that Court at least, knew that he could *speak* before the preceding day's debate; and although everybody was aware that the hon. proprietor could both write and speak, he confessed that he was not prepared to meet with such a display of eloquence as he had witnessed. If one of these hon. gentlemen (no matter which) had contracted a habit of giving point to his periods by clapping his hands together somewhat audibly, he (Mr. Poynder) was old enough then to remember the time when Mr. Pitt invariably struck the table of the House so frequently and violently when he spoke, as he warmed in his subject, as to disconcert, in no slight degree, the clerks who were seated at the table, to say nothing of the Speaker who presided at it—(*a laugh*)—and although one was apt to think the last the best, he (Mr. Poynder) did not think the oratory of the first day's debate would yield in its force or character to the best days of Mr. Burke or Mr. Sheridan; and he really pitied, from the bottom of his heart, those hon. proprietors who, at the call of their cooks and their wives, could have slunk away as usual at five o'clock, and so consented to lose two as excellent speeches as he or they had ever heard. It was true that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Thompson) had been accused of using strong language; but perhaps he (Mr. Poynder), as a fellow-sinner in that particular, was not without a fellow-feeling on the subject. At the same time he was free to confess that he would not give a farthing for the man who, when he was warm with a subject which ought to warm him, could coolly hang himself about with icicles, and refuse to act upon the maxim of Horace—

" Si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi."

As Shakspeare had said—

" When the blood burns,
How prodigal the soul lends the tongue words!"

Mirabeau observed that "words were things." Nay, the French had had a proverbial expression of late, importing that the Bastille was not taken with lemonade. "*On n'a pas pris la Bastille avec de la limonade.*" Let those claim the privilege of being soporific who possessed the merit of being unintelligible. He did not know that they gained much from the cash calculations of figures or finance: from national statistics or official metaphysics. He could easily understand how orators could be cool to fridity when picking the dry bones of a philosophical diagram. (*A laugh.*) Hon. members had a fair specimen, only the day before, of the uninteresting differ-

ences of opinion which might subsist between an hon. director and an hon. proprietor, upon a subject in which no one could feel the slightest interest but themselves; and which terminated without either of them being agreed, or any one else being benefited. He alluded to the question of the rents and assessments of land in India. All such reasoners might be expected to reason coolly, and to avoid what the directors called "strong language;" let others only be excused if they should occasionally diverge a little, and speak with some portion of the warmth with which they felt. He earnestly avowed that long and laborious discussions upon what did not improve the morals or better the condition of their miserable heathen subjects, only reminded him of an anecdote which he heard when in Paris, of that renowned university—the Sorbonne. It was of two Frenchmen who were passing it, of whom one said to his friend—"There! There is the famous university of the Sorbonne, where they have been disputing for three centuries!"—"Ah!" said his friend, "indeed—and pray what have they settled?" ("*Hear,*" and a laugh.) It was not to be doubted that some of the greatest blessings which had ever been conferred on the world had been achieved by such active spirits as could not afford to be very nice in their phraseology, and had not much time left for ceremony or compliment. They had also the unparliamentary habit of calling things by their right names. Such persons were deemed "enthusiasts" by some, and were considered fools by others. He (Mr. P.) had himself been often called by the first name by every director who was in the habit of speaking, and perhaps had been thought to belong to the latter class of reasoners by many directors who never spoke at all; but all that had never influenced his conduct in the slightest degree, and he should shortly shew why it had not, and why it ought not to have done so. One advantage of an advanced guard, not too nice in its movements, had been noticed by the poet—

"But fools rush in, where angels fear to tread."

Perhaps, had it been otherwise, they should never have had a Luther in Germany, a Knox in Scotland, or a Calvin in France. In reference to much that had occurred in the course of this debate, he (Mr. P.) would observe, that the directors, like themselves, were then called to new duties by the peculiar exigencies of a new state of things; all was then tending to perfection through the medium of progression. Why, he had himself come above a hundred miles, to be present at that Court, in less than five hours, although it would have taken Shakspeare about the same number of days and nights to have accomplished the same distance; and yet, for all that, Shakspeare had contrived to outrun them all. Every thing was on the march—their only object must be to take care that it received a right direction—for instance, that infidelity was no longer taught in the Calcutta College, as it had so long been, in the place of the religion of the Holy Scriptures. The Chairman of the E. I. Company must no longer complain of being obliged to fall in with the rail-way improvements of the age, for even the Prime Minister himself had just been obliged to accept a sort of "*divisum imperium*"—as Tacitus called it—a conditional trust, whereby he was content to admit that whatever could be reasonably reformed should be dealt with accordingly. It was always thought argument enough with former chairmen—many of whom he then saw present, but no one of whom would contradict him—that if women had burnt themselves alive for ages, they had a right to continue that laudable and most religious practice; and that if England had levied an immense revenue from all the rites and services of idolatry, however vicious and impure, yet they had an undoubted right to continue the same course for all time; nay, that the slightest attempt at the contrary would be, *ipso facto*, the inevitable and instant dissolution of their connection with an empire of 150 millions of rational and immortal beings. All that nonsense (for he would condescend to call it by no other name), which he could hardly suppose was ever believed even by those who uttered it, but which certainly never received the slightest credit either in Parliament, or throughout this enlightened country—was then happily heard there no longer; and yet, would it be believed that, only a year or two since, Lord Ellenborough declared, in his place in the House of Lords, that if the military honours

always awarded by this Christian Company to the rajahs, in their way to the temples, should be discontinued, they would light a flame in India which would never be extinguished; nay, that they would have to escape for their lives out of those fires of their own kindling? In that affected alarm, his lordship was joined by no less a man than Lord Brougham, who, though "old enough to know better," was, he feared, "too old to mend." It was fortunate for that Company, for India, and for England, that one of those statesmen, in having lately taken office as the new President of the Board of Control, would be told, the very first hour he was in office, that between the interval of his lordship's alarming prediction and his recent dignity, the hon. directors themselves had for ever put an end to all doubt on the subject, by abolishing the whole of these idolatrous honours, and that India was, notwithstanding, quite as peaceful as ever, and quite as much, or perhaps more certainly, their own. He (Mr. P.) was most unwilling to bear too hard on the hon. directors. They were no worse than the hon. proprietors, some of whom were there to defend themselves, and some of whom had gone home to dinner; his object, however, was to attack nobody, much less the absent, especially when they were so much more agreeably engaged. He must, however, say, that it was impossible not to see that many who then heard him (he should mention no names) had, for full thirty years, "gone the whole hog"—the origin of which phrase, by the way, he should like to learn from a certain hon. director (*a laugh*)—with the directors, and would never have bettered the condition of their fellow-Christians and fellow-subjects, if they had been listened to. As if they had themselves wanted the first elements of all proper feeling, they had received in that Court his early efforts to be useful in a way calculated to daunt and repel any one of firmer purpose than his own. Often had he been coughed down; as often either silenced or refused a hearing; and, on more than one occasion, had he been openly hissed. Nay, one of the most amiable and respectable of his own friends had been so excited, by what he thought the unnecessary torment inflicted by him (Mr. P.) upon the hon. directors, that he declared, and that under his hand, that if such annoyance should continue, he would himself rise in his place and publicly denounce such factious proceedings! Too well did he (Mr. P.) know that valuable man, the strength of his judgment and the excellence of his disposition, not to know that he should be among the first to approve what he did, when he should come to understand the question; and, accordingly, at the hazard of offending some of his best friends, he had proceeded straight-forward in what he believed to be the path of duty—to promote the real advantages of India. Did he (Mr. P.) mention all that with any desire to recriminate, or with any feeling of resentment? God forbid. He only noticed such facts, and they would not be without their use, as affording encouragement to others, especially when not far advanced in life, to care little or nothing about the arguments of expediency and policy, when they could once feel assured that their cause was good—that it was, in fact, the cause of God. In every case of that sort, a man had only to stand firm, no matter for what length of time, for his foot was on a rock, and that the rock of ages:

"Thrice is he arm'd who hath his quarrel just."

Perhaps he should be excused (as that was probably the last time he might address them) if, as he observed many new faces there, he were to mention a few facts, now known only to himself, illustrative of his early connection with that Court and with this question. The first thing which had influenced his mind was a public declaration from Dr. Buchanan (one of the Company's own chaplains), from the pulpit of a London church, that he had recently arrived from such a scene of turpitude, bloodshed, and misery (alluding to the temple of Juggernaut and its various abominations), as it would be impossible for any Christian minister to detail in public, or any Christian audience to endure; and, adverting to one of the foul murders of widow-burning which had just occurred before he left Calcutta, he observed that it had been made a public question there, who was responsible for that atrocity, whether the directors or proprietors of East-India stock? It was, finally, held that the directors could

not possibly be amenable, since they were only the executive body; and that the proprietors alone must exclusively take the guilt and odium of that act upon themselves, as that part of the governing body which originated its laws, which the directors had only to carry into execution. "From that moment," exclaimed Mr. P., "I resolved, as a proprietor of your stock, that, even if I should stand alone in my protest, I would never endure to be told, by one of your own chaplains, from one of the pulpits of the Reformation in this Christian metropolis, that I was answerable for the guilt of innocent blood." He first (he said) read all the voluminous reports of the Indian Government, which had been laid before the House of Commons, and printed by that House, on the suttee question, and found that, in the ten preceding years, the precise number of 6,660 defenceless females—all widows, and many of them mothers—had been burnt alive, in broad-day, on the funeral piles of the wretched men with whom they had been living; by far the greater part having been either inveigled to the sacrifice by their heathen priests, and intoxicated for the purpose, or else actually forced by violence to ascend the pile, and there kept down by actual force, till they were consumed; a tragedy openly defended and continued for years, under the name of religion, by some of the very individuals whom he then saw before him. To prevent the possibility of all mistake, the House of Commons had recorded the names, ages, occupations, and castes of every one of these women, with the number of her children (most of whom were, of course, left to perish, without either parent), together with the names of their alleged husbands, and of the different places where they had perished. Fortified with such documents, but feeling the hopelessness of a young man's advocacy, he applied to the late Mr. Randle Jackson, a conspicuous orator of that Company, and, at least, a *shining* one—for he had *four stars* appended to his name. (*A laugh.*) He professed his horror at the development, but at once refused to interfere, alleging the complete uselessness of attacking the directors on such an unusual topic, and added that he did not like to be beaten. He (Mr. P.) then resorted to a personal friend, the late Mr. Butterworth, a proprietor, then in Parliament, who was always ready for every good work; but he excused himself on the score of his many serious public duties, and the want of time necessary either to get up the question or to advocate it with success. He (Mr. P.) had only, under such circumstances, to choose between the sin of doing nothing and the shame of failure; but, he said, he was not long in determining to go on, with the help of the Almighty, as David had done before him, with no better arms than a shepherd's sling and a few small stones. The Court would, he was sure, excuse that reference to the best of books, however unusual such allusions were formerly; and he must say that whenever he could hear them, as on the preceding day, both from Mr. Martin and Mr. Thompson, he regarded them as perfectly refreshing in an atmosphere where only tea and indigo could once be heard of, and where he could well remember the time, when they would not only not have been endured, but treated with ridicule and scorn; for, too often, alas! had it been his own fate to encounter such an occurrence. Under those discouraging repulses, he could only expect to fail, but that he felt with Cæsar, when dissuaded from embarking on a perilous and hopeless voyage, "*Necesse est ut eam—non ut vivam.*" But still, in anticipating the worst, he remembered the poetical epitaph—

"Magnis tamen excidit ausis."

He had the consolation to know that if he should fall, it would be, at least, in a glorious cause. He had happily never looked for his reward here, and if he had done so, no man assuredly would ever have made a greater mistake than himself. But to revert to the great and primary conflict on suttee; he never contemplated, by his original motion, any thing beyond humbly recommending to the directors the consideration of that solemn and heart-stirring question of widow-burning, and having prepared his motion with the utmost caution, he submitted it to a deceased bishop, who greatly softened and amended it. In spite, however, of that abundant care, the whole attempt was so utterly offensive to the Court, and so determined were they, after five hours' detail (upon two successive days) of the parliamentary evidence, not even

to look at the evil alleged, that the then chairman (since deceased), with the then deputy-chairman, who was now in Court, proposed and seconded an amendment (so called), whereby, in spite of the overwhelming and appalling atrocities which had been proved, the proprietors were required to repose the most unlimited confidence in the executive body, and to believe that, after the indifference which that body had displayed for a long series of years, the matter might be still successfully continued under its charge. At the moment when he could look for nothing less than the slider of the guillotine to drop upon his devoted head, and for ever to extinguish his presumptuous hopes, up rose a plain, simple, Christian man, who had long since gone to his rest and his reward, and whose voice was rarely heard in that Court, and humbly ventured to suggest whether it might not be as well just to look at such a question, instead of dismissing it with contempt. He said no more; but, considering its whole eventual and extraordinary results, that was probably the most efficient speech ever made; for, upon the division which ensued, the chairs were (he believed for the first time) actually defeated upon a question, which, in the fullest confidence of success, they had brought forward as the organ of the whole direction, and with its unanimous sanction. Mr. Martin's suggestion was adopted, and his (Mr. P.'s) original motion was substituted for the amendment, which had been so prepared and so proposed. That unprecedented defeat of the Court of Directors, perhaps upon the greatest moral struggle which that Court had ever been called to sustain with its own proprietary, at once opened a door which had never since been closed, and never could, for the more complete and extensive diffusion of Christianity in India, by being the first of a series of many kindred attempts, in that Court, to bless and benefit their native subjects; attempts which, although invariably defeated in succession, by small majorities of the directors, almost uniformly composed of themselves, had yet as invariably attracted the attention of the British nation and its Parliament to those events; and had led, in the end, to such an altered course of conduct on the part of the directors, under the powerful influence of public opinion, that he had then the satisfaction to say there was comparatively little left to contend for. Again must he entreat the Court to believe that, as he had not originally taken up this question with any personal motive, so it was from no consideration of that nature—still less with any anxiety for human applause—that he had then entered somewhat largely into a detail which might otherwise savour of vanity; he earnestly desired to acknowledge that all the strength which he had ever been able to bring, either to the consideration or conduct of "that high argument," was due alone to the Almighty Disposer of all things, and, under him, to the inconsiderable support with which he had been favoured in the Court of Proprietors. At the same time, he desired to acknowledge, with no ordinary sense of gratitude, his obligations to the very few friends who from the beginning had afforded him their valuable aid; and he trusted that many, even of those who had to the last considered him in error, would be willing, on their parts, to admit that the general sense of the great Christian country had now been fairly taken on that particular question, and that it must be henceforth wholly in vain to offer any further opposition to the progress of a cause which must as certainly prevail, as the religion of Christianity itself must eventually overspread the world. (*Cheers.*)

The *Chairman* said, that he could not consent to the proposed motion, because it implied that the Government of India was still in the receipt of revenues from Hindoo temples. This was not the fact; all such revenues had been relinquished, and intelligence had lately been received from Madras, from which it appeared that the necessary steps had been taken for the immediate withdrawal from all interference with native temples and places of religious resort under that presidency. The practice of allowing the attendance of troops and military bands, and of firing salutes, on occasions of religious festivals or processions, was likewise ordered to be discontinued, as well as the decoration of idols and images by the officers of the Government on the presentation of offerings to them; and the rules and regulations requiring the interference of European officers in the management of the lands, funds, or affairs of

any mosque, pagoda, or temple, were ordered to be modified, with a view to the abolition of the practice. All, therefore, that could be done towards faithfully carrying out the instructions contained in the despatch of February, 1833, had been effected. In regard to the allowance of 60,000 rupees to the Rajah of Koordah, referred to in the petition from Bridlington, it would be found that Regulation XII. of 1805, sections 8 and 30, guaranteed the lands and money allowances which had been assigned for the support of the temple of Juggernaut, which were not specified or granted to any individual or priesthood, but as the established donation for the support of the temple. Section 8 of the same regulation was a regulation of the Bengal Government for the settlement and collection of the public revenue in the zillah of Cuttack, and it was to this effect.—“ Nothing contained in this regulation shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the rents of any lands assigned under grants of the Rajah of Berar, or from any zemindar, talookdar, or any actual proprietor of land in the zilla of Cuttack, as endowments of the temple of Juggernaut, or of mutths in the vicinity of that temple, or for similar purposes; provided, however, that any fixed quit-rent which the holders of such lands are bound to pay by the conditions of their grants shall continue to be paid agreeably to former usage.” It was stated also that this allowance, according to an adjustment by the Government in 1808, was in excess of 60,000 Company’s rupees. In withdrawing, therefore, from all interference on the part of Government, it was found impossible to withdraw from the pledge, and it was resolved to continue the allowance. On that point, Lord Auckland remarked, “ Our promise for the allowance for the support of the temple is distinct and unconditional, and I would fulfil it to the letter. I would thus make it manifest that our professed reasons for the important measure which we are to adopt are also our real ones, and that no considerations of a pecuniary nature have affected our resolution.” That and other direct additional charges consequent on the abolition of the pilgrim tax, and the withdrawal from all interference on the part of Government and its officers in the religious affairs of the natives, the Court of Directors sanctioned, under date the 2nd of June, 1840: the Court on that occasion remarked—“ The object of our instructions will have been attained by the Government ceasing to have any interest or to exercise any interference in the religious observances of the natives. We willingly sanction the direct additional expense to Government by which this most desirable object will be attained.” Under these circumstances, he must meet the motion with a direct negative.

After a few words from Mr. Poynder,

The *Deputy Chairman* could explain what the hon. proprietor referred to. By the regulation which the hon. proprietor had just heard read, it never was intended that the rents of any lands assigned by the Rajah of Berar, or by any other native prince or proprietor of land, as endowments, either for the temple of Juggernaut or the mutths adjoining, should be resumed. The regulation of 1793 was intended to apply to the zillah of Cuttack, and it was expressly laid down as a proviso, that nothing therein contained should be construed to mean a resumption of any lands or endowments assigned for the support of any temple. Now the fact was, the directors had done more in the abolition of the pilgrim tax and temple offerings than had been expected by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) himself. It was true that temple offerings might still be, and still were, made; but they were not on account of Government, and no collector could turn such offerings into cash. Besides this, a despatch had been sent to Madras, expressing the disapprobation of the directors at the delay which was allowed to take place, before carrying their previous orders into effect in that presidency. All the practices which had prevailed there, and which had been made the ground of the hon. proprietor’s complaint, were now at an end. There was now no longer any attendance at religious processions—no accompanying them by bands of music. So that, in fact, the hon. proprietor himself must feel satisfied with what had been done. All, therefore, that can be done towards faithfully carrying out the instructions contained in the despatch of February, 1833, has been effected. There might be such receipts as those he had mentioned, but they were not collected on account of the Government of India. He did not believe

that there had recently been such interference with the religious ceremonies of the natives. (*Hear !*) The statements in the petitions from Bridlington and Birmingham were chiefly founded in error. There was no such thing as granting of pensions, as represented. He was not aware that any such pensions had been granted. That was entirely different from the Government proffering the pledges they had made in the proclamation. He trusted these discussions (which would go forth to the world) would tend to undeceive the public with respect to the errors contained in the petitions that had been referred to. (*Hear !*) Under all the circumstances of the case, he should feel it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. *Poynder* thanked the hon. Chairman for this explanation ; but at the same time he must confess that the whole of it was not quite satisfactory to him. For instance, he was not satisfied at this sum of £6,000 a-year as a commutation for the endowment of lands. He thought they were all in error on this matter—an error into which they had been inadvertently led by Lord Auckland.

A *Proprietor*.—Surely the hon. proprietor must know that there might be endowments of money as well as of land.

Mr. *Poynder*.—It might be so, perhaps ; but he must say that the whole of the part taken by the Company in the affair was wrong from the beginning. Was this payment to go on for all time ? Suppose all India to become christianized, would the allowance of £6,000 a-year to this deaf and dumb idol and his three priests go on as before ? Was it to continue ? He would now beg to ask one question of the Chairman—(and he sincerely thanked God and man for what was done, in putting an end to so much of our connection with processions and religious ceremonies in India)—but he wished to ask, whether all our connection with the ablutions, and processions, and ceremonies, at Allahabad, were to be also discontinued ?

The *Chairman* said, that peremptory orders had been sent out, to have an end put, at once, and for ever, to any connection on the part of the Company's officers, troops, or servants, with the processions, or other religious ceremonies, of the natives. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Poynder* considered the hon. Chairman's answer as most satisfactory. (*Hear, hear !*)

The *Deputy Chairman* said the orders were most strict, that, on no account, were any of the Company's Christian officers or servants to take any part whatever in the religious festivals, processions, or other ceremonies of the natives.

A *Proprietor*.—Or in the decoration of idols ?

The *Chairman*.—Yes, or in the decoration of idols. (*Hear, hear !*)

A *Proprietor* said, that no money was ever derived from those ceremonies by the Company ; but the Company were rather at expense on account of them.

Mr. *Poynder*.—Would it be denied that the idol Juggernaut had been a source of profit to the Company ?

The question was now put from the chair, and on a show of hands was decided to be carried in the negative.

CATALOGUE OF THE COMPANY'S LIBRARY.

Mr. *Weeding* would beg to suggest to the hon. director in the chair, that it would be extremely desirable to have a catalogue of the Company's library printed for the use of the proprietors. It was now two years, or rather more, since he had called the attention of that Court to the subject. He hoped something would be done in it.

Mr. *Poynder* would second any motion which the hon. proprietor might make, for the purpose of having the catalogue prepared ; but of course that would occupy some time.

Mr. *Weeding* was aware that it would ; and that was the reason why he had allowed so much time to elapse since he last called the attention of the Court to it. He hoped that he should not have again to allude to it ; at present, the want of such a catalogue was a great inconvenience to the proprietors.

Here the matter dropped.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Lewis, in bringing forward his motion on this subject, said, that considering the short period of time which had elapsed, since the case of the Rajah of Sattara was brought to the attention of that Court, and the full and lengthened discussion it then underwent, it was not his intention, on the present occasion, to again enter into its merits. He should, however, conclude with a motion, which, from its nature, he was sure would not meet with any opposition from the Court. But let it not be inferred, from the circumstance of his abstaining now from entering into the merits of that case, that either his own opinion, or the opinion of those who had hitherto advocated the cause of the rajah, was in the slightest degree impaired or altered, as to the atrocious injustice which had been done to him by his dethronement. The discussions which had taken place in that Court, exhibiting, as they did, the weak and insufficient grounds on which that act of extreme severity was attempted to be justified, had abundantly confirmed (if confirmation were required) that opinion. But not only did his opinion of the injustice done to the rajah remain unaltered, but his confidence that that injustice would be redressed was greatly increased. The result of the discussions of that Court had been to place before the public, not a garbled and *ex parte* statement (such as that to which he should shortly have occasion to allude), but the whole of the case of the Rajah of Sattara—the arguments which were in his favour, as well as those which were against him. Meetings had taken place in various parts of the kingdom, in Scotland, and in Ireland, as well as in the most important provincial towns in this country, for the express purpose of considering this case; and resolutions had been passed at those meetings, expressive of the highest indignation at the conduct of the Government in deposing the rajah, and demanding an immediate attention to his case, and full reparation of the wrongs inflicted on him. There was a noble and generous feeling in the British public, which would not permit a native prince, in dependent alliance with the British Government, to be oppressed and crushed, because he was not strong enough to vindicate himself from the injuries and insults which had been heaped upon him. (*Hear, hear!*) But, besides the public feeling on this subject, there was another circumstance which strengthened his confidence of redress. Since they last met in that Court, the Government of this country had been transferred to abler and more efficient, and, as he believed, more just and upright hands; it was no longer a jobbing Government. They might now entertain the hope that a more prudent, a more safe and enlightened policy would be pursued as regarded India;—a policy which would at once put an end to the war which had been so long raging in Afghanistan; a war, the only result of which had been loss of life, and a wasteful expenditure of the revenues of India, leading to great fiscal embarrassments. (*Hear!*) In this change of administration, he looked to what concerned India; and he was glad to see that we had a President of the Board of Control, who came to the discharge of his high functions with a proper knowledge of the subject-matter on which they were to be exercised;—who, when out of office, evinced an anxious interest in the affairs of India whenever brought to the notice of the legislature, and who was reputed to be the author of the recent report of the House of Lords, promulgating the most enlightened principles for the future government of India. He alluded to the report of the committee of the House of Lords on the petitions of this Court, in reference to the restrictions imposed on Indian commerce. The noble lord (Ellenborough) stated in that able report, that no measures could be expected to succeed as regarded our colonies, unless they were based in strict and impartial justice. His words were, “It is the firm conviction of the committee, that our colonial possessions, in the four quarters of the globe, can be maintained in peaceful and willing obedience only by making strict justice and impartiality the sole guide of every proceeding by which they can be affected.” He fully concurred in that principle, and if the noble lord, now that he was in power, would act upon that principle (and he doubted not but that he would so act), he felt confident that the case of the Rajah of Sattara would be a practical illustration of it, and that full redress would be accorded to the unmerited wrongs under which he had so severely suffered. (*Hear, hear!*) He now begged the attention of the Court to another subject connected with these proceed-

ings. Since the last discussion took place in that Court, there had been published in one of the public journals, the *Times* newspaper, a series of articles on the case of the Rajah of Sattara. His object in alluding to these articles was not to enter into a refutation there of the *ex parte*, partial, and incorrect statements they contained ;—for were he to do so, he should be obliged to go through the whole case, and renew the discussions which had already taken place there ;—but he alluded to them solely for the purpose of repelling certain insinuations made in reference to himself—insinuations which he must take the liberty of saying were as mean and illiberal as they were utterly false and groundless. (*Hear, hear !*) The insinuations of which he complained were contained in the concluding paragraph of the last of those articles. The paragraph (so far as it related to himself) was in the following words : “ The case of the Rajah of Sattara is supported here by a barrister, whose family have large connections in India, and by an officer in receipt of a salary from the rajah.” It was hardly necessary to observe that there could be no doubt that the person intended to be pointed at by the word *barrister* was the humble individual then addressing that Court ; and that the word *officer* referred to his hon. friend, Capt. Cogan. The paragraph then went on to state—“ finally, it has been traced, that the sum of money squandered by the rajah, for his agents here and in India, amounts in the aggregate to upwards of 3 lacs and 63,000 rupees.” Now, what was the first insinuation in the passage he had first read ? It was alleged, that the case of the rajah had been supported in this country only by himself and the hon. proprietor, Capt. Cogan—that they were the only two persons who had advocated the rajah’s cause. Could any statement be more untrue?—any insinuation more disingenuous ? What ! the rajah’s case supported only by himself and Capt. Cogan ! He would appeal to that Court, whether such was the fact. Had not the rajah’s case been supported, first and foremost, by his excellent friend, Sir Charles Forbes ? Did he not submit a motion to the Court, entreating the Court of Directors to suspend its judgment on the case, until that Court had had an opportunity of considering it ? When that was refused, did not the hon. baronet submit another motion to that Court, asking for a full and fair investigation into all the circumstances connected with the rajah’s case ? Had it not been ably supported by the hon. proprietor, Mr. Poynder ? Did not that hon. proprietor state, that although he was not in the habit of interfering in cases of individuals, yet, that so strong a case of injustice had been stated and established, that he felt himself constrained to give the motion his support ? Did not his hon. friend, Mr. David Salomons, support the rajah’s case ? and was it not in consequence of his powerful address to the Court, that the papers relating to the rajah’s case were at length, after some reluctance, agreed to be produced ?

The *Chairman*.—There was no reluctance in the Court to produce them.

Mr. *Lewis*.—He begged pardon. He well recollected the debate ; and he took the liberty of repeating what he said—there was a very great reluctance at first to produce the papers. Was not the rajah’s case powerfully supported by the hon. proprietor, Mr. Thompson ? Did he not tell them that he became a proprietor of that Court for the very purpose of denouncing this enormous injustice ? It appeared to him as if the walls of that Court still rang with the glowing and eloquent terms of his forcible appeal. He was sure that those who heard it would not easily forget the impression it produced. Further, had not the rajah’s case received the able and strenuous advocacy of his hon. friends, Mr. Norris and Mr. Martin ? But was that all ? Had not the case of the rajah been ably and zealously supported by the hon. and gallant officers, Generals Briggs, Robertson, and Lodwick, who were successively residents at Sattara ; and who, from their personal acquaintance with the rajah, and knowledge of the principal actors in the transaction, were most competent to form a judgment on the subject ? Had they not all come forward in this Court, and boldly and manfully declared their firm conviction of the rajah’s innocence ? But was that all ? Had not the rajah’s case been ably and warmly advocated by no inconsiderable portion of the directors themselves ? Did not the hon. director, Mr. Tucker, when this case was first brought before this Court, declare in the most emphatic manner, that a great wrong had been done ? (*Hear, hear !*) ; and did he not, on the last dis-

cussion that took place here, assert that the *onus probandi* of the charges on which the rajah had been deposed lay on the Government, and that it had wholly failed in proving those charges? (*Hear, hear!*) Was it necessary for him to state the sincere and effective support the rajah's case had received from Capt. Shepherd, Mr. Cotton, and Col. Sykes; and from the untiring zeal and energy of his lamented friend, Mr. John Forbes? What, then, he asked, became of the insinuation, that the rajah's case had only his support and that of his gallant friend, Capt. Cogan?

The *Chairman*.—The insinuation did not come from this side of the bar.

Mr. *Lewis*.—He did not affirm that it did. He made no such charge. He was alluding to the insinuations made by the anonymous correspondent in the *Times* newspaper.

Mr. *Marriott* submitted, that they had nothing to do in that Court with what might have been stated in the *Times* paper. The statement of the hon. and learned proprietor had nothing to do with the question before the Court.

Mr. *Lewis* said, it was in that Court that he had appeared as a supporter of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and he considered that as the proper place to answer the insinuations which had been made against him. What right had the hon. proprietor to interrupt him?

The *Chairman*.—Proceed, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. *Lewis* repeated, that the insinuation which he had been adverting to was most unfair and most unjust. Its falsehood was notorious.

Mr. *Marriott* again rose to order. He submitted, that it was irregular to take up the time of the Court with matters having no relevancy to the business before it.

Mr. *Lewis*.—The hon. the Chairman having decided that he was perfectly in order, he begged the hon. proprietor would not again interrupt him. The second insinuation thrown out by the anonymous correspondent in the *Times* was, that he supported the rajah because his family had large connections in India. Now, the fact was (as those well knew who were acquainted with him), that his family had but few connections in India. He admitted, however, that he had a connection with India—a strong, a binding, an endearing connection—a connection of which he was proud. He was born in India! it was the place of his nativity; and he trusted that he had that feeling of partiality and attachment which that circumstance seldom failed to awaken in a generous heart. (*Hear, hear!*) The love of the *natale solum* clung to us; it cannot easily be eradicated—

“Immemorem non sinit esse sui.”

It was in the society of his dear and lamented friend, Mr. John Forbes, who had been a distinguished ornament of their body, that that feeling of partiality and attachment grew and ripened, as he would fain hope, into a principle of duty. As a public man, the welfare and interests of India formed the leading subject of his departed friend's conversation—the engrossing passion of his heart. Whatever had a tendency to promote the happiness of its inhabitants ever received his cordial sympathy and support—whatever had a tendency to deteriorate or to operate injuriously or oppressively on them met with his determined opposition and resistance. (*Hear, hear!*) It was impossible to be in his society—to enjoy his friendship—as he (Mr. Lewis) had the opportunity of doing from his earliest childhood to the last moment of his valued life, without imbibing some small portion of that noble and generous principle which so strongly actuated his breast. It was in his society that he first, he believed, heard of that case. It was through him that a written statement of its circumstances was placed before him—and it was on perusing that statement that he felt a sympathy for the rajah's wrongs. “What!” he exclaimed, “is it possible that the Court of Directors, professing to administer the affairs of India with equity and justice, could hurl a native prince from his throne—strip him of his property and consign him to a prison, on charges of which, for the most part, he knew nothing, and which were alleged to be proved by evidence of which he never heard and never had an opportunity of meeting?” (*Hear, hear!*) He did not, however, rest on that statement. He afterwards read the official papers relating to the rajah's case, and found that what he conceived to be scarcely possible, was more than borne

out by the facts. The reality far exceeded the representation. Hence it was that he had appeared there as one of the advocates of the rajah's cause; and so long as any hope remained of redress, he trusted he should ever be found there, as well as elsewhere, the zealous though humble supporter of his righteous cause. (*Hear, hear!*) Such, he said, was the history of his connection with India and that case: of the one, he repeated, he was proud; the other he trusted he should never cease to advocate. What was the third and last insinuation thrown out in the paragraph he had alluded to? That the rajah had squandered 3 lacs and 63,000 rupees on his agents in this country and in India. Why was that insinuation made? With what other object could it be made but for the purpose of creating a belief that the whole, or at least some portion of that sum, found its way into his pockets? The base insinuation was as foul and as false as the others to which he had referred. (*Hear, hear!*) Who the anonymous writer of those articles in the *Times* may be he knew not—he cared not. He supposed he was one of those venal scribblers who were so much in the habit of doing nothing without being well paid for all they did, that they could not give any man credit for any act that was honest or disinterested—some wretch, so infected with the leprosy of avarice, that he conceived every other individual to be suffering under the same loathsome disease of which he was himself the victim. (*Hear, hear!*) But that writer, whoever he might be, had come forward a little too late. The trick, the artifice, would not answer. The discussion which had taken place in that Court on the rajah's case had gone forth to the public. The public had formed its judgment. It was then too well informed to be misled or deceived by those *ex parte*, partial, and incorrect articles in the *Times*. (*Hear, hear!*) The statement made by that anonymous writer was alike dishonourable to himself and discreditable to the cause of which he professed himself the advocate. Indeed the insinuations cast upon himself were so utterly contemptible, that were it not for the injury they might possibly do to the rajah's cause, he should not have condescended to notice them. (*Hear!*) Before he concluded, he must beg the attention of the Court to a fact relating to the rajah's case, which, as it appeared to him, had not been sufficiently dwelt upon—had not been so prominently brought to the notice of the Court as it ought. It was contained in Sir James Carnac's minute of the 19th of June, 1839. In that minute, Sir James, after considering the three different modes in which it might be advisable to deal with the rajah—namely, 1st, whether he should be brought to a trial; 2ndly, whether his territories would be resumed; and, 3rdly, whether some more lenient course of treatment should be adopted—expressed himself in the following words:—"If unfriendly steps were inevitable, I should much prefer the second course of proceeding to which I have referred. I should prefer taking the remedy provided by the treaty in case of the rajah's breach of his engagements, and resuming the territories committed to his care; but this is an extreme measure, and should not be resorted to without an absolute necessity—such necessity I do not conceive to exist." This was Sir James Carnac's opinion in June, 1839; yet in the September following, only three months after, he deposed the rajah. Now what was the necessity, he asked, which intervened in that short period? Was any additional evidence of the rajah's guilt produced? Did any fresh witnesses come forward to prove his guilt? Were any new plots discovered? No; nothing of the kind. What then induced Sir James Carnac to depose the rajah?

Mr. *Weeding*.—His refusal to subscribe to the conditions required of him.

Mr. *Lewis*.—Yes; his refusal to subscribe, not as his hon. friend insinuated, certain formal conditions, but conditions which, in express terms, called upon him to admit his guilt. (*Hear, hear!*) He refused to subscribe to such conditions, and for that, and that only, he was deposed. But did any one there say that the refusal to sign a document admitting his guilt was such a necessity as justified the rajah's deposal? Oh no! Those who had supported the rajah's deposal by Sir James Carnac had agreed that the rajah's guilt of certain alleged charges should induce Sir James to depose him. But Sir James himself did not place the act of deposal on that ground. No such thing. He told them, in the minute to which he had adverted, that the rajah's guilt did not, in his judgment, render it necessary that he

should be deposed. It was not the rajah's guilt, he repeated, which induced Sir James to depose him. It was his firm, unyielding determination not to subscribe to his own degradation. He entreated the Court of Directors to reconsider that minute—to weigh it well in their secret chamber—to muse upon it in the privacy of their own hearts. If they did so, they would find that they had acted in error; they would feel the necessity of retracing their steps; they would then see the wisdom of acting justly; and hasten to render all the reparation in their power to an injured prince. (*Hear, hear!*) He would now move

That General Lodwick's letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 1st of October, 1839, be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

Captain *Cogan*, in seconding the motion, observed that the only remark which he felt called upon to make upon the articles contained in the *Times* was this, that, as far as the statements in those articles were intended to apply to him, they were utterly false.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that, after listening attentively to the speech of the hon. and learned mover, he could not help exclaiming, on hearing his motion, "Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion." He could not conceive why that Court should have been called together for such purpose as it now appeared they had been called together for. The hon. and learned proprietor, after having gone into lengthened remarks on the case of the Rajah of Sattara, concluded by moving for a copy of a letter, which, for aught the proprietors knew—(for probably none of them had seen it)—had nothing at all to do with the case. He would beg to ask him, was that the way he would conduct a case in the Court of Chancery? He (Mr. Weeding) regretted much to hear in the course of the discussion on this question attacks made on the conduct of the late right hon. bart. (Sir Robert Grant). Those attacks were no unapt illustration of the old adage, "that it was easy to kick a dead lion;" for certainly the remarks that had been made on the conduct of Sir R. Grant would never have been made if that gentleman were still living. He (Mr. Weeding) had gone attentively through all the papers connected with the Rajah of Sattara's case, and, after a patient consideration of all the facts, he had come to the conclusion that the rajah was guilty of the charges preferred against him. He also thought that, so far from having any ground of complaint, the rajah ought to have been thankful for the manner in which he was treated; for, instead of being dealt with as a traitor, he was pensioned like a prince, with an income of £12,000 a-year, which has to come out of the pockets of the people of India. In fact, the rajah himself must feel that he had been treated much better than he deserved. He (Mr. Weeding) asked for justice to India, as well as to the rajah. He deprecated the revival of a question which had been already decided in that Court by a majority of three to one. It now appeared, however, that such a decision was not to be final. He asked, was it come to this, that the minority, in all these questions, were to be considered as infallible, and that all those opposed to them were to be considered in the wrong? Seeing that nothing was to be gained, and that the time of the Court would be only wasted by continuing so unprofitable a discussion, he should move, "That this Court do now adjourn."

Mr. *Marriott* seconded the motion.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that in the observations made by himself, or those hon. friends who supported his views, it was never intended to cast any imputation on the character of the late Sir R. Grant. The allusion, therefore, to the old adage of the dead lion was altogether uncalled for and inapplicable, as far as he was concerned.

Mr. *Weeding*.—Sir R. Grant had been described by the hon. proprietor as a man of a mean, narrow, and pettifogging spirit. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *M. Martin* again denied that he had intended to cast any aspersion on the private character of Sir R. Grant.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said that he could well understand the fairness of the hon. and learned proprietor's defending himself from the imputation of stooping to be the hired advocate of the rajah; but he confessed, that beyond that limit he could not go with his hon. friend. He alluded to the observations made by the hon. and learned

proprietor on the late Government. He thought he ought to avoid all party discussions in their deliberations on the affairs of India. His hon. friend had, in his opinion, adopted an ill-judged mode of expression, in applying to the late administration the words "jobbing Government." If expressions like these were not corrected in the Court, it would go forth to the world that they had been assented to by the directors and proprietors. With respect to Lord Auckland, in reviewing the whole of that nobleman's conduct, and considering his despatches, it would be found that the civil government of India had been greatly improved under his administration. As to the war with China, there was one subject of great importance on which he wished to be informed. It was, whether that war had originated with the British Government, or with the East-India Company? If with the former, he thought the Government ought to defray a portion of the expenses. With respect to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, he thought it was already settled as far as the Court of Proprietors was concerned; unless, indeed, any new facts had come out since the last discussion, which might call upon the Court to review its decision. On this subject, he wished to ask the Chairman whether, since the last discussion on that subject, any further inquiry had been opened in India with respect to the rajah?

The *Chairman* said he was not aware of any.

Mr. *Thompson* expressed a hope that the letter addressed by General Lodwick to the Court of Directors, dated in October, 1839, might be laid before the proprietors. It was a most important and luminous document, and well deserved all the attention which could be bestowed upon it. The letter had not yet been published, but it contained a complete exposure of all the artifices by means of which the rajah had been deposed. With respect to the remarks of his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Lewis) on the articles which had appeared in the *Times*, he fully concurred in them all.

Mr. *Lewis*, in reply, said that he differed altogether from the view taken of this question by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding). He (Mr. Lewis) had considered it as free from prejudice and passion as it was possible. He had acted in it perfectly free from any other motive than a desire to discharge his public duty.

The question of adjournment was again put from the chair, when

Mr. *Thompson* said, that if that motion were pressed, he should avail himself of it, and claim his right to speak on it.

The *Chairman* said there was no doubt the hon. proprietor had a right to speak on the motion of adjournment.

Mr. *Thompson* said, that in the public prints of that morning there was a notice of a motion to be brought forward by him, or some other proprietor; and what would the public think, when it was told that that motion was defeated by a motion of adjournment?

Mr. *Weeding*.—The hon. proprietor cannot make that complaint, for he had the opportunity of bringing his motion forward in good time; but he gave up his turn to the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Lewis).

Mr. *Thompson*.—What he said was, that he would give his hon. friend's motion precedence; as both motions related to the same subject.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor was quite right in his statement; but what signified it which began, when it was agreed that one should open the question?

Mr. *Thompson* said, his recollection of the case was quite fresh, as was also that of his hon. and learned friend. He would contend, that they ought not to regard the time they might consume in the discussion, when the question related to the case of an injured prince. Let him ask, why was he (Mr. Thompson) before them that day? It was because the motion, of which he had given notice on a former day, had been defeated—by what he must call a quibble about forms. It was not so intended perhaps—for he did not believe that hon. gentlemen within the bar would suffer the end of truth and justice to be frustrated by any quibble or subterfuge. He

had given notice of his motion, and had forwarded a copy of it to the Chairman; why, let him now ask, was not that motion announced from the chair?

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that the hon. proprietor's motion had been excluded without its being so intended. There was no indisposition on the part of the Court to have the motion put. The motion of the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Lewis) on the occasion referred to was put; then came the amendment of the hon. Chairman, preparatory to which was the question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question." That was negatived; and, of course, the amendment of the hon. Chairman became the original motion. When it did, there was no other course to be adopted but that which was pursued. If it were not so, they might go on putting amendments for ever.

A *Proprietor* asked, was it right, when an amendment was put, that the Chairman should substitute his own motion for it?

Mr. *Wigram* said, that the hon. proprietor was mistaken. The course pursued on the occasion referred to was that which was invariably adopted by the houses of Lords and Commons. Upon this subject, he would beg of hon. proprietors to read a valuable little work which had been published upon that very subject, and by which all would understand the rules by which those questions were regulated.

Mr. *Twining* said, that the work alluded to by the hon. proprietor was that of their very able secretary, and was deserving of the attention of every proprietor.

Mr. *Poynder* said, he considered himself as hardly used on the occasion referred to. However, he now submitted, and would admit, that they all must bow to the rules laid down. With respect to the book alluded to, he thought it so important, that he hoped the Committee of By-laws would consider whether the book itself should not be appended to those laws, in order that it may be referred to as an infallible guide for the decision of the Court in such matters.

The *Deputy Chairman* admitted that the motion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Thompson) had lapsed on a former day by a momentary inattention to the question which the Chairman was putting; but he (the Deputy Chairman) would put it to the Court, whether, after five days' debate, they were not bound to adhere to the strict rule which regulated the putting of motions and amendments? Having said thus much, he would now express a hope that the Court of Proprietors would not again discuss the case of the Rajah of Sattara. It had been fully debated over and over again in that Court; and he perceived by the papers, that a notice was given of a motion on the subject in the House of Commons, where, no doubt, its merits would be fully entered into. He hoped, therefore, that the motion for an adjournment would now be agreed to.

Mr. *Lewis* said, that though he might have appeared to have got precedence for his motion, he had, in fact, got what was strictly his right; for his notice of motion was given before that of his hon. friend Mr. Thompson—though the secretary had not so placed it on his list.

A *Proprietor* said, they were told that they ought to be regulated by the practice in the Houses of Lords and Commons; but was it the practice in those Houses for the presidents to put their own motions and amendments?

Mr. *Wigram* said, that the practice was, and had been, in that Court, that the Chairman acted in the twofold character of a proprietor and also of a chairman. He could therefore, as proprietor, move or second any motion or amendment.

Mr. *Thompson* was sorry to hear from within the bar, that unless he was all eye and all ear when he had an amendment to propose, that amendment would be likely to be defeated by the activity of the Chairman. He must say, he considered that his amendment had been got rid of, by a side-wind. Why should he be told that, for a momentary lapse on his part, for not attending to every word that came from the Chairman, the amendment, of which he had given full notice, should have been defeated? If such forms as that by which he had been defeated were the law of the Court, the sooner that law was altered the better. He was assured by the Chairman that his question should be put, and by one of the hon. directors that he need not retire, but

keep in and propose his amendment. But when he was about to bring it forward, the Court rose instantly, and illegally, for at the moment no motion of adjournment had been made. And then, what became of his amendment, and what became of the assurances that his amendment should be put? All the consolation he got was what was said by an hon. gentleman—"I thought you had more ingenuity than to be defeated that way." (*A laugh.*) That was the answer which he got. The impression on his own mind was, that he had been ill-used, in common with other hon. proprietors. It was no answer to say that the rules of the Court prevented him from having the desired, and the promised opportunity, too, of bringing forward his motion. The laws, or forms, which thus interfered with and frustrated the course of human justice, were more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and should be revised and altered without delay, and so constructed afresh that neither the Chairman nor any of his colleagues should be prevented from doing that which he was sure; in their hearts, they must desire to be able to do—give to every proprietor a fair hearing. The simple process for the attainment of that object would be for the Chairman to call upon every hon. member, by name, to bring forward in his turn the motion of which he had given notice. His was no trivial nor factious motion; it was a solemn declaration of his own opinion, and of the opinion of several other proprietors in that Court; and it stood before the public as a motion resting on principle, while their own resolution was confessedly founded on expediency. (*Hear!*) All that he had asked was, that hon. proprietors should have an opportunity of declaring their opinions, that those who approved of his motion should give their *vivâ voce* testimony in its support. But he was to be defeated by a side-wind movement, and not in fair discussion. As to the rules of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, they did not adhere to those rules in that Court. The Chairman sat in the presidential seat by courtesy, the proprietors not having the privilege of electing their own Chairman. The Chairman of the directors sat there armed with the tremendous power which his official position gave him, bound only to tell them that this and that was the law, and to call upon them to submit to his desire. He might have circumvented Mr. Salomons, it seemed; but Mr. Salomons was luckier than he, because he was more ingenious. No reason had been given why his amendment had not been put, and he was at a loss to conceive what reason could be given. If hon. members on the other side of the bar talked of laws and regulations, which thus contravened the purposes of truth and justice, under the guise of order and regularity, they ought to go where other laws having the same effect had gone. Was this the way to meet a disinterested man who came forward to submit a motion containing a solemn and deliberate declaration of his opinion, and who was not singular in that opinion? Contempt and vituperation had been levelled at him, and the public prints had told the world for the last eight days that his motion would be brought forward in that Court, and when it was presented, he was told that it could not be put! Did they think that such conduct would raise that house and the tenants of that house in the estimation of the public? Hon. gentlemen did not like those observations; let them put themselves in his situation. How would any of the hon. directors like to be treated as he was? What would be thought of any proprietor who should, as Mr. Weeding had, move the adjournment of the Court, upon a director rising to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice? For his own part, he would rather that his tongue should cleave to the roof of his mouth, than that he should employ it in such a manner. All he asked was, a fair field and no favour, for the grounds which he took were those of justice and truth. The hon. Deputy-Chairman had told the proprietors that he thought the friends of the Rajah of Sattara had better not moot this subject in that Court again, for they would get nothing by it. He thought so too. (*A laugh.*) Most earnestly did he wish that he could indulge in the hopes of an hon. gentleman near him, that some more merciful decision—or rather a wiser and better consideration—would be taken in reference to this subject, by the Board of Control. But he had not that faith in the Board of Control. (*A cry of "Order."*)

He was not about to revive the debate on that subject. It was entirely in consequence of the conduct of the directors themselves that he mentioned the name of the Rajah of Sattara; and it was owing to those nice regards for forms, which directors seem to cherish, that he was defeated. With those forms, however, he had endeavoured to comply, and there was now no charge against him of being out of order, as on the last occasion. Still his motion was not put; so that, whether he was out of order or in order, the directors took care that the result should be the same, and that the ends of fair discussion and the purposes of justice should be defeated. But though defeated in that Court, he was not without help and hope out of it. And here he must pay, from the bottom of his heart, a tribute of thanks and praise to the public press, which had so ably reported the whole of that important debate, which took place at the last Court, upon the case of the Rajah of Sattara. He confessed that he was utterly at a loss to find terms to speak in sufficient praise of the masterly report of the proceedings which had appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*. (*Hear, hear!*) The gentlemen who reported that debate had executed their task in a manner which reflected the highest credit on their knowledge and ability. The *Asiatic Journal* had given the very best report of his address that it was possible to give. Indeed, he believed that had he attempted to commit to paper what he had uttered, he would have found himself totally unable to approach the accuracy and perfection of that report. He must adopt the language of a gallant general (Gen. Briggs, we believe), who, in speaking to him that day upon the subject of the report in the *Asiatic Journal*, said, "He saw himself represented therein as in a mirror." (*Applause.*) It was not too much for him to say, perhaps, that the character of the work must be raised by such reports. He thanked the conductors of that able work for that report; because in giving his humble address in that Court publicity, and with such fidelity, they were rendering the cause in which he was engaged most essential service. But now the case was out of the hands of the directors, and justice would yet be done, although they had failed to do it. The country was rising upon this subject. Only that morning he had received a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, who was well acquainted with the state of public feeling in that country, better acquainted with it than any other man, and he said, "The universal conviction is, that the rajah is innocent, and the victim of foul oppression on the part of the Government of India." He (Mr. Thompson) had not met with a single individual out of doors, who had not uttered the same opinion after perusing the evidence which had been published by the Court itself. He formed that opinion at the first, and it was his solemn conviction still, that the rajah was an innocent man. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not come into the Court to defend an innocent man. An hon. and learned gent. had shewn great anxiety to have certain imputations wiped off from his character in respect to the course he had taken in that Court. That was scarcely necessary. For his own part, at least, he had no imputations to wipe off. When he counselled with his friends on this case, before he entered upon it, he said, "Tell me not what can be said in the rajah's favour; tell me what there is against him." (*Hear, hear!*) And he declared that he would not appear there as the vindicator of any man whose conduct had not been noble, and honest, and just. Having searched the papers, he took up the case under a solemn conviction that the rajah was innocent, and under that conviction he had remained up to the present moment. His slender means enabling him to qualify so that he could appear amongst the members of that Court, he had advocated the cause of the rajah, and would again have advocated, but they had shut his mouth—they had gagged him. Let them consider it well, now that the cause was beyond their province and beyond their pale. It must be settled elsewhere; and, therefore, he must take leave of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, as far as that Court was concerned. But before he resumed his seat, he would thank the Chairman, or some of his colleagues, to be kind enough to instruct him how and when he might be permitted to make a motion touching this matter, a motion which he had prepared and was ready at once to submit, arising out of the conduct of those gentlemen on the other side of the bar on the occasion to which he had referred, and upon

which he should ask the decision of that hon. Court. When, he wished to know, would be the proper time to make that motion?

The *Chairman*.—The question of adjournment is not yet decided; until that is decided, of course no other motion can be entertained.

Mr. *Thompson*.—I must take this opportunity of inquiring, then, whether or not the notice which I did myself the honour to transmit to you from the proprietors' room, of my intention, of the manner in which I meant to bring this subject before the Court, was a legal notice, and entitles me to be heard this day?

The *Chairman*.—Notice must be given in this Court in the usual way, should the motion for adjournment not be carried.

Mr. *Wigram* observed that the sending of a notice from the proprietors' room must be considered as an act of courtesy, and should be treated as such. But the forms of the Court must, nevertheless, be observed.

The *Chairman*.—If the Court should not adjourn, which is the question now before us, then of course we may consider this other matter.

An. Hon. *Director*.—The notice of which the hon. proprietor last spoke has not been advertised.

Mr. *Thompson*.—The motion related to a man whom they had dethroned—a man whom an hon. gentleman had said they had richly pensioned off out of the revenues of his own territories in India. (*No, no!*) Then they had not richly pensioned him off; but they doled out to him a sorry pittance, a wretched fraction of the revenues arising out of that portion of Indian soil which was all his own. He had not tasted of their salt. They had taken away his revenues, and bestowed them at their leisure where they pleased. They had decided who should be king—they had appropriated his kingdom, and they had declared who should live in his palace. (*No, no!*) They had deprived him of his throne, of his palace, of his comforts, and of his revenues, and set up another in his stead; and if that was not appropriation, he did not know the meaning of the word. But he was not gifted with that talent of making exceedingly nice distinctions which some gentlemen possessed; he had not the art of nicely disposing his words and cautiously framing his expressions—he spoke *“right on.”* He was not in order, it seemed, in speaking upon this motion.

The *Chairman*.—You can speak to the question of adjournment, of course; that is the only question before the Court.

Mr. *Thompson*.—He was to understand, then, that his motion could not be entertained at that stage of the proceedings. He should read it then as part of his present speech:—“That it is the duty of the Chairman of the Court of Directors, who is permitted to sit as Chairman of the Court of Proprietors, to observe strictly and impartially the acknowledged rules of public debate”—(*loud cries of “Hear, hear!” from within the bar*)—“by the obligation of which, the chairman is required to put, in their order from the chair, all the amendments of which he has received due notice, and to call upon the several movers by name to bring them before the Court.” (*Hear, hear!*) If that motion was not in accordance with the forms of the House of Lords, it squared much better with the principles of everlasting justice. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Salomon* said, he really did think that, at all quarterly Courts, it should be a general understanding, that all notices of motion, so far as the directors were concerned, should have precedence of other motions. He did not think it becoming, that the Court should be accused of adopting sharp practice to defeat a motion. He must say, that it was quite consistent with the usages of the Court, as well as with good breeding and courtesy, that notices of motions should be first discussed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Wigram* remarked, that what the hon. proprietor had just suggested was the uniform practice of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) If the hon. proprietor opposite (Mr. Thompson) had any cause of complaint that day, it did not lie with the directors, but with himself, in having permitted the hon. and learned gentleman below him to take precedence. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis*.—That is not the fact; I was the first who gave notice, and therefore the first who should bring on his motion.

Mr. *Wigram*.—If the hon. and learned gentleman will take the secretary's paper, he will find that Mr. Poynder is put down first, Mr. Thompson second, and himself third. I was not in the Court at the time, but I understood that Mr. Thompson gave way to the hon. gentleman; therefore, I think the hon. gentleman has no right to complain that his motion has not been put this day, although it was advertised that it would be so put. The advertisement implied no more than that it would be put if brought forward; if the hon. gentleman gave up his opportunity for bringing it forward, he has himself only to blame (*hear, hear!*); but it has always been the practice of the Court that notices of motions should have precedence. Let it be clearly and distinctly understood, then, that if there is any ground of complaint with regard to the proceedings of this day, it does not rest with the Court of Directors, but with the hon. gentleman himself, who in courtesy gave way to the hon. and learned proprietor. Had he not done so, we should have been now discussing his motion instead of the question of adjournment.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* thought that the question should be viewed in a candid manner. There had been a kind of arrangement between two hon. proprietors having motions to bring before the Court, and they had mutually consented to change places. Could such an arrangement be fairly said to put an extinguisher upon the motion of the gentleman who gave way to the other? He thought not. He was of opinion, that when one motion was disposed of, the proper time came for the other, and it ought not to have been put aside by the motion for adjournment. Could they adjourn until they had gone through the different notices on the paper? (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis* wished to explain. He was sure that it must be in the recollection of the several members of the Court who were present on the last occasion, that he was the first who gave notice of his motion. The secretary or officer of the Court might have made the mistake of placing the hon. gentleman (Mr. Thompson) before him upon the list; but the fact was, that he was the first to give notice, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Thompson) was the second; therefore, the Court would only observe the proper order in allowing his hon. friend to go on with his motion. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Brown* said he was prepared to confirm the statement just made by the hon. and learned gentleman.

Mr. *Thompson*.—And I am prepared with my motion.

Mr. *M. Martin* wished to put a question to the Court of Directors before the motion for adjournment was decided. A petition had just been put into his hands, signed by the East-India merchants of the City of London, respecting the commerce with India, and the reduction of the duties on manufactured goods imported thence into this country; should he give notice of the presentation of that petition now, or after the question of adjournment was disposed of?

The *Chairman* replied, that if the motion for adjournment should be carried, no other business could be done that day.

Mr. *Wigram* observed, that the hon. proprietor could speak on the question of adjournment, but he could not introduce another subject; nor could he then give notice of a motion; if he did, the secretary could not take it down.

Mr. *M. Martin* believed, that in speaking on the question of adjournment, he could announce his intention of presenting the petition.

Mr. *Wigram*.—Yes, that it is your intention.

Mr. *M. Martin*.—Well, then, I beg to give notice, that it is my intention, at the ensuing Quarterly Court, to present a memorial to this Court, signed by all the East-India merchants in London, praying "that the Hon. East-India Company will take such steps as they may deem necessary for obtaining a reduction of the duties levied in England on silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, prepared by our fellow-subjects in British India." (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis* urged the Court to postpone the question of adjournment, and to suffer all the business to be regularly gone through, as recommended by an hon. director.

Mr. *St. George Tucker*.—"I will not support the motion for adjournment. I will oppose it; and that because it is intended to impede the motion of an hon. proprietor."

Mr. *Twining* said, that many members wished, and were most anxious, for the adjournment; but he must say that he had regretted, from the first, that the debate should be interrupted by the question of adjournment, because he did think it was not a satisfactory manner of terminating a discussion. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, he felt that he was now called upon to justify his motion for adjournment. He would tell the Court why he had proposed it; simply because there were two motions before them on the same subject, namely, the case of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) One gentleman in courtesy gave way to the other. The debate might have been carried on till this time if the hon. gentleman who gave way had chosen to give the Court the benefit of his enlightened opinions by speaking upon his friend's motion what he intended to say upon his own, and seeing that the subject of each motion was the same, there could be no difficulty about it. One motion was quite sufficient to decide the whole question raised by both, namely, whether the Rajah of Sattara was innocent or guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) It could scarcely be expected, that two successive motions, having the same object in view, would be pressed on the attention and patience of the Court, especially after five or six days' debate on the same question at the last quarterly meeting. (*Hear!*) Why, he might venture to ask, whether the proprietors were not obliged to him for putting an end to a discussion which had been prolonged until it became tiresome? (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) He might ask whether he did not deserve to be complimented rather than censured for moving the adjournment? (*Hear, hear!*) Let reason and good sense guide their proceedings. Was a subject to be repeatedly opened and re-opened after being decided, because a small party, either behind or before the bar, happened to take a different view of it from the majority? (*Hear, hear!*) Let the hon. gentleman, who seemed to wish to ride rough-shod over the Court, and to set himself up as a dictator, have at least the honesty to yield that which he would demand if a minority were not in it, acquiescence and submission to the decision of the majority. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. *Marriott* said, that as he had seconded the motion for the adjournment of the Court, he wished to say, that he attended four or five days during the debate on the last occasion, and then was laid up for several days in consequence. The question was fully gone into in that long discussion; but for the reason he mentioned (illness caught in attending it), he was prevented from voting, or he should certainly have given his voice against the rajah. He thought it unwise and useless to re-open an exhausted question; and therefore, if Mr. *Weeding* pressed his motion, he should still support him as the seconder.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I was knocked up, Mr. Chairman, though I was not laid up. (*A laugh.*)

Major *Olyphant* could not agree with either of the last two gentlemen. He thought that if notice of a motion had been fairly given, no nice interpretations of forms should prevent it from being as fairly discussed. The Court ought not to adjourn until every motion on the paper was disposed of. That of which the hon. proprietor had given notice was one of great importance, and he could not see why it should be set aside because it might relate to a subject which another proprietor had dealt with. What matter was it whether the two motions related to the same subject or not? The object and the result might be very different. Besides, any motion whatever might be got rid of by saying that the subject had been under discussion before. Let the Court regard principle rather than empty forms. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Thompson* begged to add one word more; it might be the last he should address to the Court on that occasion. Had they permitted him to bring forward his motion, the waste of time occasioned by the motion for adjournment would have been

prevented. The hon. gentleman had most grievously wasted their time—more time, considerably more, than he should have occupied in submitting his motion. The hon. gentleman had led them through unpleasant statements, too, without any cause. The hon. gentleman accused him of setting himself up as a dictator, and of a desire to ride rough-shod over the proprietors, and had told him that he ought to have done this, and ought not to have done that.

Mr. Weeding.—You could have made your speech on Mr. Martin's motion.

Mr. Thompson.—He knew that he could. But because he did not choose to say what he had to say upon a motion of his own, which he begged to tell the hon. gentleman was entirely dissimilar to the other proposed by the hon. and learned gentleman, whose chief object had been to exculpate himself from charges made against him in the *Times* newspaper; because he would not mix his motion up with one which was not congruous to it, the hon. proprietor came down upon him with his anathemas, and thought he was acting rightly in preventing him from proposing his motion, and speaking upon it at all. (*Cries of "Question."*)

The *Chairman* put the question to a show of hands, but this not being satisfactory to some of the proprietors, a division took place, when there appeared,

For the adjournment	...	...	...	15
Against it	...	...	...	12
				<hr/>
Majority	...			3
				<hr/>

The Court then adjourned.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

October 8th.

India Board, October 8, 1841.—A despatch has been received to-day at the East-India House, conveying the following reports of operations in China :—

“ To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., Governor-General, &c.

“ Head-quarters, Ship *Marion*, Canton River, proceeding to Hongkong, June 3.

“ My Lord,—My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of the movement on Amoy, in order to resume active operations against Canton, consequent upon the constant arrival and concentration of a large force from the several provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an interruption to our friendly intercourse with the provincial Government. From the judicious and unwearied exertions of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer, the fleet of men-of-war and transports was prepared to sail on the 18th, but in consequence of light and variable winds the whole did not get under weigh until the 19th. Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim* took up her position within six miles of Canton, in the Macao passage, on the 21st ult., but the whole of the force was not assembled until the morning of the 23rd, when I proceeded with Sir Le Fleming Senhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the city, for the double object of meeting H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and ascertaining, as far as possible, the extent of the enemy's preparations. It being the anxious wish both of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse and myself to commence active operations on so auspicious an epoch as the anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, every exertion was made, and the troops were placed by two P.M. on that day in various craft, procured during the previous day and night by the great exertions of the royal navy.

“ From all the sources from which I had been enabled to collect information, or rather from the conjectures of persons who have long resided in China (for no European had been permitted to see the country above the factories, and the Chinese would give no information), I was induced to decide on making my principal point of debarkation to the north-west of the city, while another column was to take possession of the factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the naval force which was to attack the river defences, in order to silence numerous new works recently erected by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the city. A most spirited and judicious reconnoissance made by Capt. Belcher, of H. M.'s ship *Sulphur*, the previous evening, established the practicability of effecting a landing at the point I had selected.

“ Every arrangement having been completed by two o'clock, and the boats and other craft placed in tow of the steamers, the force moved to the point of attack as follows :—Right column, to attack and hold the factories, in tow of the *Atalanta*, consisting of H. M.'s 26th Regiment,* an officer and 20 rank and file of the Madras Artillery, with one 6-pounder and one 5½-inch mortar, and 30 Sappers, with an officer of engineers, under Major Pratt, of H. M.'s 26th. Left column, towed by the *Nemesis*, in four brigades, to move left in front. 4th (Left) Brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Morris, 49th Regiment.—H. M.'s 49th, commanded by Major Stephens, 28 officers, 273 other ranks; 37th Madras N. I., Capt. Duff, 11 officers, 219 other ranks; one company of Bengal Volunteers, Capt. Mee, 1 officer, 114 other ranks. 3rd (Artillery) Brigade, under Capt. Knowles, Royal Artillery.—Royal Artillery, Lieut. Spencer, 2 officers, 33 other ranks; Madras Artillery, including Gun Lascars, Capt. Anstruther, 10 officers, 231 other ranks; Sappers and Miners, Capt. Cotton, 4 officers, 137 other ranks. Ordnance—4 12-pounder howitzers, 4 9-pounder field guns, 2 6-pounder field guns, 3 5½-inch mortars, 152 32-pounder rockets. 2nd Naval Brigade, under Capt. Bouchier, H. M.'s Ship *Blonde*.—1st naval battalion, Capt. Maitland, H. M.'s ship *Wellesley*, 11 officers, 172 other ranks; 2nd naval battalion, Commander Barlow,

* Officers, 15; other ranks, 294.

II. M.'s ship *Nimrod*, 16 officers, 231 other ranks. 1st (Right) Brigade (Reserve), under Major-Gen. Burrell.—Royal Marines, Capt. Ellis, 9 officers, 372 other ranks; 18th Royal Irish, Lieut.-Col. Adams, 25 officers, 495 other ranks.

"The right column reached its point of attack before five p.m., and took possession of the factories, when Major Pratt made the necessary arrangements, strengthening his post, holding his men ready for offensive or defensive operations. The left column, towed by the *Nemesis*, from the difficulties of the passage, with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the *Sulphur* until dusk, which vessel Capt. Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tsing-hae, the point of debarkation, about five miles by the river line above the factories. I could therefore only land the 49th regiment, with which corps I made a reconnoissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After placing the pickets, the corps fell back on the village of Tsing-hae, to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the zealous efforts of the artillery. The following morning, the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded soon after daylight.

"The heights to the north of Canton, crowned by four strong forts, and the city walls, which run over the southern extremity of these heights, including one elevated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the intermediate ground, undulating much, and intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation, enabled me to take up successive positions, until we approached within range of the forts on the heights and the northern face of the city walls. I had to wait here some time, placing the men under cover, to bring up the rocket battery and artillery.

"I have already informed your lordship, that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the amount of the enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your lordship had placed under me a band whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness, under fire, their disciplined advance, and their animated rush, my warmest approbation.

"Having at eight o'clock got up the rocket battery, with two 5½-inch mortars, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 9-pounder guns, a well-directed fire was kept up on the two western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire. I now made the disposition for attack *en echelon* of columns from the left, and directed the 49th regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort, supported by the 37th Madras N. I. and Bengal Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. Morris, of the 49th regiment. The 18th Royal Irish, supported by the Royal Marines, under Major-Gen. Burrell, I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was strongly occupied, and flanked the approach to the fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two eastern forts, and cover the advance of the 49th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major-Gen. Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square fort when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of seamen was to carry the two western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

"During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the western suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack, a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right; I was, therefore, compelled to detach the marines, under Capt. Ellis, to support the brigade of seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

"At about half past nine o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance, or a more animated attack. Every individual, native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling, they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone insure success. The advance of the 37th Madras N. I. and Bengal Volunteers, in support, was equally praiseworthy. The result of this combined

movement was, that the two forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half-an-hour after the order to advance had been given, the British troops looked down on Canton within one hundred paces of its walls. The well-directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed with no ordinary gratification the noble rush of the brigade of seamen, under their gallant leader, Capt. Bouchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north-western rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here also the British standard proudly waved on the two western forts, while the British tars looked down upon the north-western face of the city and its suburbs.

"During the greater part of the day, a very spirited fire from heavy pieces of ordnance, gingals, and matchlocks, was kept up on the different columns occupying the heights and forts. A strongly intrenched camp, of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about 4,000 men, lay to the north-east of the city, upon rising ground, separated by a track of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this encampment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, exposed the men to a heavy fire from the walls of the city.

"About two o'clock, perceiving that some mandarins of consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About three o'clock, it was evident that some mandarin of high rank had reached the encampment (I have since understood that it was Yang, the Tartar general), and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered down the 18th, therefore, with one company of the royal marines, to reinforce the 49th, and directed Major-Gen. Burrell to assume the command, to repel the projected attack, and instantly to follow up the enemy across a narrow causeway, the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss, from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and gingals on the north-east face of the city wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country; the encampment was burnt; the magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in recording, my approval of the spirited conduct of Capt. Grattan, who commanded the two leading companies of the 18th across the causeway. These companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 18th, and a company of royal marines, who passed along a bank of the paddy fields to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the city by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the city wall, before the panic ceased; but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path, between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of ordnance and a small portion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

"The following morning, the 26th, at ten o'clock, a flag of truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr. Thom (whom Capt. Elliot had sent to me as interpreter) to ascertain the cause. A mandarin stated that they wished for peace. I had it explained that, as general commanding the British, I would treat with none but the general commanding the Chinese troops; that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their general to meet me and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operation, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united

services (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart), I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that Capt. Elliot, H.M. Plenipotentiary, was with the advanced squadron to the south of the city, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the general, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

"As the general did not make his appearance, although numerous messages were received between this time (about noon) and four p. m., I hauled down the white flag. The enemy, however, did not; which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

"During the night of the 26th, every thing was prepared on our side, with the exception of a 12-pounder howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled. The guns, by the indefatigable exertions of the officers and men of the royal artillery and Madras artillery and sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at seven o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at eight, in four columns. The right column, composed of the royal marines under Capt. Ellis, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder-bags if possible, and if not, to escalade a circular work thrown up as a second defence to that gate. The second column on the right, consisting of the brigade of seamen under Capt. Bourchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol-shot of the wall. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party. The 18th Royal Irish, under Lieut.-Colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the five storied pagoda, and to escalade the wall behind this pagoda (which was not flanked, except by one gun), although they were very high, from 28 to 30 feet; but I hoped, by the concentrated fire of the guns, to have reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The escalade of this corps was to be covered by the Bengal volunteers and a company of the 37th Madras N.I. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under Lieut.-Col. Morris. This corps was directed to escalade by a bastion directly in front of, and commanded by, the principal fort in our possession, called by the Chinese Yung-Kang-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two companies of the 37th Madras N.I. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

"The ground was peculiarly favourable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties, without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupied are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lodgment on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and, when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the artillery was directed to play from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed Capt. Knowles to ascertain, as far as was practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended, the Chinese usually forming their mines so as to make them liable to explosion by such means.

"The flags of truce still appeared upon the walls at daylight on the 27th, and at a quarter past six I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilities. At this moment, an officer of the royal navy, who had been travelling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from her Majesty's plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, it was my duty to acquiesce; the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure I do not consider myself a competent judge; but I say 'feelings,' as I would have

been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with the exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the town further than the fortified heights within its walls.

"At ten o'clock, Yang, the Tartar general, requested a conference, when Sir Le Fleming Senhouse accompanied me, and a long uninteresting parley ensued, in which I explained, that H.M.'s Plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At twelve, Captain Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

"The following day, at twelve, in a conference with the Kwang-chow-Foo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by as large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permitted a mandarin of rank to pass through my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other provinces, exclusive of the troops belonging to the Quangtung province. At the request of Capt. Elliot, I acquiesced in the former passing out of the north-east gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sounded. About twelve the following day, I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields, and swords, collecting upon the heights, three or four miles in my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed Gen. Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready, in case of a sortie or other act of treachery, under cover of a flag of truce, should be intended; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th (which corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the factories), three companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras N.I., and the company of Bengal volunteers, supported by the royal marines. The two latter corps I kept in reserve, ready to return and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the town. When I descended the heights, about 4,000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under Major Pratt, supported by the 37th Madras N.I., to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embankment along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th performed most creditably; and, as the Chinese made a rally at what appeared to be a military post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, was blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears and flying the moment a fire was opened upon them, I directed the 49th, royal marines, and Bengal volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th Madras N.I. (about 280 men), to watch the movements of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few matchlocks amongst them. Within two hours, however, from 7,000 to 8,000 men had collected, and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered Captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up until after the repulse of the first body.

"At this moment, the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both officers and men were greatly exhausted. I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that Major Becher, deputy quartermaster-general, a most estimable and willing officer, whose services throughout the previous operations were as creditable to him as they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from over-exertion, and expired within a few minutes. My aide-de-camp, Capt. Gough, was also alarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him back to camp when the enemy were repulsed; but, hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned, and, meeting the Bengal volunteers, very judiciously brought them back.

"The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them, but, although thrown with great precision, appeared to have little effect; and, as the approach of a thunder-storm was evident, I became anxious, before it broke, to disperse this assemblage, whose approach bespoke more determination than I had

previously witnessed. I ordered Major Pratt to attack a large body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hills to his front. Capt. Duff, with the 37th Madras N.I., supported by the Bengal Volunteers, under Capt. Mee, I ordered to advance direct to his front, and dislodge a body which had re-occupied the post which we had previously burnt, and then push forward and clear the hills to his front. I witnessed with much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all points. The right of the 37th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal Volunteers dispersed the occupants. This, however, separated them from the 37th Madras N.I., and perceiving that this latter corps was advancing further than I intended, I requested Capt. Ommaney, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, who, with Lieut. Mackenzie of H.M.'s 90th regiment, accompanied me as amateurs, and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders, to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to its support. Capt. Duff, meanwhile, to open his communication with the 26th on his left, had detached a company under Lieut. Hadfield for that purpose.

"The thunder-storm was now most awful, and finding that, as our men advanced, the Chinese retired, I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them further, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the firelocks had got wet; at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket; this emboldened the Chinese, who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them. As the Chinese, even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 37th Madras N.I. and Bengal Volunteers fell back. Understanding from Capt. Duff that his detached company was with the 26th, I directed the whole, after a short halt, to return to our position, and was exceedingly annoyed, on the force concentrating, to find that the detached company, under Lieut. Hadfield, had never joined the 26th. I immediately ordered two companies of marines, with the percussion locks, to return with Capt. Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that, a little after dusk, they found Lieut. Hadfield with his gallant company in square, surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th's firelocks would not go off, had approached close to them. The sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the native army, by unshrinking discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to Lieuts. Hadfield and Devereux, and Ensign Berkeley, who zealously supported them during this trying scene. The last-named officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The marines with Capt. Duff fired a couple of volleys into this crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

"At day light the next morning, I felt myself called upon to send into the city, and inform the Kwang-chow-Foo, that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered, or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the city by the Chinese troops, and a ransom for its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At twelve, Capt. Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwang-chow-Foo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrival, vast numbers of Chinese appeared on the hills, from which we had driven them the night before, and which, during the early part of the morning, had been clear. Guns and gingsals were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the city that morning, and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I, therefore, made such a disposition of our troops as to insure its defeat. By two o'clock from 12,000 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights. The Kwang-chow-Foo now arrived, and it became evident, as he was perfectly in my

power, that no combination existed between the troops in the town, or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear; I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th (the other wing had been left at Tsing-hae) to keep up the communication with the rear, and a wing of the 49th, with the 37th Madras N.I. and the Royal Marines, to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining the Kwang-chow-Foo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge and against the wishes of the Chinese authorities; that there were no mandarins with this militia in our rear; that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain; and that he would instantly send off a mandarin of rank (his own assistant) with orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an officer to accompany him. Capt. Moore, of the 34th Bengal N.I., deputy judge-advocate-general, volunteered this hazardous duty. That officer had accompanied me as one of my personal staff throughout all the operations, and he and Major Wilson, pay-master to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the same capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country where all my orders were to be conveyed by officers on foot, through an intricate line of communication. Capt. Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed, as soon as he and the mandarin had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

"Finding that 5,000,000 dollars had been paid, and that H.M.'s Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining 1,000,000 for the ransom of Canton; that upwards of 14,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the town, under the terms of the treaty, without colours or banners flying, or music-beating; that 3,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow when carriage was provided, I acceded to the wish of H. M.'s Plenipotentiary to embark the troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 Coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These Coolies being furnished soon after daylight on the 1st inst., I sent all the guns and stores to the rear, covered by the 26th, the Royal Marines, 37th Madras N.I., and Bengal Volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four forts, and the troops and brigade of scamen marched out and returned to Tsing-hae. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of Capt. Bouchier, of H. M.'s ship *Blonde*, and Capt. Maitland, of H. M.'s ship *Wellesley*, the whole were re-embarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the army or navy, or a camp-follower behind, and, under tow of the *Nemesis*, reached their respective transports that night.

"I have now, my Lord, detailed, I fear, at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation, but by a mere statement of leading facts I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better foe. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the Royal Navy in their attacks and various operations to the south of the city, as these will be detailed by their own chief, to whom, as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

"In a body, where all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will, however, entreat your Lordship's favourable notice of commanding officers of brigades and corps, from whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due;—to Major-Gen. Burrell, commanding the right brigade, who was zealously supported by Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding the 18th Royal Irish, and Capt. Ellis, commanding the marine battalion; to Capt. Bouchier, of H.M.'s ship *Blonde*, commanding the brigade of seamen, supported most ably by Capt. Maitland, of H.M.'s ship *Wellesley*, and Capt. Barlow, of H.M.'s ship *Nimrod*; to Lieut.-Col. Morris, commanding the left brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place the colours of the 49th in the first fort taken, gallantly seconded by Major Stephens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and Major Blyth, who commanded that corps during the latter part of the day; to Capt. Duff, commanding the 37th Madras N.I.; and Capt. Mee,

commanding the Bengal Volunteers; to Major Pratt, commanding H.M.'s 26th Regiment. This corps, though not at first much engaged, from the nature of its position at the factories, proved on the 30th, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout. To Capt. Knowles, of the Royal Artillery, senior officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Spenser, with the detachment of Royal Artillery, well supported the high character of that distinguished corps. The zeal of Capt. Anstruther, commanding the Madras Artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition. To Capt. Cotton, Field Engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, Lieut. Rundall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks; they were cheerfully prepared to place ladders for the escalade. I feel greatly obliged to all the General Staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To Lieut.-Col. Mountain, Dep.-Adj.-General, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services, not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of Major Hawkins, Dep.-Commissary-General, were unceasing; and by his judicious arrangements and those of his assistants the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements made by Dr. Grant, the Officiating Superintending Surgeon, and Medical staff of Corps, call also for my acknowledgement. I beg to bring to your Lordship's particular notice my Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Gough, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

"Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, and the heads of departments, permit me to draw your lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the sailors and soldiers under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore (and many of the corps were unavoidably placed in situations where sham-shu was abundant), but two instances of drunkenness occurred; and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th, finding a quantity of sham-shu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of their officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor; and broke them in front of their corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

"This despatch will be presented by Capt. Grattan, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your lordship, and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent officer, and will be able to give your lordship any further information.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"H. GOUGH, Major-General,

"Commanding Expeditionary Force.

"P.S.—It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of Lieut. Fox, of H. M.'s ship *Nimrod*, a most promising young officer, attached to Capt. Barlow's battalion of seamen, who fell at the storm of the western forts; Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the same ship, a very deserving officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

"I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and a list of ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the Kwang-chow-Foo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded, on the 25th of May; and I conceive that the killed and wounded on the Chinese side upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double that number.

"To his Exc. Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., and Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H., &c.

"H. M.'s ship *Hyacinth*, off Canton, May 26-10 p.m.

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acquaint you that I am in communication with the officers of the Chinese government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this province upon the following conditions:—

"1. The Imperial Commissioner and all the troops, other than those of the province, to quit the city within six days, and remove to a distance exceeding 60 miles.

"2. 6,000,000 Drs. to be paid in one week, for the use of the Crown of England, 1,000,000 Drs. payable before to-morrow at sunset.

"3. British troops to remain in their actual positions till the whole sum be paid. No additional preparations on either side; but all British troops and ships-of-war to return without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid. Wangtong also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese government till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two governments.

"4. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, and all losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories, to be paid within one week.

"For the purpose of completing this arrangement, I have to request that you will be pleased to suspend hostilities till noon.

"I have the honour to remain, &c.,

"CHARLES ELLIOT, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary."

"To his Exc. Major-Gen. Sir H. Gough, K.C.B., and Capt. Sir H. Le F. Senhouse, K.C.H., &c.

"H.M.'s ship *Hyacinth*, off Canton, May 27, 1841, 3 p.m.

"Gentlemen: Herewith I have the honour to transmit to you an English version of the arrangement this day concluded with the officers of the Chinese Government, and also of the full authority given to the Kwang-chow-Foo to act for their excellencies.

"I shall take an early opportunity of communicating with you again upon this subject.

"And I have the honour to be, &c.

"CHARLES ELLIOT, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary."

Terms of Agreement granted to the Officers of the Chinese Government resident within the City of Canton, on the 27th of May, 1841.

1. It is required that the three Imperial Commissioners, and all the troops, other than those of the province, quit the city within six days, and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles.

2. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the use of the Crown of England, counting from the 27th of May; 1,000,000 dollars payable before sunset of the said 27th day of May.

3. For the present, the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparations for hostilities to be made on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to 7,000,000 dollars; if not within fourteen days, to 8,000,000 dollars; if not within twenty days, to 9,000,000 dollars. When the whole shall be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris; and Wangtong and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till all affairs are settled between the two nations.

4. Losses occasioned by the plunder at the factories, and by the destruction of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino* in 1839, to be paid within one week.

5. It is required that the Kwang-chow-Foo shall produce full powers to conclude this arrangement on the part of the three Commissioners, the general of the Tartar garrison, the Governor-General, and the Fooyuen of Kwangtung.

(Seal of the Kwang-chow-Foo.)

Written the 26th, agreed to the 27th of May, 1841.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol.36.No.14 2.

(Y)

Yishan, generalissimo.—Lungwan and Yang Fang, joint commissioners; Atsinga, general of the garrison; Kekung, governor of the two Kwang; and Eliang, lieutenant-governor of Kwangtung, hereby issue instructions to the Kwang-chow-P'oo.

The Plenipotentiary of the English nation being now willing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace, the said Kwang-chow-Foo will conduct the details of the pacific arrangement and settlement. He is not, upon any plea, to excuse himself. These are his instructions.

The foregoing to the Kwang-chow-Foo, thus be it.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 4th month, 7th day. (May 27, 1841.)

[Signed and sealed by the Generalissimo, the Governor of the two Kwang, the joint Commissioners, and the Fooyuen of Kwangtung.]

Return of Killed and Wounded in H.M.'s Forces at the Attack on Canton, from the 23rd to the 30th of May, 1841.—Total, 15 killed; 112 wounded. General Total, 127.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Major Becher, dep. qu. master-general, died from over fatigue; Lieut. Fox, of the *Nimrod*. Wounded.—Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the *Nimrod*, lost his leg, dangerously; Mr. W. H. Bate, mate of the *Blenheim*, slightly; Lieut. Morshead, of the *Hyacinth*, slightly; Mr. Peter Barclay, mate of the *Hyacinth*, slightly; Mr. E. Fitzgerald, mate of the *Modeste*, dangerously; Mr. William Pearce, ditto, slightly; Mr. Hall, commanding the *Nemesis*, severely burnt; Mr. Vaughan, assistant-surgeon of the *Algerine*, slightly; Lieut. Rundall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously; Capt. Sarjeant, 18th Royal Irish, severely; Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly; Lieut. Edwards, ditto, severely; Lieut. Pearson, 49th, severely; Lieut. Johnstone, 26th, slightly; Ensign Berkeley, 27th Madras N.I., severely.

Return of Ordnance mounted in the Forts on the Heights above Canton, when stormed and captured on the 25th of May, 1841, by the Forces under the command of Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force serving in China.

Names of the Forts.

Guns of all Calibre.

Yung-Kang-Tai	..	..	..	..	..	13
She-Ting-Paou	..	..	..	..	..	6
Paou-Keigh-Tai	..	..	..	..	..	11
Kong-Keih-Tai	..	..	..	..	..	19

Grand Total .. 49

Remarks.—In each fort a number of ginals and a considerable quantity of powder found.

Extracts from a Despatch from Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H., &c., to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. and K.C.H., Commander-in-Chief, &c., dated "Heights above Canton, May 29th, 1841," continued on board H.M.'s ship *Blenheim*, French River, June 2, 1841.

"I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the expedition was about to leave Hongkong for Canton. I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honourable, I trust, to her Majesty's arms; and by which the large and populous city of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the Queen's forces.

"No overt act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st of May, except remounting the guns in the Shamien battery; but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock p.m., when an attempt was made with fire-rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack not only totally failed, but was followed up by a gallant attack on the Shamien battery, and the silencing of it by the vessels of the squadron, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Herbert, of the *Calliope*, and the destruction of a large flotilla of fire vessels, which the Chinese had been preparing, and had brought out of the branch of the river which leads north of the town. About the same time, though later in the night, the *Alligator* was attacked off Howqua's fort; and to shew how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire-junks came up with the flood-tide in a direction with the merchant-vessels at Whampoa, where all seemed to sleep in security. No. 1. Capt. Kuper's account of his prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack, I have also the honour to forward.

"Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water. To determine this, I availed myself once

more of the zeal and great ability of Commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with three others from the *Pylades*, *Modeste*, and *Algerine*, all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious officer, Lieut. Goldsmith, of the *Druid*, who was attached to the *Blenheim*, in that ship's launch, and who had orders to protect Commander Belcher in his surveying operations.

"The Major-General and myself went to Canton, to make a reconnoissance and a personal inspection on the same day, the 23rd. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of Capt. Belcher's party; and Commander Belcher's letter, a copy of which I enclose (No. 2), gives the detail of a gallant and spirited affair which took place in the creek. At 11 o'clock, Commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing-place on a pier, with water enough for the *Sulphur* close to it at low water. The ground directly around it rose in low hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the height near the city, although there might be swampy ground in the small valleys dividing them.

"Our united force consisted of the following ships and vessels:—Forming the Macao Fort division:—*Blenheim*, *Blonde*, *Sulphur*, *Hyacinth*, *Nimrod*, *Modeste*, *Pylades*, *Cruiser*, *Columbine*, *Algerine*, *Starling*, *Atalanta* steamer, *Nemesis* steamer. Forming the Macao fort division:—*Calliope*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*; forming the Whampoa division. At Wangtong, in the Bocca Tigris:—*Wellesley*, sent up her marines and 160 seamen.

"The above ships and vessels comprised, in their crews, officers, seamen, and marines inclusive, about 3,200 men, out of which about 1,000 officers, seamen, and marines, were landed to serve with the army. The military force under that gallant, distinguished, and experienced officer, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, comprised H. M.'s 49th Regiment, 311 in number; 37th Madras N. I., 240; Bengal Volunteers, 79; Royal Artillery, 38; Madras Artillery, 232; Sappers and Miners, 171; H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, 535; and H. M.'s 26th Cameronians, 317—making about 2,223.

"Capt. Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the *Calliope*, *Conway*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships, endeavour to take possession of and secure the arsenal. I informed him that the ships near the Factory would drop down and secure the Dutch fort, and to keep up an enfilading fire on the face of the works thrown up in front of the city, where I understood many guns were mounted. I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances, in endeavouring to drive the enemy from the French fort, and to endeavour to open the communications with the ships of war to the westward, and with the commanding officer of the left column stationed at the factories. I beg to enclose a letter (No. 3) I have received from Capt. Herbert, detailing the part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by H. M.'s seamen and Royal Marines, Commander Warren, with his gig's crew, placing his colours first on the walls of the French fort. Commander Warren was also ordered, with the ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the Western Fort as far as the Factory, and to cannonade the exterior, to prevent the enemy from firing on the right column as it passed. After the enemy's fire had been silenced, he was to leave the *Nimrod* and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of his force to secure the Dutch fort, and to place them with the *Atalanta* so as to enfilade the line of batteries in front of the city, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns said to be placed there until the enemy were shaken in their position. The landing of the left column was placed under his particular charge, and it was not to land until he had made the signal."

"So effectually and vigorously did commander Warren execute these instructions,

that when the right column passed his station, every thing had been completed, and all was still. The detail of this gallant affair is annexed, in a copy of his letter (No. 4), where, I regret to observe, the loss of men was more than had been ordinary.

A return of the killed and wounded (No. 5) is here added, and, although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the army in a naval report, yet the two corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either, or the circumstances that concerned them. The two officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian army, Dep.-Qu.-master-General, a very old officer, who had served ably in the Burmese war, and Lieut. Fox, first of the *Nimrod*, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of Lieut. Fox and of Mr. Kendal, his shipmate, the gunnery mate of the *Nimrod*. The former fell a victim to his wound; the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting commission as Lieutenant of the *Nimrod*, in Lieut. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle, until your pleasure is known, though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

"I have the honour to enclose lists of the officers who have been personally engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats, but it must be remembered that the duties and the fatigues of commander Pritchard, of the *Blenheim*, and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, and that the ultimate success is the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Anunghoy, Wang-tong, and the many affairs in the Canton river; and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice. Never was there a finer set of zealous, able commanders. Commanders Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious service on which they have so long travelled—their own services will always attract attention. Of the lieutenants, Lieut. J. Pearce, Lieut. Goldsmith, Lieut. Watson, Sir F. Nicholson, Lieut. Morshhead, first of their respective vessels, may perhaps be named without injury to all others, who well played their parts; to Lieut. Kellett, of the *Starling*, I am much obliged; and Lieut. Mason, of the *Algerine*, has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and assistance I have had from every captain and officer of the squadron whom I have had the happiness to command."

(No. 1.)

"To Capt. T. Herbert, Commanding Advanced Squadron.

"H.M.'s Ship *Alligator*, off Howqua's Folly, May 22.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that, last night, shortly after twelve o'clock, an attack was made by the Chinese upon H.M.'s ship *Alligator*, under my command, by fire-rafts. They were chained in pairs, and brought down in a direct line for the ships on a flood-tide; owing to the confined position I was in, and the sunken junks and line of stakes astern, I could not slip; but by steering the ship, and the activity of Lieut. Stewart, first of this ship, and Messrs. Woolcombe and Baker, mates, in command of the boats, they were towed clear, although they passed within ten yards of the bows: as I had reason to believe that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, I fired several shots on both sides to clear the banks. No damage has been sustained.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"Augustus L. KURR, Acting Captain."

No. 2.

"Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, Kt., K.C.H., Senior Officer, &c.

"Off Canton, May 23.

"Sir,—In pursuance of your directions, I proceeded up the creek on the western

side of Canton, in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the *Druid's* launch, Lieut. Goldsmith (1st lieutenant of the ship), *Sulphur's* pinnace, and two cutters, *Modeste*, *Pylades*, and *Algerine's* cutters, *Starling's* cutter, and my gig, the two first-named boats carrying guns. On approaching Neishang, where the boats of the squadron were yesterday engaged, I observed the 'fast boats' of the enemy collected in great numbers; part retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after returned, and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by firing guns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, and notice of our determination by a round from each of the boats carrying guns, put them to flight, and in a very short period thirteen fast boats, five war junks, and small craft collected, amounting to twenty-eight in all, were in flames. Fire-rafts were in readiness on the banks of the creek, but too well secured by chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy during our short stay. The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the commander of the division under my direction (Lieut. Goldsmith) afforded me that steady, determined support, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his co-operation.

"The enemy being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders, from exposing my small party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fully succeeded in effecting my reconnoitre by being hoisted to the mast-head of the largest junk, whence I was able to survey the whole surrounding country.

"From that examination I am happy to acquaint you that landing on solid ground is perfectly practicable; that the advance to the batteries situated on the hills north of Canton is apparently easy, and I have every reason to believe that our artillery will not meet with any extraordinary difficulty.

"On my return, I landed at the Mandarin temple at Tsing-poo, where I found sand bags and five small guns, which were spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple, with other large commodious buildings, will afford ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed.

"No casualties whatever occurred; I brought out with me one large fast boat of sixty oars, the boat from which the mandarin escaped; and, in pursuance of your separate orders, collected vessels for the conveyance of 2,000 soldiers.

"I have the honour to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"E. BELCHER, Commander."

No. 3.

"To Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, Knight, K.C.H., &c., Canton River.

"Her Majesty's Sloop *Modeste*, off Canton, May 26, 1841.

"Sir,—I received your orders of the 24th inst. a little before noon on that day, and immediately proceeded with the boats and marines of the *Calliope* and *Conway* to the *Alligator*, off Howqua's Fort, making the signal to the *Herald* to close and send her boats. I ordered Capt. Kuper to move the *Alligator* up to the right bank of the river, past Napier's Fort, where he anchored her in her own draught, and the boats were pushed up as far as possible without exposing them to the enemy's fire. A little before sunset I observed the *Algerine* moving down past the Dutch fort, and she shortly anchored and engaged a battery on the Canton side, which she silenced. Anxious to co-operate with her, I went a-head with Capt. Bethune to reconnoitre, but was stopped by a shot through my boat from the French fort. I remained under cover of the point until dark, when I sent Capt. Bethune with a division of boats to support her, and a concerted signal having been made, I joined her with the whole force at two A.M.

"The arsenal being secured, I reconnoitred the line of defence, and perceived that it could not be attacked with advantage without having heavier guns in position than those of the *Algerine*. I, therefore, lost no time in ordering the other sloops down, and at the same time put myself in communication with Major Pratt, commanding H.M.'s 26th, in the factory. Finding that the *Modeste* was the only vessel

likely to be got across the bar, and there appearing even some doubt of her accomplishing the passage, I fitted shell-guns in three of the captured war junks. Capt. Eyres having succeeded by great exertion in getting his vessel over the bar, I this morning moved her, the *Algerine*, and the gun junks on the French fort; the enemy deserted the upper defences, and about nine A.M. opened their fire from the fort, which was speedily silenced; I then cleared the beach by a few well-directed broadsides, and made the signal to advance. Capt. Bethune immediately landed on shore with the storming party, and the fort was carried in the most gallant style; the whole line of defence, extending about two miles from the factory, which, with the exception of the French fort, had been lately constructed in the strongest manner, has been destroyed, and communication is opened with the ships at Napier's Fort. The guns destroyed are sixty-four in number, including four 10½ inch calibre; the Dutch fort was not armed.

"To that excellent and able officer, Capt. Bethune, I feel particularly indebted, and my best thanks are also due to Commanders Warren and Gifford, who assisted in the attack. This is the sixth time I have had occasion to mention the gallant conduct of Commander Eyres. Lieut. Mason, commanding the *Algerine*, acquitted himself entirely to my satisfaction, and both Capt. Eyres and himself speak in the highest terms of the assistance they received from Lieut. Shute, and Mr. Dolling, mate, their seconds in command, and all the other officers and men.

Lieut. Haskell and Hay, senior of *Cruiser* and *Pylades*, directed the guns in the junk with the greatest ability. Capt. Bethune speaks in the highest terms of Lieuts. Watson, Beadon, Coryton, Collinson, Morshead, Hayes, Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, master, as also Lieut. Hayes of the Bombay marine, and of all the other officers and men employed more immediately under his orders, a list of whom is annexed. The party of marines was commanded by Lieut. Urquhart, assisted by Lieut. Marriott, Lieut. Somerville, agent of transports, aided by some boats of the transports. Lieut. Gabbett, of the Madras Artillery, threw shells with great effect from one of the junks, and Major Pratt offered in the handsomest manner to co-operate in the attack, if required.

"I enclose a list of vessels captured, afloat, and building.

"I have the honour, &c., T. HERBERT,

"Captain of H.M.'s Ship *Calliope*, and Senior Officer present."

List of Officers employed on the 26th of May, 1841, off Canton.

In the *Calliope*—Mr. Watson, lieutenant; Mr. D'Eyncourt, lieutenant; Mr. Brown, master; Mr. Daly, mate; Mr. Rivers, mate; Mr. Le Vescompt, mate; Mr. Egerton, mate; Mr. Taylor, mate; and Dr. Butler, assistant-surgeon. In the *Conway*—Mr. Beadon, lieutenant; Mr. Coryton, lieutenant; Mr. Read, mate; Mr. Kane, mate; and Mr. Forster, second master. In the *Alligator*—Mr. Stewart, lieutenant; Mr. Woolcombe, mate; and Mr. Baker, mate. In the *Hyacinth*—Mr. Morshead, lieutenant; Mr. Barclay, mate; Mr. Osborne, mate; Dr. Robertson, assistant-surgeon. In the *Cruiser*—Mr. Haskell, lieutenant; Mr. Hayes, lieutenant; Mr. Drake, mate; Mr. Bryant, mate. In the *Pylades*—Mr. Hay, lieutenant; Mr. Jeffreys, mate; Mr. Sauley, mate; Dr. Tweeddale, assistant-surgeon. In the *Columbina*—Mr. Hamilton, lieutenant; Mr. Miller, mate; Dr. Crawford, assistant-surgeon. In the H. C. steamer *Atalanta*—Mr. Grigve, lieutenant; Mr. Eden, midshipman. In the *Rattlesnake*—Mr. Cowell, second master; Mr. Waddington, second master; Mr. Brodie, volunteer of the first class. Lieut. Somerville, with boats of the *Minerva*, *Sulimany*, and *Marion*. Lieut. Urquhart and Marriott, of the Royal Marines, *Conway* and *Alligator*. Lieut. Collinson, attached to the Surveying Department, was exceedingly active in getting the ships into their positions.

Return of War Junks and Row Boats, &c., found in the Chinese Naval Arsenal on the 27th of May, 1841.

Twelve war junks building, 24 row boats, and 12 war junks lying at anchor off the Arsenal. A large quantity of timber, gun-carriages, and various stores.

No. 4.

To Capt. Sir H. Le F. Senhouse, Knt., K.C.H., &c., Senior Officer in the China Seas.

"H.M.'s Sloop *Hyacinth*, off Canton, May 26.

"Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you that, immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., I weighed with the advanced squadron, and ordered H.M.'s sloop *Nimrod* to attack the Samien fort on the west end of the suburbs, supported by

H.M.'s sloop *Pylades*; H.M.'s sloop under my command being placed abreast of the English factory to silence and dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a view of covering the landing of H.M.'s 26th regt., H.M.'s sloops *Modeste*, *Cruiser*, and *Columbine*, taking up a position to attack the Dutch Folly fort, and to enfilade the line of batteries lately thrown up in front of the city to the eastward of that fort. On the ships taking up their position, three fire-vessels were sent adrift, and, although the tide was running very strong, by timely despatch of boats, they were enabled to clear the ships, and tow three on shore, and set fire to the suburbs. In the performance of this service, they opened their fire on the boats and shipping. In half an hour, the enemy were completely silenced to the eastward of the Dutch Folly fort. After reconnoitring the factory, and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the preconcerted signal for H.M.'s brig *Algerine* and *Atalanta* steamer to approach, with H.M.'s 26th regt., when they landed and took possession of the factory, without the slightest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered Lieut. Mason, commanding H.M.'s brig *Algerine*, to proceed to attack a fort to the eastward, which I feel much pleasure in reporting to you was done in a particularly spirited and gallant style by that officer; but, perceiving the firing to be so heavy from the forts, I ordered the boats of H.M.'s ships to her support—H.M.'s sloop *Hyacinth's*, under Lieut. Stewart, and Mr. P. Barclay, mate; *Modeste's*, Mr. Fitzgerald, mate; *Cruiser's*, Lieut. Haskell, and Mr. T. J. Drake, mate; *Pylades's*, Lieut. Hay; and *Columbine's*, Lieuts. Hamilton and Helpman, and Mr. Miller, mate. It is gratifying to me to inform you, by half-past seven, the fort, of eleven guns, was silenced, and the guns spiked, under a heavy fire of gingals and musketry from the houses; at the same time I regret to add, it was not done without considerable loss. It would be impossible to particularize, upon an occasion where every officer and man was engaged against an enemy defending themselves with much vigour at all points, but in addition to my best thanks and acknowledgments to Commanders Barlow, Eyres, Gifford, Anson, and Clarke, and Lieut. Mason, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your particular notice my own First Lieut. W. H. Morshead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with a mandarin. Lieut. Mason, of the *Algerine*, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Mr. Dolling, mate, and Mr. Higgs, second master of that vessel. I cannot conclude without expressing my approbation of the steadiness of Commander Rogers, of the Indian Navy, in conducting the *Atalanta* to her station.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"WM. WARREN, Commander."

(No. 5.)

General Return of Killed and Wounded in H.M.'s Forces at the attack on Canton, from the 23rd to the 30th of May, 1841:—

Ships or Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
<i>Blenheim</i>	2	9	{ 1 officer, 1 Royal Artill., 1 acting corporal Royal Marines, and 8 seamen. 3 seamen and 3 Royal Marines. 1 seaman and 1 Royal Marine. 1 seaman. 2 officers and 3 seamen. 2 officers and 4 seamen. 2 officers and 8 seamen. 2 seamen. 1 officer, 2 seamen, and 1 Royal Marine. 1 officer.
<i>Wellesley</i> .....	..	6
<i>Blonde</i>	1	1	
<i>Calliope</i> .....	..	1
<i>Hyacinth</i> .....	..	5
<i>Nimrod</i>	2	4	
<i>Modeste</i>	1	9	
<i>Columbine</i> .....	..	2
<i>Algerine</i> .....	..	4
<i>Nemesis</i> .....	..	1
Madras Artillery .....	..	1
Sappers and Miners ..	..	1
18th Royal Irish	2	19	
26th Cameronians	3	15	
49th Regiment	1	17	
37th N.I.	1	13	
Bengal Volunteers ..	..	1
Camp followers	1	3	
Staff	1	0	
	15	112	
		15	
Total		127	

In publishing the foregoing despatches, the Governor-General observes :—" These accounts of the brilliant successes of the British arms have been received with the highest gratification by the Governor-General in Council, who, in expressing his admiration of the gallant conduct of every portion of the forces employed in this service, has deeply to lament the loss which has been sustained by the death of Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, who is reported to have subsequently sunk under the fatigue and exhaustion caused by his exertions in the actions with the Chinese."

—

Admiralty, October 8, 1841.

Duplicates of despatches, addressed to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, from the late Captain Sir H. Fleming Senhouse, were this day received at this office, of which the following are copies or extracts.*

" Heights above Canton, May 29th, 1841, continued on board H.M.'s S. *Blenheim*, French river, June 2nd, 1841.

" As soon as it was decided that the whole combined force should move up to the attack of Canton, the major-general and myself were decidedly of opinion that no minor attempts should be made until all was ready for a combined operation, when the whole force should be brought into play, and, having once commenced our measures, to follow them up with vigour and energy until Canton was our own. I therefore instructed Capt. Herbert, who had charge of the advanced squadron, that he was to abstain from all hostile movements, until the arrival of the force under the command of the major-general and myself, excepting such as might be merely defensive. The surveying vessels, under the command of that able and intelligent officer, Commander Belcher, were sent on, on the 18th, to take up a position about the Sankut flats, to aid in getting the large vessels over the shoals once more, where the *Blenheim* had already four times passed with great good fortune and without injury. It was my intention to take the *Blenheim* within sight, and in as close neighbourhood of the very walls of Canton as possible, to form a good dépôt for stores, quarters for the sick or wounded, and to form the basis of our offensive operations. I pushed forward, therefore, with every exertion to prevent any delay of the *Conway* from the difficulties we might experience.

" At twenty minutes past three in the afternoon the *Blenheim* anchored off Ligen Island, near the *Sulphur*, and the *Atalanta* was sent back to tow up the major-general's head-quarter ship. All the Chinese pilots had fled, and we failed in getting one; but on the morning of the 21st, the light breeze being fair, and the tide answering, Capt. Belcher felt no hesitation in taking charge of the *Blenheim*; and although it had been agreed to collect our force at Wangtung, as another stage on our route, I thought it best to proceed with my own ship, and weighed at half-past seven, some of the transports collecting around me. At half-past ten we were up to the second bar, where I expected to have found the Chinese bar boats to have buoyed off the channel; but they had all gone. The tide was not more than half expended; Capt. Belcher felt confident he could take the ship over the bar after sounding and placing boats, which he did in the most rapid manner, against a tide of great velocity. It was done in a masterly manner, and the *Blenheim* passed the second bar at noon. At two we were up to the first bar. Leaving it on the right, we entered the passage between Danes Island and the main land, continuing our route past French Island until the fortified heights and walls of Canton were in sight, about eight miles distant; and the ships of the advanced squadron at the Macao Fort were in a direct line about five miles from us. At this position the *Blenheim* was anchored and moored in five fathoms at low water spring tides, and where no line-of-battle ship of any nation had ever been before, and ready to be the rallying point to our coming force. By the indefatigable attention of Commander Rogers, of the Hon. East-India Co.'s steam-vessel *Atalanta*—who for three days was in almost constant motion, under the superintendence of Commander Belcher, on whom no fatigue or trouble seemed to

* The paragraphs which are identical with those contained in Sir H. Le Fleming's despatches already given, are omitted here.

have any other effect than to increase his zeal—all the transports and ships of war were assembled, excepting two of the former; and these having grounded, without hope of getting off immediately, the troops were taken out and distributed in other vessels.

"No overt act of hostility," &c., (see p. 166 to "to honour to forward.")

"To form some idea of the difficulties attending the contemplated attack, I must state that the extensive city of Canton, with a population said to be 1,200,000, defended by a strong inclosing wall of great thickness, extending sometimes to the height of thirty feet, with a body of troops assembled within and without it, amounting, at a medium calculation, to 30 or 40,000 men, rests on low ground, except on the north side, where high conical hills extend up to, and rise also within, the walls commanding the whole city. Its front towards the river has extensive suburbs, with narrow irregular streets, rendering it easily defensible and difficult to attack. Being also surrounded by rice cultivation, which is at this time flooded, and only passable by footpaths about one or two feet broad, it is exceedingly difficult of approach; and the use of guns, except of the lightest calibre, is impossible. The great object was to gain possession of the heights to the northward of the town wall; and a branch of the river, which ran along the west side of the town to the northward, seemed to offer the means of approaching sufficiently near the line of connecting heights to make them accessible.

"Opinions were uncertain," &c. (see p. 166, to "the small valleys dividing them.")

"About the same time other boats returned, with a collection of Chinese craft, sufficient to transport the whole force. I therefore, at midnight, wrote a note to Sir Hugh, informing him of these favourable circumstances, and asking his opinion as to an immediate landing. The gallant general entered into the suggestion instantly, 'to land as soon as possible,' for the purpose of preventing any opposition by new defences.

"Our united force," &c. (see p. 167, to "about 2,223,") besides the staff of the army, and the camp-followers: and the whole force, taken collectively, excepting transports' crews, including every individual in the fleet, could not have been more than 6,000 persons, of all ages and of all classes.

"On the morning of the 24th, orders were given to be ready to land about noon, in two columns, with two days' dressed provisions. The major-general commanded the right column. I had intended to have taken the command of my naval-brigade in this column, but the major-general begged I would remain at his side, and feeling it to be only a sacrifice of my own gratification and desire, once more to lead my brave fellows, and sensible that nothing could be lost to the public service by transferring the command on this occasion, I resigned it to my gallant and intelligent friend, Capt. Bouchier, and joined the general's staff with my own immediate assistants, Commander Belcher, Lieut. Pitman, and Mr. Norman, mate of the *R. N.* I left to the judgment of Capt. Herbert, of the *Calliope*, to act according to circumstances (see p. 167, to "been ordinary.")

"The day chosen for the landing happened to be the 24th, the anniversary of our Gracious Queen's birth-day. I issued a general order that the salute should be fired, though in the midst of the preparation, and it was done even under the muzzles of the enemy's guns.

"The right column, piloted up the creek by Commander Belcher, profiting by the local knowledge he had gained the previous day, arrived safely at its destination as the day closed in. The general immediately landed with a wing of the 49th, and proceeded to throw out reconnoitring picquets. About 9 o'clock some detached parties of Chinese soldiers came around us with shouts, burning false fires, but they never came to the attack, and contented themselves with cutting off a poor camp-follower, who struggled a little, taking off his head, and leaving both head and body on the ground. All remained quiet until daylight.

"On the morning of the 25th the troops marched on in extended lines, and a demonstration was made to the right, where the enemy appeared nearest and numer-

ous in the adjoining villages. But they felt no inclination to approach, and the low grounds appearing more swampy and extensive in that direction than to the left, the general drew off to that quarter, and we went most cautiously forward to allow of the guns keeping up, the dragging being very laborious, the weather sultry, and the swamp between the hills precluding the possibility of getting any but small guns forward. As we approached the city, four distinct forts were observed outside of the walls, on steep heights, all either square or round in their forms, and entirely inclosed. The city walls were armed with guns and ginjels, and the three nearest forts were completely under their fire. The enemy's troops were numerous within and without, but they kept at a distance, and unwilling to close with the troops, although their distant fire was sufficiently exact. After occupying several heights successively on the advance, by many connected movements, the 49th were ordered, with the 37th native infantry, to occupy a height on the left nearest the outer fort; the 18th and the Royal Marines on the heights opposite the square tower, and the naval brigade, to take and occupy a height on the right in front of the two oblong forts near the north gate. From these the different divisions advanced ultimately to the storming. The Chinese came down in great numbers, crowned the ridges near the forts; but the 49th, being a little in advance, pushed on, and succeeded first in entering both of the forts on the left with the native troops, but the 18th were united with them; the Chinese fled towards the city, and the forts were immediately secured. At this moment our situation was not the most secure, in face of a force which, by all accounts, must have amounted to 40,000 men. We had gained the exterior forts gallantly, but a warm fire soon came from the town walls, and numerous bodies advanced, drew out, and came under the ridges within pistol shot of our gates. A camp of about 4,000 men appeared below; a smaller camp further off. A large body of men approached the villages, commanding our communication with the beach. The skirmishers were, however, soon driven back, and in their retreat drawing our troops after them, they gradually approached their large camp, and circumstances accomplished that which prudence would hardly at first have undertaken. Our men were warmly fired at from the heights, divided from them by a rice-field; two narrow paths only led to it; but the Royal Irish, led in the most gallant manner by Capt. Grattan and Sergeant on one pathway, the former of whom encouraged his grenadiers amidst a heavy fire, preceding them at some distance; and by Col. Adams on another pathway to the left. A company of Royal Marines, under Lieut. Maxwell, of the *Druid*, joining the 18th, the Chinese abandoned the height, and began to leave their camp; the troops followed on, a general run took place, and the whole of that Chinese body dispersed, and never assembled again. To the great regret of every one, Capt. Sargeant was severely wounded, and obeyed orders to lead on to the camp without acknowledging his wound.

"A partial exchange of guns and rockets took place during the afternoon, our guns cannonading the town and burning some houses, but during the night their firing ceased; at daylight no banner was to be seen on the walls, and very few persons about them. About ten o'clock, a white flag was shown on the walls; an interpreter was sent to inquire what was wanted; to whom the Chinese officer stated, "they would fight no more," and begged to see the general commanding the troops. He was told that when the Chinese general made his appearance, the British commanders by land and sea would treat with him, but they would meet no person of inferior rank; and it was arranged that the Chinese general should be under the walls by half-past three p.m., failing which, the fire would recommence. The evening turned out squally, with rain, and no one appeared, but the firing was not renewed, and preparations for an assault were continued during the evening. It would have been easy to have burned the town, and the *Blenheim's* men brought up 200 carcase rockets that evening. But the general and myself were equally of opinion that such a measure should only be resorted to as a last resource, and that the storming of the walls, and the possession of the heights within, would be a sufficient and unquestionable proof of the city being at our mercy, and a complete security to the positions we had in our actual occupation.

" On the morning of the 27th, the preparations were completed for the escalade, the guns in position, and the walls and heights within the city would have been in our possession in two hours, when a despatch arrived from Capt. Elliot, proposing terms of agreement between the Chinese authorities and himself, and proposing a suspension of hostilities until noon of that day. The terms were in opposition to the opinions of the Major-General and myself, as they left the troops in a precarious position for some days, when the conduct of the Chinese hitherto was considered; with whom delay had always been used to strengthen their defences; the result of which had always been a breach of faith. It gave another fair opening for Chinese treachery to work, and it took away the apparent symbol of capture, which would have been prevented by seeing the British banner floating within the city walls, and those walls lying crumbled before it. The fortified heights in the city once gained, the Chinese troops might have marched out and laid down their arms, and not a British soldier had any occasion to enter the populous part of the town. That one of the first cities of the Chinese Empire, whose population of 1,200,000, defended by 40,000 soldiers, in and without the walls, whose defences had been now a whole year in preparation; strong in its natural position, and approachable only by an intricate and uncertain navigation, near 100 miles inland, should have in three days fallen before a force of not more than 35,000 effective men, soldiers, royal marines, and seamen, I trust will be considered a circumstance gratifying and creditable to the national feeling, and to her Majesty's arms.

" As soon as I had made my arrangements, I found that a strong demonstration of irregular troops had shewn themselves to the northward of our camp; on the 30th a detachment was sent to drive them off, but the rain pouring down in a deluge in the evening, the Chinese, knowing that our flint muskets would not be available under such a torrent of water, closed in on the troops with their lances, and came to close quarters with them, boldly and bravely, which only served to shew that such qualities cannot contend against discipline and united strength. A company of sepoys of the 37th N.I. separated in the thick heavy rain, under the command of their gallant officer, Capt. Hatfield, and as the night came on, were detained on their way. Being surrounded by a very numerous body of the Chinese lancemen, they, with great coolness and devotion of their lives, formed into a square, and awaited with perfect sang-froid the endeavour to destroy them by the long lance over the charged bayonet. Now and then a musket from the centre was made to discharge its messenger of death with much care by two of the officers, but they must have fallen, if a company of the *Blenheim's* marines, with percussion muskets, under Lieut. Whiting of that corps, commanded by Capt. Duff of the 37th N.I. had not been sent in quest of them. A musket fired, was happily answered from the square; three cheers were exchanged; the marines, coming up, gave their volley—they re-loaded, and fired once more, and the brave sepoys were liberated. To shew the superiority of the percussion muskets, these had been loaded since the 24th, a period of six days, yet only two misfired; on the contrary, all the flint-muskets were rendered useless by the torrent of rain that fell.

" At noon, on the 1st of June, the troops left the forts that had been occupied, and proceeded to the village of Tsipoo, in the most admirable order. I attended the general with the rear-guard, no armed enemy appeared; the unarmed people were friendly and useful; hundreds of them assisting in dragging the guns through the difficult grounds, and carrying the materials and baggage. A sufficient number of Chinese boats had been procured to embark the whole body; and about five o'clock we left the landing place, not leaving a musket cartridge behind; at half-past eight the whole force, soldiers and seamen, were safely on board their respective ships without a single casualty occurring to disturb the successful termination of an expedition, promptly undertaken, I trust ably executed, and happily terminated, with the exception of a few brave spirits who had fallen, and a few more who still must suffer some time from their wounds. A return of the killed and wounded is here added, and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the army in the

navy report, yet the two corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either, or the circumstances that concerned them.

Commanders Belcher and Warren have only (see p. 168 to "happiness to command.") To my friend, Capt. Bouchier, united in feeling by a long course of service and of personal knowledge, it has been a delight to me to have been associated with him in this last turning over of the page of life. To do duty with such a person is a gratification, and to know how to win the regard of a superior officer when serving as a junior is a certain proof of undoubted ability to command. When the gallant naval battalion were being led, under his guidance, to the storming of the two western forts, which were not more gallantly carried than firmly maintained under the very heavy galling fire, no one who witnessed their conduct will again be inclined to say, that the sailor could not perform the useful duties of the soldier, as well as the less restricted duties of his own profession. The commander of the forces having been desirous that an officer should carry his despatches to the Governor-General in India, and conceiving it to be of sufficient importance that our success should be known in England as soon as possible, I have directed Commander Barlow to take charge of copies of my letter to you, and to proceed overland with them, after arriving at Calcutta, without loss of time. I have appointed Lieut. Joseph Pearse, whose services and character I need not repeat to you, to command the *Nimrod*, until your pleasure is known, filling his vacancy by [*sic orig.*], and old mate of the station, highly spoken of by the captain of H.M.'s S. [*sic*]; all of which I trust will meet your approbation. I could not have selected a more intelligent officer, or one more fit to give every information on the local concerns of this country, than Commander Barlow.

"I have now only to recommend and to request you will bring before the notice of their Lordships of the Admiralty, my present staff on the day of action, Commander Belcher, of H.M.'s S. *Sulphur*, and Lieut. J. C. Pitman, of H.M.'s S. *Druid*, who Capt. Smith was kind enough to lend me, to assist in the arduous duties of a Commander-in-Chief, which I have had to perform as senior officer in very extensive operations, without any other aid or assistance of a Commander-in-Chief's staff.

"I have, &c.

"H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Captain.

"Steamer *Nemesis*, off Canton, 22nd May, 1841.

"Sir,—All H.M. subjects, and almost the whole of the foreign community, having been gradually withdrawn from the factories of Canton, in consequence of notice and recommendation given to them to that effect; and H.M.'s plenipotentiary having likewise retired, and embarked on board the *Nemesis* yesterday afternoon, at about half-past six, simultaneously with this movement, I withdrew the guard of marines from the British factory, and moved up H.M.'s sloops *Modeste* and *Pylades*, for the protection of H.M.'s brig *Algerine*, steamer *Nemesis*, and cutter *Louisa*; as also the vessel in which the merchants were embarked.

"I have now the honour to inform you, that the force named in the margin,* defeated last night an attack made by fire crafts, backed by boats filled with troops. The Chinese commenced about half-past ten p.m. nearly, the same time that fire rafts were sent down upon the *Alligator*; they renewed at three a.m.; a fire in the mean time being kept up at intervals from two or three points in the western suburb, which was answered by occasional shots from H.M.'s ships. At daylight, this morning, the western fort (in the Shamien suburb), which they have recently repaired, rearmed and added considerable outworks to, mounting very heavy guns, opened a warm fire upon the ships, I immediately directed them to weigh, and proceed to silence it, which they accomplished in half an hour. A large number of war junks, armed fishing boats, and fire-rafts were now seen bearing down on the ships from the

* *Modeste*, *Pylades*, *Algerine*, *Nemesis* steamer, *Louisa* cutter, boats of *Callope*, and *Harold*.

channel, which runs on the west side of the city, from whence also the fire rafts of the previous night had come down. I accordingly ordered up the *Nemesis* and the boats of the ships before-mentioned, with those of the *Calliope* and *Herald*, and the result has been, that from thirty to thirty-five war junks and fishing vessels, manned by troops, both Tartar and Chinese, from several different provinces of the empire, have been run on shore and destroyed, as also nearly fifty small boats filled with combustibles; these were joined eight and nine together to form fire-rafts; their wrecks are lining both banks of the river, nearly close up to Tsing Poo, the landing place there, from which a good approach appears to lead direct (not more than four miles) to the north gate of the city wall, with dry footing the whole way.

"My constant thanks are due to Capt. Nias for his great zeal and assistance, and on this occasion I cannot withhold my best acknowledgments from Commanders Eyres and Anson, and Lieut. Mason, commanding the *Algerine*, for the judicious manner in which they brought their ships into action. They speak in the highest terms of their officers and ships' companies, and the captains particularly recommend their senior lieutenants, viz. Peter Fisher, II. G. Shute and John Hay. I am also proud to bear testimony to their gallant conduct in destroying and towing the five vessels clear of the ships, as also to the officers named in the margin * employed in the boats on this service. Mr. Hall, commanding the *Nemesis*, his officers and crew, acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction; as also Mr. Thomas Carmichael, mate of the *Wellesley*, in command of the *Louisa* cutter. I cannot let this opportunity pass without mentioning Lieut. D'Eyncourt, of the *Calliope*, who has generally accompanied me since I have had the honour to command the advanced squadron.

"I return a list of casualties, which, I am happy to say, are slight.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"T. HERBERT, Captain H.M.S. *Calliope*,
and Senior Officer commanding Advanced Squadron.

"Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H. her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*,
Senior Officer on the China Coast."

A Return of Casualties, &c. from the Advanced Squadron off Canton, on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1841.

Pylades: None killed or wounded; one shot struck the ship's quarter. *Modeste*: 2 seamen, 1 marine, wounded; main-topmast wounded, timber-heads on the fore-castle and fore-castle stantlons shot away, and hulled in several places; fore, main, and mizen shrouds shot away, and running rigging cut up; boats shot through in several places. *Nemesis*: 1 officer wounded; Mr. Hall badly burnt.

In the afternoon spiked, in a masked battery, one long ten-and-half-inch gun, one eight-and-half-inch ditto, four eighteen-pounders, and five ginjalls.

"Her Majesty's Ship, *Wellesley*, Bocca Tigris, ay 26, 1841.

"Sir,—Capt. Maitland being absent on service, I have the honour to inform you that, on the evening of the 24th, the Chinese made a most formidable and well-planned attempt to burn H.M.S. *Wellesley*. At fifty-five minutes past eleven P.M., a number of fire-vessels were observed directly a-head of us, the flood tide having then made about an hour. The barge and two cutters were immediately despatched, under the command of Lieut. Lord William Compton, and Acting-Lieuts. Fowler and Astle, the rest being away with Capt. Maitland; but I am happy to inform you that, from the great exertions of both officers and men, in these our few but only boats, the whole flotilla was towed clear, without doing the slightest injury, although there were near twenty vessels, most of them chained in couples, and some three together, and of these fourteen or sixteen passed very near on either side of the ship, and blew up when abreast of us.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

J. V. FLETCHER, Commander."

* *Calliope*, Lieut. E. T. D'Eyncourt, Mr. H. I. Le Visconte; *Herald*, Lieut. P. Fisher, Acting Lieut. J. B. Dewes; *Modeste*, Lieut. H. I. Shute, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, mate; *Pylades*, Lieut. John Hay; Mr. J. N. Sawlez, mate; *Algerine*, Mr. Samuel Dolling, mate.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

THUGGEE.

On the 15th June, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut took up a case of Thuggee investigated by the session judge of Chupra. There were three prisoners, all Hindus, and the counts on which they were tried were, first, for having murdered two men travelling on the road near Nuddeah; and also two other men near Rajshae, about eleven years ago; secondly, with sharing in and receiving the property belonging to these men; thirdly, for belonging to a gang of Thugs. An approver, who was one of two eye-witnesses to the crimes, stated, that about ten or eleven years ago, a gang of nine Thugs, including deponent and prisoners, assembled in a place in Pubna. After arranging matters among themselves, they embarked in a boat, and proceeded to Nuddeah. On arrival, one of the prisoners was put on shore, to look out for travellers. Shortly after, he fell in with two travellers, journeying from Moorshedabad. After a great deal of artifice and persuasion, they were inveigled into the boat. They were then carried to a convenient spot, and strangled in the usual manner. The value of the booty got from these unfortunate men was Rs. 20. Two days after this, the party fell in with two Mahomedan travellers, also journeying from Moorshedabad, and these, likewise, were destroyed, at Budderpore. The booty, upon this occasion, was of about the same value. The transaction being ancient, there was some prevarication among the witnesses, and the fact of the murder could not satisfactorily be brought home to the prisoners. But as it was clearly proved that they did belong to a Thuggee gang, the judge sentenced them to imprisonment for life in the Allipore gaol, which was confirmed by the Court.

The case of one Okoor Dome was also considered, as submitted by the station judge. He was charged with the murder, by thuggee, of four men, at Chumpatollie, two men at Calgaon, two men at Doorgagunge Bhagulpore, four men at Mynajeeree, four men at Behaoee Chowkee, and four men at Pcepokriah, Monghyr. The prisoner had been admitted an approver in November, 1838, but he had since changed his honest intention, and contradicted all the information he had furnished. In consequence, a sentence that had on a former occasion been passed on him on the above charge, and from the execution of which he had been saved by being admitted an approver, was ordered to be carried into effect against him, and he was sentenced to transportation for life beyond the seas.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

We learn from an authentic channel, that the object for which the ex-ameer, Dost Mahomed Khan, came to Calcutta, has been gained. He is to receive three lacs of rupees per annum. The place of his future residence has also been fixed upon at Loodiana; and he is to leave Calcutta in a few days, in fulfilment of a condition the Government had extorted from him, that he should not remain here above a period of two months. Capt. Nicolson has been permanently appointed his custodian.—*Hurk.*, July 21.

On the 11th August, the Dost was present at the Sans Souci Theatre, where the melodrama of *Tekli* was performed before a larger audience than had ever crowded into the new theatre; the combined attractions of a melodramatic spectacle and an ex-king filled the house to overflowing. The ex-ameer left the theatre immediately after the melodrama concluded.

The *Hurkaru* says, that the Dost and his party were greatly delighted. "The fat sides of Hyder Khan were shaken intensely with much laughter. When the Dost first made his appearance, he was greeted with a round of applause; but as he did not seem to appreciate or to understand the compliment, the plaudits very soon subsided."

TRADE WITH AFFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Torrens, as we noticed last month, has furnished a statement of the goods exported by way of Delhi across the North-west frontier to Cabul, during the last three years. This document is strictly confined to the exports sent to that city, and does not comprise the goods sent to Bhawalpore, Scinde, and the Punjab, the trade to which is reported to have increased in a similar ratio. The statement is as surprising as it is gratifying. In 1838-39, the total amount of exports did not exceed £75,169. In 1840-41, it rose to £431,816., not far short of half a million sterling. The greatest increase is, moreover, visible in articles of British manufacture, of which the quantity exported in the former year was about four lacs and a half of rupees; and in the past year, no less than thirty-two lacs, being an increase of more than seven hundred per cent. The *Delhi Gazette* says, that trade in Cabul is increasing to an astonishing degree. "The imports into Cabul from Hindoostan for the last year are stated at upwards of fifty lacs, and almost as large an amount has arrived through Toorkistan; but the valuations we still fear are in many cases fictitious, and such as the merchants wish to receive for their goods. The first year of an opening trade must not be taken as a proof of its importance; there always will be, the moment a country resolves itself into a state of tranquillity, a rivalry for the first profits, and the first importations will be eagerly bought up, no doubt; but another year or two, and a proper valuation of the goods imported must afford the proof of the value of the commerce of Affghanistan, to either England or India." The *Friend of India* asks, "what are the merchants of Bombay doing, when they allow the trade in British manufactures to pass through Calcutta, Delhi and the Punjab, instead of going through Bombay, up the Indus and across to Ghizni? English manufactures, sent from Calcutta to Delhi, and from thence across the Punjab to Cabul, are necessarily loaded with such a charge for carriage as to double the price of the commodity. If those goods could be sent from England direct to the mouth of the Indus at Kerachee, through the Bombay houses of agency, and transported from thence by water to Dera Ishmael Khan, or some more convenient point on the Indus, and from thence sent across the Suleman range, part to Ghizni and Cabul, and part to Candahar, the price of the articles on reaching the great marts of Affghanistan would be less by fifty per cent. than if the present circuitous, difficult and expensive route continues to be adopted. The reduction of the price to such an extent would necessarily lead to an increase of the import. Where so large and progressive a demand appears, therefore, to exist for articles of European manufacture, the most strenuous efforts should be made to open a communication direct from England to the estuary of the Indus; and as we have now the complete control of that river, to improve its navigation for the purposes of commerce, either by the encouragement of native craft, or by the introduction of steamers."

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—Fort William, Secret Department, 9th Aug.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has much pleasure in publishing, for general information, the following copy of a despatch, reporting the signal defeat of a large body of insurgents, by a detachment of the forces of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, serving under British officers; and his Lordship in Council is glad to express his high approbation of the conduct of Capt. Woodburn, commanding the detachment, and cordially concurs with him in his praise of the officers and men by whom, under circumstances of difficulty, he was gallantly supported.

"Camp Girishk, 5th July, 1841.

"Sir,—Conformably with the instructions conveyed in Capt. Ripley's (Fort Adjutant) letter to my address, under date the 27th ult., I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-Gen. Nott, commanding, the operations of the detachment under my command since leaving Candahar.

"On reaching Kaash-ke-na-kood, on the morning of the 1st inst., the assistant political agent with my detachment (Lieut. Pattenson) intimated to me that he had

received information of Akhtar Khan being still before Girishk, with a body of 3,000 men, but thought it was probable he would move in the direction of Sharuck on learning the near approach of my detachment. I therefore determined to march next morning to Sungboor, instead of proceeding by the usual route to Girishk, in order that I might be nearer the enemy in case they should move up the river, and still be able to reach the ford opposite Girishk by the same number of marches.

"On arrival at Sungboor, on the morning of the 2nd inst., I was informed by Lieut. Pattenson that Akhtar Khan had not left Girishk, and that from every account received, he was determined to meet my detachment before the place, and oppose my crossing the Helmund. I consequently marched at eight o'clock in the evening, and reached the ford opposite Girishk a little before daybreak on the 3rd inst., when Lieut. Pattenson (who preceded the detachment) acquainted me that all the fords were in possession of the enemy, and that the one at which I had halted was not practicable for either cavalry or infantry; but that at Simboolee, about three miles further up the river, cavalry could cross, and that the infantry ford was a mile further down. I accordingly directed Capt. Hart to ford at Simboolee with the 2d regt. of Janbaz, and to move down upon the enemy while I was crossing the remainder of the detachment at the ford described by the assistant political agent as 'only knee-deep.' In July, 1839, I had frequently crossed the river at this ford, and had therefore no reason to doubt the accuracy of Lieut. Pattenson's information; but, on reaching the place, was greatly disappointed to find that, owing to the depth and rapidity of the current, the ford was totally impracticable. From the high grounds at this place, I could distinctly see the rebel force drawn up on the opposite bank, about half a mile from the river. The infantry were formed on the open plain, and appeared to number 3,000; but the gardens near the fort were swarming with men, who commenced moving out on my detachment coming in sight. I now discovered that Capt. Hart had crossed the river, and was moving down the right bank in excellent order, agreeably to the instructions I had given him; and finding that it was impossible for me to cross the river at any of the fords below, I was apprehensive that he might be surprised by the enemy, and be hard pressed before he could regain the ford at which he had crossed. Fortunately, however, he observed that I had not been able to effect a passage, and immediately returned to the left bank of the river at Simboolee, where I joined him at eight A.M., and found that the rebels had moved up to the ford, and taken up their position on the opposite bank; but as my men were suffering from extreme heat and the long march during the night, I contented myself by giving them a few rounds of round shot, which caused them to move off to some gardens and villages two miles further up, when I immediately pitched my camp close to and fronting the ford, determining to suspend further operations till the afternoon, as the ford was not practicable for infantry; and at the same time I crowned the hills which ran in my rear (from the village of Simboolee for about a mile up the river) with horsemen, to watch the rebels, and bring instant intelligence of any movement that might take place.

"About half-past four p. m. a stir was perceptible in the rebel camp, and they seemed preparing for a move. I accordingly struck mine, and detached Lieut. Golding with his Janbaz regiment to watch their movements, and oppose their crossing the river, should such prove to be their object. About six o'clock, I received intelligence from this officer that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the ford (some three miles distant from my position) before he could reach it, and were moving down in large bodies. I immediately changed my front and took ground a little to the left, which I considered the best position attainable under all circumstances. The guns were placed between the 4th and 5th companies of the 5th Infantry, and the two Janbaz regiments were formed on either flank, and 200 suwars were posted in rear to protect the baggage and watch the neighbouring ford, in case any portion of the enemy should attempt a passage by it also. In this order I remained until I could discover their point of attack, which was soon unmasked by a large body of infantry moving towards my left, when I forthwith changed position on the light company of

the 5th infantry, throwing back Lieut. Golding's Janbaz regiment, and forward the guns and remaining companies of the 5th regt., with Capt. Hart's Janbaz corps thrown back at a right angle with the grenadier company of the 5th regt. to protect the right of the position. The attack on the left was made with great boldness, but was repulsed by the well-directed fire from the guns and the three companies on their left. Failing in this, the enemy moved off towards the right, but were again met by a most destructive fire from the guns and the five companies of infantry on their right. Large bodies of horse and foot were now seen crowding along the heights to the right of the infantry, and shortly after they moved down on Capt. Hart's Janbaz corps, forcing it back on the baggage in the rear, and a portion of them even succeeded in getting close up to the rear of the three companies of the 5th infantry on the left of the guns, but were driven back by Lieut. Clark's facing the rear rank of these companies to the right about, and firing a volley. The Janbaz regiments having now got into confusion, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of their officers, and the rear being still threatened, I moved back one of the guns, with the grenadier company of the 5th regiment to protect it, which was scarcely effected before they were beset by large bodies of horse and foot crowding in on the rear, and who were not driven back and dispersed until three rounds of grape and a volley from the grenadiers had been delivered, at less than 50 paces distant. I then ordered Capt. Hart and Lieut. Golding to move out with their Janbaz corps and scour the country to the right, which they most ably performed, though in justice to these officers I am compelled to add, but feebly supported by a large portion of their men, who lagged behind, crowded in upon the baggage and rear of the infantry, and could not be induced by any means to behave as soldiers, in following their officers. Under these circumstances, I determined to occupy the whole of a melon-bed enclosure, in which a portion of the 5th infantry was posted, and to get as much of the baggage within it as possible. This arrangement was soon perfected, and the infantry, being secured behind a low wall, which ran round this enclosure, were able in comparative safety to repel any fresh attack that might be made, of which there were several, but in every instance steadily repulsed by the fire from the artillery and infantry.

"At 11 o'clock, the heights were again crowded with bodies of horse and foot, and it was now obvious that the rebels were moving off, though they kept up a desultory and useless fire upon the position for hours after, apparently with the object of distracting our attention, and enabling them to carry off their dead, which they did until nearly daybreak on the morning of the 4th inst. At sunrise on the 4th inst. I detached Lieut. Golding to ascertain the direction in which the enemy had gone, and he reported on his return that they were posted in considerable strength about two miles up the river, but it was soon ascertained that they had reformed it, and in a few hours after, information was received of their having reached Hyderabad *en route* to Zemindawur, when I made immediate arrangements for crossing the grain (carried upon asses) upon camels, and at three o'clock p.m. commenced fording the detachment and baggage, an operation which lasted nearly seven hours, notwithstanding the aid received from the Janbaz regiments by carrying the infantry across on their horses. The detachment reached Girishk this morning at two o'clock, and encamped on the high ground to the west of the fort.

"In both a military and political point of view, it would be of the greatest importance to follow up and disperse the rebels, but with reference to their numbers, and the notoriously disaffected state of the country, I do not consider that I should be justified in moving after them, with a weak regiment of infantry, 2 guns, and with cavalry in which every confidence cannot be placed. However, if the Major-General is of opinion that a small increase of cavalry and infantry to my detachment will suffice, no time shall be lost by me in pursuing the rebels, and engaging them in Zemindawur.

"All accounts agree in computing the force of the enemy to have amounted to 6,000, of which two-thirds were infantry; and from information yesterday received,

they had upwards of 300 killed, and the villages up the river are stated to be filled with wounded men.

"It is a pleasing duty for me to bring to the major-general's notice the excellent conduct of the European officers of the detachment, as I am much indebted to them for the coolness and energy they displayed in executing my orders and wishes. Capt. Hart and Lieut. Golding repeatedly charged the enemy successfully during the night with such portion of their men as could be induced to follow them; and I only regret that their noble example should have been so partially seconded. The former officer was wounded slightly on the head and right wrist, but will, I trust, be inconvenienced therefrom only for a few days. Lieut. Cooper deserves my best acknowledgments for the rapidity and admirable manner in which he brought his guns to play upon the enemy, and I had frequent opportunities of noticing the precision of his practice. His guns are never in difficulty, and he manages to move with less assistance from infantry than most officers I have met with. Lieut. Ross commanded the 5th infantry on the night of the 3rd inst., and displayed both courage and ability in the trying situations in which he was frequently placed, and the order in which he kept the men was extremely creditable to him. Lieut. Clark commanded the three left companies of the 5th regiment, and exhibited much coolness in repulsing the frequent attacks made both in front and rear of his position. From Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Colquhoun I also derived much assistance during the action, in a variety of ways, and his activity and zeal could not have been exceeded. Lieut. Pattenson, assistant political agent, volunteered his services, and throughout the night was most active in conveying such orders as circumstances required, and was consequently of much assistance to me. I regret to state, that this officer, while walking over the field, towards morning, was suddenly attacked by one of the wounded of the enemy, and severely stabbed in the right side. At first the wound was considered mortal, but I am happy to say that he has since been declared out of danger. It is also my duty to bring most prominently to the major-general's notice, the admirable conduct of the artillery and 5th infantry throughout the night of the 3rd inst., and to state my conviction, that no troops could have displayed greater coolness and bravery than they did on every occasion. They moved from one position to another, not only without confusion, but with nearly as much precision and regularity as if they had been going through an ordinary parade.

"Three standards were captured from the enemy; one by Capt. Hart's men, another by Lieut. Golding's, and the third by the three companies of the 5th infantry under Lieut. Clark.

"I have the honour to annex hereto a list of killed and wounded, and, in conclusion, to state, that I shall be careful to keep the major-general fully acquainted with all my operations.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. WOODBURN, Capt.

"Comg. Field Detachment, on the Helmund.

"To Capt. Polwhele, Major of Brigade, Candahar."

Return of casualties in a detachment under the command of Capt. Woodburn, engaged in a night attack on the bank of the Helmund, by Akhtar Khan, on the 3rd July, 1841:—Killed; 12 rank and file. Wounded; 1 captain, 1 sirdar, 26 rank and file. Total, 40. Horses killed, 13; wounded, 31. Name of officer wounded, Capt. Hart, slightly.

The force under Akhtar Khan, who attacked Girishk and were defeated by Woodburn, were not Ghilzies particularly, but Affghans of all descriptions, who, rallying round their moollah, declared a crusade against all unbelievers. They advanced in six divisions, 1,000 each, each headed by a priest, bearing a white standard and calling on all men in the name of God and the Prophet to join them, thus assuming the most dangerous form of a religious war, excited, it is said, principally, by Kamran of Herat, from whom letters have been intercepted to the principal persons at Candahar. Four hundred of the fanatics were left killed and wounded, after a most determined resistance, which lasted nearly the whole of the night of the 3rd. The Janbaz and Dowranee horse behaved infamously, withdrawing at the commencement of

the fight with the intimated intention of attacking Woodburn *if he failed*; but as he did not, only amused themselves by plundering the camp.—*Englishman*, Aug. 9.

A letter from an officer engaged, represents the last attack of the enemy, on the night of the 3rd, as formidable. "For a short time all was quiet, when a yell from the point of the hill on the extreme right apprized us of their intention of again trying our metal! To meet this, the guns were moved round, and Hart's 'Janbaz' thrown back considerably. On came the rebels, in the most determined manner, in one dense mass; drove back the Janbaz, and penetrated the baggage in the rear. This was a most trying moment. The cavalry were broken, and nothing now remained to depend on, save the guns and infantry. The enemy, headed by their standard-bearers and priests, continued to advance till within a few yards of the guns, when a discharge of grape and a volley from the grenadier company staggered, another completely broke, and a third sent them to the right about, retiring by the left. They were again exposed to a heavy fire, which so mauled them, that they bolted in all directions and did not again rally. It was now 11 o'clock, and the fight had lasted upwards of three hours; from this time all was quiet, and when day broke, the enemy disappeared. The plain around was strewn with dead bodies of men, horses, camels, donkies, &c. We have in our possession three standards, bearing an Arabic inscription: 'WE COME TRUSTING IN GOD—MAY HE PROTECT AND GUIDE US!'"

The following official despatch from Lieut-Col. Wymer, detailing the action with the Ghilzies (when on his march towards Kilat-i-Ghilzie, escorting a convoy from Candahar), is published by the Governor-general in council. The excellent conduct of the Bengal Sepoys is commended by Gen. Elphinstone and Gen. Nott.

"To Capt. Grant, Offg. Asst. Adj-General, Cabool, Kilat-i-Ghilzie, May 31st, 1841.

"Sir—I have the honour to report for the information of Major-Gen. Nott, commanding at Candahar, that shortly after the arrival of the detachment under my command, as noted per margin,* at Eelmee, on the 29th inst., information was brought me that a large body of Ghilzie rebels were in motion, with the supposed intention of attacking my detachment, and capturing the convoy under my charge; and a few hours after, the report stated that they had dispersed. At five P.M., my scout again returned with intelligence that the whole of the rebel force, headed by the Gooroo and Sultan Khan, Ghilzie chiefs, were in full march for the purpose of attacking my detachment, which was also confirmed by the return of Capt. Leeson, who had gone out with a large reconnoitring party. Orders were immediately given for the troops to get under arms, and I proceeded to select the most favourable spot for a position to receive the enemy; a short time prior to which, some low hills in the distance were observed through telescopes to be covered with troops, both horse and foot, distant about three miles. I immediately placed the detachment in the chosen position, and then awaited the arrival of the enemy, it being quite out of my power, from the paucity of troops and magnitude of the convoy, for me to act otherwise than on the defensive. About half-past five P.M., the enemy were observed to form and advance to the attack in one dense mass; when about nine hundred yards distant, the two 6-pounders opened upon them with beautiful precision and effect, on which the enemy separated into three distinct columns and advanced in the most cool and deliberate manner, with the evident intention of making a simultaneous attack upon both my flanks and centre, which was met with the greatest coolness and gallantry by the small detachment, in which they were assisted by a small party of horse under Gudoo Khan, who had taken up a position on a slight eminence for the protection of my left. The enemy were permitted to approach within a very short distance, when a cool and destructive fire was poured into them from the infantry line, which after some continuance caused their troops from the right and centre to unite with those on their left, resting upon and lining the steep banks of the Turnuck River. This rendered a corresponding change in my position necessary, which, although under

* Detail:—Two Guns horse artillery, a wing of Shah's 1st cavalry, four companies 38th regiment N.I., twenty-one men, sappers and miners.

a galling fire, was effected with the greatest steadiness, in proof of which I may state that, during the execution of the movement, the left of the 38th was attacked in the most determined manner by a large body of infantry armed with drawn swords, who, seeing our men in motion, must have thought they were retreating, and uttering a loud shout, rushed in upon them, and the rapidity with which the men re-formed and repulsed the attack elicited my warmest approbation.

"From this time the combined efforts of the enemy were directed to all points, until about ten P.M., without their gaining one single advantage (to which time, from the commencement of the attack, an incessant fire was thrown in upon my detachment), when they were finally and completely dispersed.

"On the commencement of the attack, the enemy were said to number 2,500 horse and foot, and during the engagement they were joined by two strong reinforcements, when, from the information I subsequently gained, the numbers cannot be estimated at less than 5,000 men. The loss on the part of the enemy must have been very considerable, as sixty-four bodies and six or seven horses were left dead on the field; and I have every reason to suppose that, from the time of their retreat till a little before daybreak, they were employed in removing their killed and wounded who did not fall in the immediate vicinity of my position. I am led to this conclusion from the circumstance of numerous moving lights having been seen throughout the night, and also from the reports of the inhabitants of the country. On being repulsed, the enemy withdrew to the left bank of the Turnuck, and moved off about daybreak on the morning of the 30th, since which I have been unable to gain any information relative to their movements, except that it is currently reported that they have all dispersed.

"I cannot omit to mention the ready obedience yielded by the wing of the 38th, when ordered to cease firing at a time when they were exposed to a heavy fire, a measure which was rendered temporarily necessary; after the order was given, not a shot was heard until again ordered to commence, thus affording the most convincing proof of their steadiness and attention to the commands of their officers.

"I have much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the conduct of the European and Native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment; and in order that you may be in full possession of my sentiments on this point, I beg to subjoin an extract of an order which I deemed it proper to issue on the subject: 'It now becomes the most agreeable and gratifying part of Lieut. Col. Wymer's duty to express in detachment orders the very high sense he entertains of the gallantry of the different European officers he had the honour to command in the unequal contest of yesterday—and to request their acceptance of his best and most cordial thanks for the support they so willingly yielded him on the occasion above referred to. Too much cannot be said of the scientific and destructive manner in which the artillery practice was conducted by Lieut. Hawkins, commanding, which created awful havoc in the ranks of the enemy, to the admiration of all present. The broken nature of the ground on which the action took place was too unfavourable to admit of any extensive display of cavalry movement; they had, however, one opportunity of charging the enemy, which charge was perfectly successful, and prevented any renewal of the attack in that quarter. One hundred and fifty of the cavalry also were distributed about the camp, and their good conduct drew forth the praise of the officers under whose command they were placed; and all that could be done by that branch of the service was most ably executed by Capt. Leeson in command, assisted by Lieut. Moorcroft of the Madras army, who volunteered his services. To Capt. Leeson great praise is due for the expert manner in which the arduous duty of patrolling the hills, right and left of the road, from the period of the convoys marching from Candahar, was conducted. To Capt. Scott, in immediate command of the wing of the 38th regiment, Lieut. Col. Wymer feels much indebted for the valuable assistance he received from him, and for which he thus publicly tenders his unfeigned thanks; and the same are not less due to Lieuts. Pocklington, Tytler, and Farquharson, for the very attentive manner in which they conducted the duties of the posts assigned to their charge, each of which had its due

effect in repelling the furious and repeated charges of the enemy, for a period of nearly four hours. To Lieut. Waterfield, acting adjutant to the regiment, Lieut. Col. Wymer also feels himself much indebted for the various aids afforded by him, and the expeditious manner in which the sudden calls for reinforcements were so readily obeyed. Lieut. Jeremie, staff officer to the detachment, has, during this affair, proved of the greatest use to the lieut. colonel, from his knowledge of the Persian language, and the duties pertaining to his office. Dr. Jacob's professional skill and attention to the wounded in hospital on both sides, need no encomiums from the commanding officer's pen; they have been all that he could wish. To the whole of the commissioned, non-commissioned, European and native officers and soldiers, Lieut. Col. Wymer offers his most sincere praise and thanks for the great exertions manifested by them in this trying contest.

"Enclosed, I have the honour to forward a return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the detachment under my command on the night of the 29th inst.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "G. P. WYMER, Lieut. Col., in charge of detachment."

Return of Killed and Wounded in the action at Asseer Ilnee, on the evening of the 29th May, 1841:—

Killed: 38th N.I., 1 sepoy; Shah's 1st Cavalry, 1 duffadar. Wounded: 38th N.I., 1 lieutenant, 2 naicks, 17 sepoy, 1 bheestie; Shah's 1st Cavalry, 1 captain, 1 ressalidar, 1 duffadar, 11 sowars. Horses killed, 7; wounded and missing, 19.

Officers wounded: Capt. Leeson, 1st Shah's Cavalry, slightly; Lieut. Waterfield, acting adjutant 38th Regt. N.I., slightly.

The letters from Cabul reach to the 2nd August. Tranquillity prevailed in the city. It is said that Shah Shooja and his brother do not agree very amicably; the latter (Shah Zemaun, the blind) has been intriguing throughout the country, and styles himself Shah Kelan, in distinction from his brother, the reigning monarch, whom he considers altogether his inferior; the consequence of this foolish assumption of dignity is, that Shah Shooja has written to his brother, to announce his royal will and pleasure that he, Zemaun, shall henceforth cease to prefix the title of Shah to his name. The Nijrow country is reported to be in a very unsettled state, and it was expected that a detachment would take the field against that place in the course of August. The old corps are looking anxiously for relief. Col. Wymer's affair within the Ghiljee quarters has completely settled that part of the country. The chiefs, after the brilliant success with crowned the colonel's movements, now acknowledge the futility of any attempt to cope with British troops. A letter from the Ghiljee country states that the tribes had dispersed, and gone to their several homes; it is also said that their loss has been much greater than was at first supposed. Several of the chiefs have been killed and wounded. Gool Mahommed, *alias* Gooroo, and Sultan Khan, are now in the Ujakzai country, behind the Khelat-i-Ghiljee hills. The reason assigned for the Ghiljees holding out so long was, that the chief moolvie convened them to prayers, and haranguing the people, told them that he had enchanted the guns, and that they could not harm them; but, most unfortunately for the elucidation of the truth of his doctrine, he was hit by a shrapnel.

The intelligence from the Candahar district extends to the end of July. The letters from thence state that "it is pretty well known that the Janbaz behaved infamously in the late engagement; indeed, some say, that they were bribed; but, however that may be, the fact is certain, that they were disposed to do any thing but fight. Many of the Candahar men, who joined Akhtar Khan, are now dying, every day, in the city; they are very much disaffected towards their present rulers, and, if an opportunity offered, would rise to a man." It was reported that a Court of Inquiry would be held to ascertain why Capt. Macan's corps did not act satisfactorily in the action under Col. Wymer. Prince Timour, the heir apparent, came into Candahar on the 5th July, and was received with due honours. He is very much liked. "He is just in all his dealings, and unaddicted to any of those vices, which are the curse of this benighted country." On his arrival, he put a stop to the extortions which were going on, and reduced the price of every thing to a proper standard. He makes the natives sell their fruits and other produce of the country at the prices

which were current before the troops entered the province. The weather continued very hot—the finest fruits coming into season; but the potato-crop is quite a failure. This will be much felt by the Europeans.

Several chiefs of the robbers (kuzzuks), that infested the vicinity of Ghuznee, having been captured by the troops in the fort, the bands had, consequently, become intimidated and dispersed. Several of the Ghuznee zemindars, however, instigated by the Ghilzies, having refused to pay the government revenue, a reward was offered by the local authorities for the apprehension of the chief among the refractory landholders. The two principal ringleaders were, consequently, captured and brought in; the rest immediately paid the arrears of revenue, and came in and promised good behaviour.

Gen. Elphinstone's continued illness had compelled him to resign the command of the force in Afghanistan, and Gen. Nott had sent in his resignation. The command, therefore, devolved on Major Gen. Sir R. Sale.

The Bombay papers contain the latest intelligence from Afghanistan. A letter from Cabul, dated 2nd August, states that there is a rumour afloat that all the troops are to march immediately for Candahar, in progress to Herat. It is also said that Sir W. Macnaghten has made a requisition for five more native regiments for Afghanistan, and that Herat is in possession of the Persians.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 18th August, quotes a letter from Candahar, bearing date 25th July, which says that the Ghilzies are not yet satisfied, having again congregated in force under Sooltan Khan, who has written a letter to Major Leech, telling him that, though the Feringhees were masters of the plains, they have not the power of turning him out of the hills, where he intends to make a stand. Major Leech is stated to have replied, that the Government were determined to have him out of the country at any cost of life or money, and wrote into Candahar for 2000lbs. of gunpowder, to blow down some of the Ghilzie forts. Capt. Woodburn's detachment is following up Akhtar Khan in the Zamindawur country, but it is thought that his defeat on the 3rd will have been sufficient for him, and that he will not make another stand for some time.

The same paper states that a campaign at Nijrow is in prospect, and that four regiments of infantry, one of the Shah's cavalry, with the mountain train and No. 6 field battery, will, in all probability, march from Cabul about the 1st September, when the 3rd brigade will leave Seea-Sung and occupy the cantonments. When the service in Nijrow is over, the detachment employed will move towards Hindostan, and settle the Kyberries as it passes down, as the tenants of that range have demanded an increase of "tribute," after Yar Mahomed's example.

The evening of the 23rd July beheld about forty guests assembled at the table of the envoy and minister, to celebrate the second anniversary of the capture of Ghuznee. A good dinner, enlivened with abundance of excellent champagne, was succeeded by a variety of speeches. Sir Alexander Burnes, in proposing the health of Shah Soojah, described him as a most amiable monarch, though one little appreciated by his subjects.

The Punjaub.—By private letters from Loodianah we learn that there occurred some very hard fighting at Peshawar, on the 1st of June, between a mutinous Sikh battalion and a large body of Affghans, who were called in by Gen. Avitabili to coerce the mutineers. Both parties suffered considerably, but the result was the submission of the Sikhs, though not conquered, to their general, who, strange to say, however, had not disarmed them. The Sikhs were to have been attacked during the night of the 9th, and were ordered to have been put to the sword; but, fortunately for them, a heavy storm prevented the attack till daybreak, by which time the Sikhs had become apprized of the design, and prepared to receive the Affghans, who carried their camp in the first instance; but, dispersing to plunder, were ultimately repulsed, when the Sikhs thought it best to yield submission.—*Englishman*, July 20.

The only intelligence of any interest from the Punjaub is, that the widow of Nou Nehal Sing had had a miscarriage, and had given birth to a son, still-born. Shere

Sing is accused of having caused the miscarriage; but we cannot vouch for the truth of either report.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 22.

The latest news from the Punjaub is decidedly pacific. Shere Singh, without any concessions to the mutinous troops, had contrived to baffle them, and the country is described as gradually settling down into a peaceable condition. He is said to surprise every one by his management. The Governor-General is generally understood to have written him a letter, which produced a very beneficial effect. Mr. Clerk, the political agent in that country, has requested that the army of observation should be dispersed. The *Bombay Times*, August 11, informs us that Sawunt Mul, the governor of Moultan, is in open rebellion against Shere Singh.

Great desertions are, it seems, taking place from the troops at Ferozepore; they are strongly suspected to have crossed the Sutlege, and embraced the service of the Sikhs.

It is reported that the four battalions of mutinous Sikhs, who had harassed Capt. Broadfoot and his party, were carried off by the late inundation in the Indus, on the banks of which they had encamped.

The *Loodeeanah* paper states, that there had been a serious inundation at Cashmeer, which occasioned an extensive loss of life and property. Of seven bridges which cross the river in the town of Cashmeer, five were carried away, as well as all the floating gardens, composing a large portion of the property of the place.

Oude.—A detachment had been sent out from the 2nd Oude Local Infantry, stationed at Seetapoor, against a very large body of "freebooters," located about fourteen or fifteen eos from that cantonment, at Neemkar or Misrick, where the detachment came upon the robbers, encamped in a dense jungle, and had an encounter with them. The detachment behaved well, and the young sepoy displayed great spirit; but the detachment were unable to take any of the plunderers. The killed were—one subadar, one havildar, and two sepoys; one or two sepoys missing, and about twenty wounded, though none dangerously.—*Ibid.*, July 15.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, July 31, states that an attempt had been made to murder Mr. Clerk, the political agent at Umballa. A Sikh, armed to the teeth, made his way into the house of that gentleman, and entered a room, in which, fortunately, Mr. Clerk was not. The man was soon seized by some peons who observed him.

Herat.—Yar Mahomed, with the aid of some Toorkmans, is depopulating the country between Herat and Candahar, and selling the people by hundreds into slavery. He has also been detected in correspondence with the Gooroo and Sultan Khan, urging them to take up their arms against the Feringhees.

Khiva.—Accounts had been received from Capt. Conolly from Khiva to the end of April. He was quite well, and continued to be treated with the greatest consideration by the khan, and was likely to remain in that quarter for the present. Col. Stoddart had opened a communication with him, and had written in very good spirits, occasioned by the change in the king's conduct towards him, caused, not by the interference of the "ruler of Constantinople," as the *Loodianah Ukhbar* had it, but through the representation of an agent sent by Major Todd. So high is Col. Stoddart now in favour at Bokhara, that he offered to supply Capt. Conolly with such funds as he might require.

EXCERPTA.

On the night of the 21st June, as the following officers of the 19th N. I., viz. Capt. Smith, Lieut. Hawks, Ensigns Layard, Bristow, M'Dougall, and Newhouse, were sitting at the mess table of the regiment at Kurnaul station, a discharged sepoy of bad character marched into the mess-room, flourishing a naked tulwar, having another suspended at his waist, and a pistol stuck in his kummurbund, evidently under the influence of some exciting drug. He first made a cut at Ensign M'Dougall, wounding him severely on the back of the neck. He then passed by the other offi-

cers sitting between Ensign M'Dougall and Lieut. Hawks, and was on the point of cutting down Lieut. Hawks, when the lieutenant closed with the man, seized him by the throat, threw him down face downward, and fell upon him. The man drew out his pistol, and pointed it at Lieut. Hawks's head, but it was not cocked, and was soon wrenched out of his grasp. While he was struggling, Ensign M'Dougall had seized the tulwar which the man had thrown away, and struck him a severe blow on the head. As soon as the man fell, Ensigns Layard and Bristow rushed to Lieut. Hawks's assistance, who could barely hold the man single-handed, and his two swords and pistol were secured. His pistol was loaded, and some twenty or thirty cartridges were taken from him, and about his person also was found a small tin box, containing some intoxicating drugs. The man had before declared, whilst in gaol, his intention of killing the adjutant and quarter-master of the regiment. Ensign M'Dougall is doing well. The man assigns no good reason for the act.

In the district of Kishnaghur, there is this season one quite new feature in the appearance of the country, arising from the immense extension of sugar-cane cultivation; for, from the high prices obtained for goor, last cold weather, nearly every ryot directed his attention, more or less, to a cane crop, which can now, however, prove barely remunerative, in consequence of the fall in sugar in the home market, and my Lord Russell's bill for reducing the duty on foreign sugar. In this district, additional capital, to the extent of ten lacs, was just about to be employed for the production of sugar; but it will now be necessary for all to go to work cautiously.—*Eastern Star*, June 27.

The Advocate General's opinion has been taken on the question of taxing religious buildings, and it is, "that buildings devoted to religious and charitable purposes are not exempt from assessment; and that the owners or occupiers of such buildings may legally be rated under the 158th sect. of 33rd Geo. III. c. 52. They are embraced by the general term "buildings," and the statute has a still more comprehensive term 'ground.'" The magistrates accordingly determined to act upon this opinion, and 145 places of worship (including 96 Hindu, and 31 Mahomedan) were valued by the assessor, and made subject to a quarterly tax of £638. Lord Auckland, however, was of opinion that, although the law would not prevent the magistrates from assessing religious buildings, if they were so disposed, and when the people came to manage their own assessments they may possibly not permit the present exemptions; in the meantime, it would not be expedient for the magistrates to innovate so greatly upon long practice as to assess any religious buildings, and it is therefore desirable that they should refrain from it. This recommendation, however, does not extend further than to buildings strictly religious. All other buildings, with but rare exceptions, even though applied to charitable objects, ought generally, his lordship thinks, to be subjected to assessment.

The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Col. Pew, of the artillery, has been for some time engaged in maturing a plan for placing steam carriages upon the grand trunk road; to run, in the first instance, between Benares and Kurnool, and ultimately between Calcutta and Barr, at the foot of the Simlah hills.

The rajah of Bhurtpore has placed at the disposal of the Local Committee of Education at Agra, the grant of Rs. 200 per annum. The committee have, in furtherance of the wishes of the rajah, resolved to establish two scholarships in the college, of Rs. 8 per mensem each, one to be given in the English department, and one in the Sanscrit and Hindu branch of the Oriental department.

At the half-yearly meeting at the Agra Bank, on the 3rd August, the very favourable dividend of 11½ per cent. was declared.

Col. Sutherland, the agent to the Governor-General for the states of Rajpootana, has recommended to Government that a Sanatorium be established on Mount Aboo.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank proprietors, the report announced that the profits of the interest and discount accounts exceeded by Rs. 72,759 those of the preceding half-year. A dividend of nine per cent. per ann. was declared.

The question of the right of discovery in the tea-plant of Assam was brought before the Agri-horticultural Society, at its meeting, 14th July, by the secretary

stating that he had received from Capt. Charlton, who had recently returned to India from Europe, a letter, in which he solicits that the society will determine and record on its proceedings to whom is due the discovery of the plant, as it has been ascribed to Mr. Bruce, and the Society of Arts in England have in consequence awarded to that gentleman one of their gold medals; that Capt. Charlton felt aggrieved that the merit of a discovery of so much importance had been given to another, when he considered himself the rightful owner of it. After various documents had been read, the president (Sir E. Ryan) remarked, that all that the society could do was to record what had then been submitted, and allow it to stand on the face of the proceedings. To this the meeting unanimously assented. The subject was, however, renewed at the next meeting (August 11th), by Dr. Wallich, on behalf of Mr. Bruce; and it is said that this affair has "in a slight degree interrupted the unanimity and amicable feelings which characterize this society."

Capt. Tremehere, who lately proceeded to Mergui, for the purpose of visiting the coal mine and reporting on the operations in progress, has traced the bed of coal from the site where it has been hitherto worked (three-quarters of a mile from the right bank of the river) to the left bank of the river, close to the water, where it may be worked to far greater advantage, as not only will the land-carriage be saved, but the dip of the new stratum is not above one-third of that in the old locality, thereby greatly facilitating the mining operations. Capt. Tremehere has discovered tin in various localities in Mergui province.

The half-yearly statement of the Bank of Bengal exhibits a profit, from 2nd January to 30th June, 1841, of Rs. 5,51,159. The dividend was Rs. 10 4 9.

The *Englishman* states that Lord Auckland has subscribed one lac of rupees to the new five per cent. loan on his individual account.

The *Agra Ukhbar* contains a very gratifying account of the success which has attended the efforts of Capt. Brown to impart habits of industry to the Thugs at Saugor. They at first resisted all his exertions, and burnt down the shed; he built it up of stronger materials, and at length overcame their habitual indolence. A great many of them have now become clever and industrious workmen, and their children, who would otherwise have been brought up to their hereditary trade of bloodshed, will now be turned into useful members of society.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* notices the present state of the districts in the east of Bengal. A fanatical sect, similar to that of the Moulavees, who made their appearance some time since in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and were only put down by a military force, has sprung up in that direction, and it is stated that their numbers are constantly increasing.

The population of Kurnaul has been thrown into a state of excitement, owing to an absurd rumour, that several fat men and boys had been laid hold of by some invisible Sikhs, who required their blood and grease for tempering swords in Lahore. Five ferocious-looking men were caught in the act of carrying off three stout boys from the bazaar. The ruffians say they are employed by the Lahore Government in collecting all the human blood and fat they can get, for which article they receive a high price.

The fear of drought, and its attendant, famine, which has been for some time hanging over a considerable portion of the western provinces, has been happily removed by genial showers.

The Government of Pondicherry has offered the reward of an anna (twopence) apiece for every venomous serpent that is killed and presented to the public authorities. The consequence has been a great slaughter of the reptiles, no fewer than 750 having been brought in for the reward within a few days.

The *Hurkaru*, July 21, states that Government has sanctioned the construction of the Doab canal. In the same communication there is an allusion to the district of Azimghur, which, from having been one of the wildest, is now one of the best cultivated districts in India. At the close of the last year, there was not an acre in it not under cultivation.

The *Friend of India* states, that at the two festivals lately held at Jugunnath Pooree, in the first year after the abolition of the pilgrim tax had become generally known throughout India, the assemblage had been larger than for many a year past. The crowd at the bathing festival is estimated at a hundred thousand; that at the festival of the car at double that number. A very intelligent correspondent of the same paper shews that the effect of the abolition will be to increase the number of pilgrims, and aggravate their sufferings. The distress and mortality among the pilgrims in the present year has been great indeed. The scarcity of food almost amounted to a famine. Rice was sold at the rate of seven seers for the rupee. Many thousands of the pilgrims were from great distances in Bengal and Hindoostan; and the funds which they brought with them were speedily exhausted by the dearness of provisions. They have perished, in consequence, by hundreds, and those who had an opportunity of witnessing the scenes on the highways, as the pilgrims returned in one uninterrupted stream to their homes, and of counting the dying and the dead, estimate the loss of life at no less than ten thousand.

A general meeting of the Bengal Civil Fund was held, July 31, for auditing the annual accounts, which shewed an excess of receipts over and above charges, in the year 1840-41, of Rs. 51,705,279. Two admissions to the fund of the families of deceased subscribers took place.

The celebrated Dacoit Ulwah, who for years kept the country in fear, with four of his gang, has been captured by Major Sleeman, assisted by the magistrate of Moorshedabad, in a small village in the Rampoor territory. The five made a desperate resistance, and killed the jemadar, or leader of the arresting party, and two of his men, nor was it until the hut they were in was set on fire, that they were seized. Among those taken was a thief of some notoriety, named Becha, who had but a short time previously effected his escape at Ghazee poor from a party of police who were taking him to Calcutta.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERFERENCE WITH NATIVE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

A despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 3rd March, 1841, on the subject of the withdrawal of all interference with the religious ceremonies of the natives of India, and the relinquishment of the revenue derived from native temples and other places of religious resort, contains the following passage: "It is matter of much concern to us, that the same progress on this important subject has not been made at Madras as at the other presidencies; and we are of opinion that the dilatory proceedings of the Governor in Council would have justified even more severe animadversion than was conveyed in your secretary's letter of the 10th August last. We also concur with you in opinion, that the proposed arrangements of the Government of Madras, as explained in the documents which accompanied Mr. Secretary Chamier's letter of the 11th June, 1840, for effecting a partial change only in the present system under that presidency, were inconsistent with our instructions, and at variance with the views which you had communicated to them on the 10th June, 1839. The same principles which have been acted upon in Bengal, Agra, and Bombay, and which are stated with precision in your instructions above referred to, of the 10th of August last, are equally applicable to the presidency of Madras, and we are desirous that you should allow no further time to be lost in following them out. Much reliance, it is true, must necessarily be placed on the local government and its officers; but after the delay which has already occurred, we cannot admit 'that the time and the place for the alterations which have been decided upon' should be left altogether to the Governor in Council. The subject has been specially committed to your charge, and we feel assured that you will deem it incumbent on you to see that it is disposed of under the Madras presidency at an early pe-

riod—if possible, by the beginning of the year 1842—in the same satisfactory manner as throughout the rest of India.”

MARAUDERS.

The investigation at Dhoolia into the late Pimpulnair robbery is going on: twelve or fourteen of the gang have been detected, all from the Nizam's territories; and nearly one-third of the cash and property recovered from them. After the dispersion of the gang, part of the bandits were traced to the Nizam's territories by an officer in H.M.'s service, who, with a party of infantry, came upon them, and a skirmish took place, which continued nearly all day. The robbers availed themselves of this advantage, and retreated under cover of night, leaving several dead and some severely wounded. A few sepoy, on the part of the Nizam's troops, were killed and many wounded.

Since the arrest of the subadar-major of the Bheel corps, something new is every day brought to light. Several prisoners, who were discharged two years ago, for a desperate robbery of ready money on a sowcar, have been again brought forward to undergo a strict investigation, and it is now supposed that they will not get off so easily as before. The subadar of the detachment of the Bheel corps stationed at Dhoolia, and two other purdasee sepoy, were put into jail, and the two brothers-in-law of the subadar-major of Dhurringaum were made prisoners at Dhurringaum, besides several other natives of the place. The quarter guard there appears to be pretty well stocked with prisoners of nearly all ranks, implicated in the late affair and other previous robberies. The purdasee jemadar of Moolair has been recalled to Dhurringaum, and placed under arrest, and two of his relatives are in confinement.

The Southpoora insurrection has at last terminated, and the different detachments, &c. have returned to their respective stations. With little or no trouble, the mutinous Bheels were dispersed, and the principal ringleader, named Bameeah, killed by a horseman of Holcar's contingent, under Major Pestingal. Several others were killed, and nine prisoners taken. Captain Auld, of the Bheel corps, who accompanied the Bheel detachment, and commanded the little force, very narrowly escaped being killed by one of the rebel Bheels.—*Athenaeum*, July 20.

EXCERPTA.

From the results of several hundred tea plants, lately received from Dr. Wallich, the Shervaroy hills are shewn to be well adapted to the growth of this valuable shrub: the plants have thriven remarkably well without having any particular care bestowed upon them.—*Spectator*.

The amount of property captured at Bedamee is much greater than was at first supposed; it is said to consist of Rs. 15,600 in cash, and about 80,000 rupees' worth of valuables, amongst which is a large quantity of silver and gold ornaments, besides some handsome arms, and amongst them a sword valued at Rs. 500.

Some recent experiments in coffee-growing have been made at Kotagherry, in the Neilgherries, by some enterprising individual, whose exertions will probably be the means of opening a new branch of industry in this district, which, like the adjoining Mysore country, appears well adapted for coffee plantations.

In the Southern Mahratta country, the political agent is using great exertions to induce the cultivation of coffee, and, with this view, has distributed large quantities of seed, under the sanction of the Bombay Government: plantations of the shrub are rapidly increasing in the neighbourhood of Sholapoor.

The *Native Interpreter*, July 29, states that circulars have been despatched by Government to the several collectorates, directing the immediate carrying into effect of the orders of the Court of Directors for the abolishing of the Government connexion with idolatry.

The same paper, August 5, informs us that the American cotton planters are succeeding much better at Coimbatore than they did at Tinnevely, and that their success in introducing the American system of growing and preparing the cotton has of late become so satisfactory, that there is every hope of the object for which they came to India being realized.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 9.

Robert McPhunn was arraigned for the wilful murder of Anthony Carey, on board the ship *Argyll*, of which the prisoner was master, on the high seas. The prosecution was conducted by the Advocate-General.

The witnesses in support of the indictment included the chief mate of the *Argyll*, the second mate, the cook, and four seamen, whose evidence disclosed one of the most disgusting tales of brutal cruelty ever related. The deceased, it appeared, was shipped at Greenock, as an able seaman, being in fact only an ordinary seaman. He was twenty-three years of age, and turned out to be not only what is called a "skulk," but of dirty habits, though in good health, according to the chief mate and another witness (none stating to the contrary), when he came on board at Greenock; and he never committed any fault. The inhuman treatment of the captain commenced in less than a month after leaving the port. The poor creature was kept naked for a week at a time; was in that state lashed up to the mast-head, lowered over the ship's side, and made to drift along in the water till almost exhausted, then lifted up, and soused in again seven or eight times; guns and pistols were fired at him by the captain, which, though only loaded with powder, caused wounds in his face and body; he was not only flogged, sometimes by the master's own hand, but beaten with a hammock-stretcher, about a yard long and an inch thick, and was, as one witness said, "knocked about by the whole crew." One act of the captain was to order Carey to be lowered over the ship's side, seated on a rope's end, with a scraper in his hand (a hoop of iron and leather), a bunch of ship's thimbles round his neck, with an oil funnel in his hand to blow, in order that the captain might know he was not asleep; after Carey had been overboard about half an hour, the captain ordered three ropes' ends to be made fast to the man, about five or six fathoms, when the foremost rope's end was hauled in and the others let go; the deceased fell in the water, and when, after some time, brought on deck, being naked, his skin was burnt by exposure to the sun. Another amusement was to shoot at him with a bow and arrow, and another to make fast a rope to Carey's knees, when he was lashed to the bottom of a hen-coop, and laid on the railing with his head towards the sea, as if about to be committed to the deep like a corpse; he was then lowered down head-foremost, was under water about two minutes, and then hauled up. The last time Carey remained in the water, about an hour and a half, a witness heard him beg of the captain to pull him in "for God's sake," but the captain answered, "No, he had not done with him yet;" after Carey was hauled on board, several parts of his body were entirely raw, which was caused by blisters having burst. The man, it would appear, was in the meanwhile half starved, since he was seen to eat a piece of stinking pork that had been used as a bait for sharks, and one witness said he had none but stagnant water to drink. His wounds were neglected, and became putrid, emitting an offensive stench. One is described as about nine inches in circumference, "full of putrefaction and maggots." Another witness says, "the wound on his hip was hollow, rotten, and offensive; there were also maggots inside, which were creeping about. Two days before Carey died, his head was on a swab; he was lying on his belly, with a piece of tarpaulin under him; the deceased remained in this way until he died." This took place on the 9th January. The floggings, &c. were not entered in the log; the entries are "Carey sick; trouble unknown;" and his death is recorded as caused by "spotted fever." The master went through the mockery of reading a chapter of the New Testament over the putrid corpse, as it was cast into the deep.

Dr. Graham and Dr. Merrit, of Bombay, were examined. The former said, he had heard nearly the whole of the evidence, and was of opinion that the deceased was mentally and constitutionally unwell at the commencement of the voyage; he

was not of opinion that the deceased had died of mortification; the treatment received from the captain and crew might have hastened his death. The latter said he had heard the whole of the evidence, and the opinion of the last witness, with which he agreed.

At this point, Sir E. Perry informed the Advocate-General that the charge of murder had fallen to the ground. He then (no evidence being offered for the prisoner) called the attention of the jury, some of whom seemed disposed to differ from the judge, to the testimony of the medical witnesses, who, he observed, "were surely better judges of the causes of death than any others, because they had been educated in the science of the human frame, and against whose knowledge and experience not one word had been uttered. Had the doctors been of opinion that the injury received by the firing of the gun and pistol, the immersion in the water, the lashing to the mast, the want of nourishment and the floggings, or any one of these, had caused Carey's death, the jury would have had but one course to pursue."

The jury consulted for a few moments, and returned a verdict of "Guilty" of the assault.

The judge then addressed the prisoner, and, after saying he hoped the sentence he was about to pass would be a warning to others, sentenced him to imprisonment, with hard labour, for two years in the house of correction, the first and ninth months in the first year, and the second and twelfth months of the second year, to be passed in solitary confinement. This was the heaviest punishment, the judge observed, which the Court had the power to inflict.

The prisoner was then removed, when, on Sir H. Roper having spoken to Sir E. Perry, the latter recalled the prisoner, and said the Court had made a mistake, for it had the power of inflicting imprisonment for four years. However, the Court would not recal its sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

At the annual examination of the scholars of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, on the 20th March, the following letter was read by Capt. Ramsay, the secretary, from Sir James Carnac, who was prevented by illness from being present:

"The report of the Board of Education has not yet come before me officially, but as far as I have been allowed to look into it, its details are highly satisfactory, and particularly interesting and gratifying on one point, namely, the proof they afford that the natives themselves are anxious for the extension of education. This was a point on which many of us were sceptical; but being now set at rest, as I consider it is, by the various instances adduced in that report, I am encouraged to urge the European community to second their wishes with redoubled energy, to respond to this noble thirst for knowledge by a zeal equally noble and disinterested, and to shew to our native fellow-subjects that neither our views in imparting knowledge nor our means of doing so are selfish, sparing, or niggardly. We must, however, recollect that, in this country, we are placed in a very peculiar position; that we have difficulties to contend with which, in Europe, are unknown—differences of religion, of caste, of language, of habit, of prejudice amongst the natives, and not a little difference of opinion amongst ourselves. All these must be conciliated, and our task is therefore doubly arduous, and demands a rare mixture of zeal, moderation, temper, and judgment. But none of these difficulties are insuperable, nor will they, I trust, be even sufficient to check us for one moment in our career; our path, though thorny, is sufficiently marked out to be trod with certainty and precision; and the goal to which it leads, though distant, is not so remote as to be invisible; that goal is the ultimate amelioration of the moral condition of the people of India.

"Education has been well defined 'the best employment of all the means which can be made use of by man for rendering the human mind, to the greatest possible degree, the instrument of human happiness.' In educating the people of India, we are endeavouring, as much as lies in our power, to put them in possession of this

instrument of happiness; in instructing them in their vernacular languages, we are raising them up the first step of the ladder of enlightenment; but in instructing them in the English language, we shall be putting into their hands the very key of the storehouse of European science and literature, and giving them access to those principles of true knowledge which have given the West so striking a predominance over the East, we shall be removing the film which for so many centuries has obscured their mental vision, and be affording them the opportunity of eventually distinguishing light from darkness, and truth from falsehood. This is the goal to which our efforts tend; this the great, the glorious result which, I trust, awaits our present exertions, but to attain it, a rare union of qualities, almost incompatible with each other, is required; our zeal must be tempered by judgment, our ardour by patience, our enthusiasm by calm and dispassionate feeling; we must submit to much procrastination and many disappointments, but we must be careful that these delays and disappointments be not of our own creating, and that their cause be not to be sought rather in our own hastiness than in the slowness of those we are instructing. I do not make these observations with a view to discourage our exertions: on the contrary, they should be redoubled; but by pointing out the rocks on which our vessel may possibly split, I am only endeavouring the more surely to bring her safely into port at last.

“The progress of education in Europe has of late years been very rapid, and the diffusion of intellectual acquirements among every class has been attended with the happiest results. The theories of scientific and highly-educated men are there practically illustrated by well-educated artisans; and the mechanic has cause to be as much a mere machine in the hands of his employer, as that with which he executes his work is in his own. Thanks to the cheap and general diffusion of knowledge, he can now reason on the principles of his handicraft; and invention, originally the daughter of necessity, becomes with him the child of well-paid employment. This is but one of the advantages of education; the moral man is as much improved as the material and intellectual, and in every country where the experiment has been tried on an extensive scale, the statistics of crime are found to bear an inverse ratio to those of education. This is as it should be; but shall these advantages be confined to Europe? Shall a six weeks' journey carry us from the centre of civilization to the confines of a more than Cimmerian darkness? Shall we be content to gaze on our own acquirements, with all the satisfaction of self-complacency, while many millions of our fellow-men and fellow-subjects are languishing under the disadvantages and privations of ignorance? Forbid it, say I, every consideration of policy, of expediency, of justice, and of humanity.

“I cannot take leave of this subject without referring to another, with which it is intimately connected: I mean the development of the physical resources of this vast empire; resources of the existence of which we have moral though not yet tangible proof, and which, when called into action, as they inevitably must be when the natives themselves become acquainted with their value, will tend in a most important degree to *our* strength and stability, and to *their* wealth and aggrandizement. When the diffusion of science shall have pointed out to the now rude and uncultured denizens of the forest and the mountain, that they have at their command and in their immediate neighbourhood the latent sources of unbounded wealth in the yet unexplored bowels of the earth, who can doubt that the mineral treasures so long neglected will spring at once into vigorous and healthy life? That the roar of the lion and the tiger shall be supplanted in the forest by the echo of the axe and the hammer, and that the howlings of the mountain plunderer shall give place to the cheerful din of the pickaxe, the anvil, and the furnace? That the numerous navigable rivers of this large peninsula shall be covered with steamers, built from Indian forests, fitted with engines of Indian metal, propelled by fuel from Indian mines, and guided by Indian engineers, educated in Indian seminaries? To the diffusion of education we and India are, I hope, likely to owe these and many similar advantages; and to the diffusion of education India will eventually owe, I have no doubt, many and various

other blessings: to these will now only allude, but feeling as I do the deep importance of the object we have in view, I will conclude by urging you most strenuously not to relax one atom of your exertions, by assuring you of my hearty co-operation."

SCINDE.

We announce, with sincere regret, the death of Mr. Ross Bell, at Quetta, on the 31st ult. The loss of this gentleman must be looked upon as a serious calamity, for, with all his faults of temper, Mr. Ross Bell possessed high talents, and when his hot youth had passed, would have become a most valuable public servant. Cut off, however, in the prime of life, his untimely fate must be a source of deep regret, even to those whom, amid the difficulties and perplexities of transacting official business in such a disordered country as Scinde, he may have given umbrage to.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 21.

Nusseer Khan has come in. On the evening of the 25th of July, Col. Stacy reported his arrival at Khelat with the khan, whom he had at last induced to accept of the protection of the British Government. The colonel and his charge were to halt two days at Khelat, and then continue their route to Mr. Bell's camp, where the terms of a treaty were to be settled. The melancholy death of that gentleman will, however, throw some delay in the way of a final arrangement; but while it is pending, Col. Stacy will, no doubt, be careful not to lose the prize that cost him so much trouble, danger, and address. This event will be hailed with satisfaction by the troops in Scinde, who may now look to an early termination of their operations in that unhealthy and comfortless country. We do not indeed anticipate that this much-desired object of our Government will have the effect of restoring Scinde to tranquillity, or of allowing them to withdraw all their troops from it. A smaller number will, however, suffice, and as they will be stationary, their position will be one of comparative comfort, to that which they are now in. Government will, we presume, view this step of Nusseer Khan's with peculiar satisfaction.—*Ibid*.

The *Bombay Times*, August 7, confirms this intelligence. The *Gazette*, of the 17th, publishes the following letter from Sukkur:—"In my (26th July) last, I mentioned to you, with some doubt, the surrender of Nusseer Khan; I have now to inform you that it is a fact, and what follows will astonish you. A private letter was received in camp this morning, which, after detailing the surrender of this extraordinary chieftain, makes mention of the friendly professions he made to Ross Bell, and the *sang froid* with which he raised the wind, in the sum of Rs. 30,000, on a plea of paying up his followers and granting them their final *juwanb*. No sooner had the young khan a tight grip of the Rs. 30,000, than he collected together his scattered followers, and made a bolt right through the guard, and ran away." The *Times*, August 18, says:—"Our contemporary's letter is dated Sukkur, the 26th July; but our own correspondents at that place, from whom we have received communications to the 1st August, make no mention of any such occurrence."

Letters from Kurrachee have been received to the 15th August. The *Meteor* steamer had got ashore on returning from Ghorra, after landing Major Outram and party, on his way to assume political charge in Scinde. The vessel grounded between the banks near Ghiznee Bunder, and the weight of her engines broke her back. The death of Lieut. Browne, of the 25th, is announced. His gun went off by accident while he was out shooting; the contents, having lodged under his arm, destroyed the main artery, and he died in a few minutes. Nusseer Khan is said to have been at Moostung, very sick, and about to proceed to Quetta. He was accompanied by Col. Stacy. Our earlier extracts mentioned the extreme illness of Mr. Ross Bell; our later ones state that he died on the 1st August, of a bilious fever, terminating in congestion of the brain. Major Outram was hastening to Quetta to assume the charge and arrange the disorganised affairs thus suddenly devolved on his hands.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 25.

An order emanating from the head-quarters of the Scinde field force was published

at Sukkur on the 9th inst., declaring Nusseer Khan and his adherents to be no longer enemies of the British. An extract of a letter from Lord Auckland was also circulated, stating that no part of the property taken at Kujuck can be considered as prize; in consequence of it having been found in a town which belonged to a friendly power, though it was found necessary, as a temporary measure, to occupy it with British troops.—*Courier*, Aug. 21.

The *U. S. Gaz.* says, that the Bengal Government have decided upon the following disposition of the troops serving in Scinde:—20th N.I. to Quetta; 23rd to Khelat; 21st, one wing to Mustoong, and one to Dadur; two guns to Khelat; two to Quetta; two to Mustoong. All the other troops, European and native, to Sukkur, to await further orders.

The *Bombay Times* says:—"The effects of Major Lynch's ignorance and violent conduct shew themselves more formidably every hour. The tribes generally between Candahar and Cabul have made an offensive league against us. Our whole career in these countries seems to have been a series of errors, some maliciously and designedly committed, as if the very production of crime and misery were an agreeable resource, and others committed heedlessly, and without reflection, as if moral responsibility were nothing where the power of 'hushing' was at hand; but perhaps of all, none are more glaring, or will be productive of more lengthened or serious evil, than the act now again remarked on, that of an assistant political agent, the man of all others who should have been acquainted with our relations in the country in which he is called upon to act, going forth to note the feelings of the people, and ending his observations by destroying the fort of an ally, and slaying his brave adherents; while, after acts of this kind, acts, which to the sufferers must appear as those of the blackest treachery, we talk volubly of the 'moral influence of opinion,' as if that could now strengthen the power of our rule, which we seem to have laboured to destroy."

Major Lynch has been sent back to regimental duty.

EXCERPTA.

The dak road from Agra to Bombay has been much improved. As far as to Indore, this road forms the direct channel of intercourse with the whole of the north-west provinces. Thence the routes separate to Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Benares, *viâ* Saugor, on the one hand, to Rajpootana and Neemuch on the other, and direct to Agra, for Delhi and other stations to the northward. All these routes, it is expected, will soon become well-constructed roads, passable at all seasons of the year, and furnished with all the necessary conveniences for safe and easy travelling. The distance from Agra to Bombay, by Major Drummond's shortest route, is 748 miles. A meeting was held at Agra, on the 1st July, at which it was resolved to memorialize the Governor-General, that a portion of the accruing surplus postage-revenue may be devoted to improving and strengthening the establishments concerned in the despatch of letters and parcels on the several routes from Bombay.

An account has appeared in the Bombay papers of a *fracas* between Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, late governor of Ceylon, and Mr. Cochrane, the barrister, in the way between Suez and Alexandria; the former is said to have pushed the latter, who returned a severe blow.

In consequence of a severe shock of an earthquake, a large hill or mountain was shaken from its foundation, and thrown into the bed of the Attock, which choked that river so entirely, that passengers were enabled to cross over dry-shod. This check to the natural course of the stream occasioned the water to spread and inundate the neighbouring talook of Balan, which was totally immersed, the inhabitants flying to Ghelan for safety. On the 9th of June, there was so considerable an influx of water in the Attock, that the mountain which was laid across its bed was thrown up, and its natural channel restored. With such force did this torrent come down, that the country for five coss on each bank was submerged, and several people were swept away in its impetuous course: many left their houses and property, and

betook themselves to the hills. The Qusba of Khyrabad, with its fortress, was levelled in this all-destroying sweep, not a vestige of them remaining. About thirty of the inhabitants of this Qusba lost their lives on this occasion, the remainder having saved themselves by flight. The houses of a community of fishermen located in the neighbourhood were also destroyed. There was such a swell of water that it overtopped the fort: there is no describing the extent of the ravages committed by a torrent. The Ilaqua of Lachinee was entirely washed away, with the extensive crops which were standing at the time.—*Bombay Gaz.*

The Bombay Bank has been only fourteen months in existence, and during this period has paid off all the expense of procuring a charter, Rs. 51,599; declared a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, Rs. 1,30,625; and has a balance in reserve of Rs. 20,832.

Dr. Milne has just died at Bombay, one of the oldest and richest inhabitants in India. He was distinguished through life for his misanthropy. The articles against missionary efforts and Christianity and the articles against Government, which appeared in the pages of the *Gazette*, were from his pen. He was a great friend of the deposed rajahs, and of all who had grievances; he assisted them with his advice, which often led to the disappointment of their hopes, but never with his money, which might have afforded them real relief.

Public meetings have been frequently convened of late amongst the Parsees, to take into consideration the establishment of schools for the purpose of instructing the youthful portion of their community in their religious creed, and the formation of a society for promoting general and useful knowledge, by a regular issue of tracts and other periodicals. They further contemplate entering into a lengthened confutation, in Goojrathee and English, of the arguments adduced by the Rev. Dr. Wilson against the Zoroastrian religion. A subscription has been set on foot amongst the members, and a pretty good sum is already collected.

Letters from Aden, state that an attack had been expected on the 18th July, but was not made in consequence of the death of a son of the chief. It is said, however, to have been only postponed—not altogether abandoned. On the 30th a party of Arabs came to the usual halting spot, and sent word that they wished to see the interpreter; as they were Syuds, who had arrived to make peace with Capt. Haines (a like party had arrived a few days before, and were admitted into Aden), Ahmed went out, but just as he reached the party, he appeared to suspect something, for he turned back. It was too late! He was transfixed with two spears, and died almost instantly; the murderers scampered off unscathed.

Capt. Horton, who went with Capt. Harris, to Abyssinia, remains at Tajourna, ill of brain fever. Two of the seventeen soldiers they took with them, as well as a cook, were murdered on the road. The little party had encamped in a ravine, and during the night a scream was heard from one of the tents. On reaching the place whence the noise proceeded, a serjeant of the 6th was found with his throat cut, a soldier stabbed to the heart, and a poor bawurchi with his belly cut across. No cause could be assigned for this barbarous murder. It is supposed the wretches who committed it were Gallas.—*B. Times*, Aug. 14.

Ceylon.

We are informed by a respectable and intelligent gentleman in the north part of the island, that Christianity is rapidly spreading, and many adult families are joining the church. The converts are mostly from the principal families in the place, many of them head-men. About two hundred Cingalese and Veddahs, of Bintenne, have received baptism, and there is every hope of the whole of the inhabitants in that station embracing the Christian faith. In the course of time, we may hope to number the wild, uncultivated Veddahs in the rank of civilized society.—*Herald*, June 25.

Burmah.

One of the king's sons is shortly expected at Rangoon to assume the command of the troops assembled there, and of superintending the preparations for his majesty's reception. The royal elephants have started for Rangoon *via* Tounnggoo. There have been for several days various reports about the contemplated visit of his Burmese Majesty to the southern part of his kingdom. Some say that the *avant guard*, under the command of the second prince, has left the capital and is on the way towards Rangoon. But we are unable to satisfy ourselves as to the truth of the reports.

Extract of a letter, dated Rangoon, 2nd June:—"The Prince of Prome quits the capital with a large force. All the elephants and horses likewise quit the capital for Rangoon. The object of this seems to be to march down, while the ground is hard, for in September, when the king comes, the road will be impassable for such a host. Having successfully diddled us out of our rights to have a resident at his court, he, perhaps, hopes to make our Tenasserim provinces too warm for us, by exciting revolts in them; after which, he may demand back the provinces. The Prince of Prome will stop at Prome with his forces. I suspect we are exhibiting some warlike preparations in Arracan, that he may have heard of, which has caused him to stay there. The same cause may detain his majesty."—*Maulmain Chron.*, June 22.

Siam.

We have received Bangkok letters to the 18th April. The war against Cochin China was still proceeding, and the Siamese arms had been signalised by success, a considerable Cochin Chinese force having surrendered on condition of their being allowed to return in safety to their own country. The granting of these terms had not been approved of by the King of Siam, who threatened the next campaign to place himself at the head of his army, and annihilate the Cochin Chinese. A rumour had reached Bangkok of a revolution having taken place in that country, and that the son of the late king, and the brother of a former one, were fighting for the crown, and each at the head of a powerful party. It seems that, in the present war with Cochin China, the King of Siam is likely to reap no small advantage from having some of his ships commanded by Englishmen.—*Singapore F. P.*, June 10.

Persia.

The intelligence, which has just been received from Persia, has a direct and important bearing on our policy as it regards Central Asia. It appears that we have been completely foiled by the duplicity of the Persian cabinet. In consequence of the remonstrances of England, the King of Persia resolved to restore Ghorian to Shah Kamran, chief of Herat, with the view of removing the main obstacle to the renewal of amicable relations with us. Dr. Riach, an *attaché* of the embassy, was deputed to witness the restoration of the fortress, and it would appear that the Persian troops had been actually removed, and that Ghorian had been surrendered to the Heratee authorities. But, in the meantime, a son or brother of Shah Kamran arrived at the Persian capital, with letters from our faithful ally, saying that "he had kicked out the English kaffers from Herat," and offering that place in sovereignty to the Persians. It was openly announced by that Court, that, in consequence of its negotiations with the English, the King would have nothing to do with it; and that, to redeem his pledge with the English, he had given up Ghorian to the Heratees; but immediately after, he assumed the sovereignty of Herat, by the submission of Kamran, and re-appointed Kamran to be his governor and deputy. Thus the pledge was kept in the letter, and broken in the spirit. The object of our expedition to Afghanistan is thus, after so large an expenditure of blood and treasure, emphatically defeated, and the Persians obtain by treachery the fortress which it has been

our aim to prevent their acquiring by force. After the clear and distinct annunciations of the views of England, as it regards its policy in reference to Afghanistan, it is easy to suppose that the treachery of the Persian court will be taken up by the English cabinet with suitable energy. Whatever ministry may be in power, it will not allow Persia "to laugh at our beards," and to obtain that footing in Afghanistan which we have so repeatedly declared our determination not to permit. England will not, on such an occasion, wait for the march of a Persian army to occupy Herat, but peremptorily demand the instant renunciation of the newly-assumed sovereignty of that city, and if it be refused, march an army and occupy it, at whatever hazard of a breach with other powers. We cannot allow Shah Kamran to govern Herat as the vassal of Persia. As to Yar Mahomed, the real ruler of Herat, whenever Persia, at the command of England, shall abandon the sovereignty which has been offered to it, he who is considered a paragon of villany will become as innocuous as he is contemptible.—*Friend of India, July 15.*

Australasia.

The advices received from these colonies during the month communicate no intelligence of much interest. The Sydney papers, which are to the 8th of May, state that the moral condition of the colony had greatly degenerated; that crime and dissatisfaction was not so much to be ascribed to the aborigines and bushrangers, as to the convict servants, and the very questionable character of both sexes introduced by the late wholesale system of emigration. Money was still scarce at Sydney, as well as Port Phillip, and trade was bad. The natives in the Hume River districts had been troublesome to the settlers. Two or three notorious bushrangers had been captured for their depredations, but after being tried and convicted, had managed to escape. The weather having been rainy, had given a favourable stimulus to agriculture.

The *Sydney Monitor*, March 31, states that 147 vessels, whose united tonnage amounts to 50,000 tons, had arrived in the port from various parts of the world (not including coasters), from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, 1841; about the same number, and of equal tonnage, had taken their departure from Sydney during the same period; 120 sail of large vessels had recently been lying in the port at one time, besides a great number of the coasting craft, the number of which, arriving and sailing daily, would far out-number many of the sea-ports in England. There was then 102 sail of vessels at anchor in the Roadstead, Cove, and Darling Harbour.

The *Sydney Gazette* (which, in new hands, is conducted with much ability), of April 22nd, has some remarks upon the inutility of the protectors of the aborigines, as at present constituted, and the character of the natives. "In the province of Port Phillip alone," it states, "£3,040 is expended annually in this branch of the public service, and the protectorate has proved itself completely at variance with the end for which it was instituted; its exertions are futile in every thing but in widening the breach between the white and black inhabitants of the country. We appeal to all who have witnessed the degraded condition, moral and physical, of the black tribes of Australia, particularly those within the located bounds, whether or not the colonists have acted either in a philanthropic or Christian manner with regard to the despised and miserable aborigines. We have, with pain and sorrow, witnessed the almost total extinction of this race; we have seen them contaminated by their intercourse with Europeans, imbibe the worst traits of the white men without one of their many virtues; in fine, we now behold the miserable remnants of the aboriginal tribes sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance and pollution, ten thousand times more debased than they were when this vast continent was a blank on the world's map. Ought not more trouble to be taken by the Government to reclaim the aborigines from their degraded position? We know full well, that if means were taken to establish permanently in one place the black children, and attempt, *with a desire to succeed*, to educate them, from their natural shrewdness and intelligence, they would become useful and intelligent members of society. At present, little or nothing is

done by the Government for their relief, save at the commencement of winter, when some blankets, as thin as paper, are distributed to a few of the many tribes within the colony. * From all we know of the habits and feelings of the blacks, we do not dread they would throw any great obstacle in the way of parting with their offspring, particularly if soothing measures were taken to obtain that end."

South Australian papers state that Col. Gawler had been presented with a flattering address from the principal inhabitants of the province. The reply of the Governor shews that the news of his recall had not then reached Adelaide, he having tendered his resignation on account of his salary being inadequate, which was returned him for reconsideration by the Secretary for the Colonies.

The *Ville de Bordeaux* had at length been formally seized by the Government authorities, the French flag struck, the British ensign hoisted, the captain and the Frenchmen turned adrift. "We are informed," says the *S.A. Register*, "that means have been taken to inform the French frigate cruising off Van Diemen's Land of these unwarrantable proceedings, so that we may be favoured with a cutting-out exploit in our harbour. The steamer ought to be kept in readiness to take the Frenchman. We believe that there are still some shingles and tobacco pipes remaining over from the last expedition; flints for the muskets ought not again to be forgotten."

The intelligence from Western Australia mentions the receipt of advices from Col. Latour, that, in consequence of an excellent harbour and a rich tract of land having been discovered by Lieut. Grey, on the west coast of Australia, eighty miles to the north of Swan River, the Western Australian Company had made an arrangement with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to remove the settlement of Australind from the neighbourhood of Port Leschenault to the above situation. The colonial office had agreed to exchange part of the land the company had purchased of Col. Latour (106,000 acres), as well as all they had purchased of Sir James Stirling, about the same quantity, for land discovered by Lieut. Grey. The colonel's additional grants are to be there established, and it was expected that the tide of emigration would flow to this new settlement. The company had already sold 21,000 acres to private individuals, and orders had been sent out to all the surveyors, who had been despatched to mark out the different allotments, and particularly the site of the late intended town, to remove with all possible speed to the new settlement.

In April last, a party made their way from the depôt on Prince Albert River for Melbourne, and in their journey discovered not only some excellent land, but a large lake of fresh water. They kept the west bank of the Tara (the smallest of the two rivers that flow into Corner Inlet) for nine miles, when they crossed, keeping a north-west course. The country was scrubby, and the soil, except on the river's banks, very poor. Following the line of Mr. Macmillan's expedition into Gipps' Land, due north, they passed barren ranges to the top of a high hill, whence they could see Wilson's Promontory, and part of the Ninety Mile Beach, apparently about sixteen miles distant to the south-east. Still following the marked line, the party came upon a running stream of no great magnitude, with abundance of rich grass upon the banks. From the top of a small hill they obtained a distant glimpse of the rich plains in the interior of Gipps' Land. The course was then altered to north-east, following which, for about nine miles, over an undulating country, lightly timbered, they came upon the La Trobe River. The soil on the banks is light and sandy, and grassy plains stretch about a mile from the bank back to the forest. Count Streleski has laid down the La Trobe in his chart as running north and south; this it seems is a mistake, for it was ascertained that its proper course is due east. The party, keeping the La Trobe nearly due west, found rich open plains bordering on the banks of the river, with occasionally reedy swamps: kangaroos and emus in abundance. Proceeding in a north-east direction, they crossed a forest country, with lightly-grassed honey-comb land, to a rich plain, extending about eighteen miles in a southerly direction, and about eight miles wide, whence the Snowy Mountains were distinctly visible. After crossing the plain, they came upon the Maconochie river, which is considerably smaller than the La Trobe. Crossing the Maconochie, they had to cut their way

through a scrub on the north side of the river. Hence they made a detour to the east, across a magnificent plain, with red chocolate soil and great abundance of grass. Resuming their route, they came upon Count Streleski's encampment on the lagoon. The river Barney, which they had now arrived at, is about twenty yards wide, two feet deep, and runs at the rate of about two miles an hour. Three miles farther down, the Barney joins the Maconochie. Passing still due east over a slightly undulating country, composed of a rich vegetable mould, succeeded by some forest land, lightly timbered, and affording excellent pasturage, the party came upon the Dunlop, a large river, about eighty yards wide and four fathoms deep; following which up, they came to the confluence of two rivers. This country they describe as incomparably the finest in the Australian colonies, combining every natural advantage for agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Rich undulating plains, well adapted for either sheep or cattle, and timber fit for any purpose, all within a short distance of a splendid harbour. During this day's march, at a black fellow's camp, one of the party picked up an English newspaper, dated June 16th, 1838! They determined to follow down the course of the Dunlop. Keeping the banks, over beautiful plains and gentle rises, for about five miles, they saw in the distance an immense sheet of water, which they at first supposed to be an inland sea, but subsequently ascertained to be an immense fresh-water lake, extending east and west, about twenty miles long, and several miles broad, and receiving the waters of the La Trobe, the Maconochie, the Barney, the Dunlop, and the Perry rivers. To this noble sheet of water the discoverers gave the name of Lake Wellington. It did not appear that the tide had any influence on the lake, for there were no marks visible on the banks to justify such a supposition; besides, it was evident that the reedy swamps, which occasionally intercepted the route, were during the rainy season covered with water, although then perfectly dry. The distance from Lake Wellington to the sea they supposed to be about ten miles in a direct line. Having satisfied themselves fully as to the nature of the country, they resumed their journey to Melbourne.

Polynesia.

The *Polynesian* (Sandwich Islands paper) publishes some particulars relative to the murder of two American officers, of the U.S. ship *Vincennes* (employed on the U.S. exploring expedition), Lieut. Underwood, and Mr. Midshipman Wilkes Henry, a nephew of the commodore, at the Feejee Islands. This outrage was terribly avenged by a party of the Americans, who landed, burnt and destroyed several of the Feejeean villages, and slaughtered an immense number of the inhabitants. It appears that, on the morning of the 24th July, 1840, Lieut. Underwood went on shore at Malolo (one of the Feejee Islands), attended by a few of the men of his boat, who were only partially supplied with arms. He was soon joined by Mr. Wilkes from another boat, that remained a short distance from the beach, to keep afloat, and in which the precaution had been taken to obtain the son of a chief as a hostage. In the intercourse of the officers on shore with the natives, for a time, all appeared fair and peaceable; when, suddenly, the treacherous hostage sprung from the boat, and dashed through the shallow water for the shore. A shot was fired to induce him to return; but in vain. His escape was the signal for the savages to commence their premeditated attack, and rushing, under the fatal cry of "*Turunga! turunga!*" on the unsuspecting party (who were securing the escape of the men to the boat), before they could more than once discharge their arms, overpowered them by numbers, and they fell beneath the clubs of the cannibals.

The same paper records some notices of the movements of the American and French exploring expeditions. The Southern Antarctic Continent was seen from the *Peacock* several days before the *Vincennes* fell in with it, but the gale, setting in soon after, in which she was much damaged by ice, compelled her to bear up for Sydney. It was discovered by the *Vincennes* the morning of the same day in which it was seen by the French discovery ships. The *Vincennes* was at one time within

a very short distance from the shore, and just as preparations were being made for attempting a landing, a severe gale set in, which compelled her to seek an offing. The land in some places is mountainous, attaining a height of 5,000 feet; all apparently, entirely barren, and inhabited only by seals, walruses, and other polar animals. The whole coast is lined by immense barriers of ice, and obscured by constant fogs; it follows very nearly the direction of the antarctic circle. The *Flying Fish* did not make the land, but experienced very severe weather, by which the safety of the vessel was endangered. The *Porpoise*, after parting from the other vessels, coasted along the barrier of ice for several hundred miles, seeking in vain for an opening. They found earth and stones imbedded on the sides of icebergs, indicating the vicinity of land. The brig also fell in with the French discovery ships, and stood down to speak with Commodore D'Urville; but when they had almost reached the *Astrolabe*, he tacked ship and stood away from them, evidently declining any communication. The *Vincennes* arrived from Sydney at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, March 31, and found the brig and schooner already there, waiting her arrival. The *Peacock* was ordered to rejoin them at Tongatabu as soon as her repairs were completed.

China.

The official despatches, published in full in a preceding page, contain a detailed account of the important transactions which have taken place in China since the date of our last month's intelligence.

On the 23rd May various rumours were afloat in Macao that hostilities had been recommenced in the neighbourhood of Canton. It was known that Sir H. le Fleming Senhouse had left Hongkong bay with the squadron and transports, excepting the *Druid*. The *Blenheim* and consorts were seen passing the 2nd bar on the 20th, the *Blenheim* being worked in the highest style. On the 24th the rumours increased, and parties who left Canton on the 20th observed that a continued breast-work of sand-bags had been thrown up between the Dutch and French fortifications; and that a great number of armed troops were in boats, supposed to be going to those two ancient forts. All had continued quiet in the neighbourhood of the factories until the 21st; but all the English merchants had left their homes for their ships at Whampoa that evening; as well as did H. M.'s Plenipotentiary and the guard of 20 marines, that officer having previously issued a confidential circular, dated the 18th, recommending the measure, and directing a return of all British property abandoned in Canton to be sent in to him. On the 21st, the Chinese were observed continuing the erection of sand batteries on both banks of the river, and a very heavy firing was heard at the 1st bar, which commenced at 11 and continued until 1 A.M. on the 22nd. On the 24th intelligence of the attack was brought to Macao.

The last of the British merchants got away from Canton on the evening of the 21st, Capt. Elliot having left about 7 P.M.; the only foreigners who remained in Canton were the U. S. merchants, Messrs Coolidge and Morss. Immediately before the English left, the Kwangchowfoo had assured them that they might remain in the factories in perfect safety: but it is now well known that the plans of the local government were to seize all the English on that very night, if they had remained in Canton.

The schooner *Aurora*, which carried away the merchants, observed about half-a-dozen fire-rafts coming down the river in full blaze; the Chinese commenced firing from their batteries on all sides; the *Nemesis* was throwing in shells, rockets, and roundshot, while the *Modeste* and *Algerine* were firing their broadsides; and the cutter *Louisa* fired across the *Aurora's* bow and stern at a battery which had been opened a little above Jackass Point, in the square before the foreign factories. The scene was grand, yet at the same time a little startling to civilians and non-combatants. The English merchants on board the *Aurora* were, however, obliged to remain spectators of the exciting scene; the vessel was struck several times by

the enemy's shot, but not a gun was fired in return. The *Nemesis* did her work in a most wonderful manner; rockets and shells flew from her in meteoric showers. The *Pylades* arrived from the lower fort with the *Herald's* boats, when the action became general. The Chinese had some very heavy guns at work, and kept up their fire with great spirit and excellent precision. The *Modeste's* rigging was cut to pieces. The suburbs of Canton are nearly in ruins, and were set on fire in many places, as the ships kept up their fire all night.

The Chinese recommenced their fire from their battery at Shameen early on the 22nd, and a gun from the garden of the British consulate was brought to bear on the *Aurora*, as she was the only vessel in view of the Chinese, the distance being about 1,200 or 1,500 yards; and the shot were so well directed, that she was obliged to weigh, and remove to a more respectful distance.

While the *Nemesis* and the three corvettes were amusing themselves with the battery at Shameen, two war-junks were brought out of a creek opposite Fa-te by their foolish commanders, and they fired a couple of broadsides, when the *Nemesis* turned on, and stood after them up the creek, keeping up a vigorous fire. For two hours she was lost to sight, but her progress was traced by a continuous line of black and white smoke, while the uninterrupted music of her 32-pounders boomed on the ear. When she reappeared, she was decorated with hundreds of Chinese flags and pennons flaunting in the breeze, and her crew was dressed in mandarins' jackets and Tartar caps. Capt. Herbert, who was on board the *Nemesis*, hailed the *Aurora* in passing, and said forty-five junks had been taken and destroyed up the creek. Many Chinese officers of rank had been killed; but it is not supposed that the people suffered much, as the suburbs and river were almost entirely deserted. At about three p.m. on the 22nd, all was again quiet. The *Blenheim* and the rest of the squadron, with all the transports, were within six miles of Canton.

The attack on the part of the Chinese, it is said, was a well-concerted scheme. Cavalry were seen on the heights behind Canton.

The U. S. merchants, Messrs. Coolidge, Miller, and another, are said to be in custody in the city. A boat and crew of the U. S. ship *Morrison* are missing; Mr. Morss, her consignee, fed a mandarin to clear the way to his boat, and he reached Whampoa in safety.

The Tartar troops were seen stripping the lead off the roof of the factories, and the hands, &c. from the clock; they smashed into pieces the handsome pier glasses in the consular hall, and carried away the fragments.

On the 21st Capt. Elliot issued a circular, recommending that the British and other foreigners remaining in the factories should retire from Canton before sunset.

The 22nd and 23rd were employed by the fleet in preparations, and the 24th, as the *Canton Register* remarks, "the birthday of our gracious queen and the day on which the British chief superintendent of trade and the proscribed sixteen British merchants left Canton in 1839, was the day on which the combined British naval and military forces commenced the attack on the scene of the plunder and disgrace of the British nation."

The details of the attack, furnished to papers by eye-witnesses, contain no remarkable incidents unnoticed in the despatches. It is said, when the troops advanced in columns towards the heights, headed by Sir Hugh Gough, and approached the second ridge, a large body of Tartars were observed crowning it, who appeared inclined for a rush; a feint was made, and a dropping fire sent in during the manœuvre; the Tartars, thinking the British were retreating, struck their sounding gongs and rushed down the hill, at the bottom of which is a small ravine or valley; when this spot was gained, the columns deployed and opened an unrelenting fire on the Tartar crowd, who were thrown into the utmost confusion, and fled with all speed into the city, leaving their fortified camp to the victors. It is supposed that about 1,500 of the enemy were killed in this rencontre.

On the 26th the plenipotentiary was closeted for five hours with the Kwangchow-

foo, Howqua, and the linguist Alantsi; the result is stated in the despatches. The *Register* observes:—"We think the armistice and ransom alike impolitic; they exhibit the English nation as making war like buccaneers, and the celebrated words of the Duke of Wellington, 'that a great nation cannot make a little war,' seem to have been uttered prophetically, with reference to the manner war has been waged in China by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary." It adds: "It is but a little while ago that H. M.'s Plenipotentiary laughed to scorn the expressed apprehensions of the English merchants, declaring their utterance made him sick; and but a few days before the 21st., Mr. Thom fell under his high displeasure for declaring that the Chinese were preparing for the attack."

On the 27th May, the Kwangchowfoo announced that now, "military operations having ceased and peaceful arrangements being under consideration, provisions are permitted to be sold to the English." The magistrate of Nanhae, on the 28th, promulgated a proclamation, from the imperial commissioners, to this effect: "Military operations having now ceased, it is proper to issue a proclamation, for the information of all the military in the towns and encampments, the militia of the villages, and the sailors; ye are all to remain on guard in your cantonments, in quiet and tranquillity, and not disorderly cause disturbances. If, in seizing native traitors, you chance to meet with any nation's barbarian merchants coming on shore, for the purposes of trade, you must not attempt to seize them; if you dare to oppose these temporary orders, and, seeking to obtain merit, seize them or oppose difficulties to their buying of provisions, and refuse to receive their money, your conduct shall be examined into, and your crime be punished according to law."

On the 22nd May, Capt. Elliot issued a "proclamation" addressed "to the people of Canton," wherein, reminding them that the city and the whole trade of the province have twice been spared by the high officers of Great Britain, in recollection of the long and peaceful intercourse which has subsisted between them and the western nations; he states that the three High Commissioners have violated the agreement lately entered into with the British officers, by arming one of the forts, given up to them on the distinct assurance that no guns should be put there, till all the difficulties were settled between the two nations; that fresh troops are constantly poured into the city from the other provinces, and that secret preparations are in progress to attack the British forces, who are the real protectors of the city. He asks the people to consider whether they owe the safety of their lives and properties to the wisdom and valour of the Commissioners and the troops of the other provinces, or to the forbearance of the British officers. The troops of the other provinces are no more than scourges to the good and industrious inhabitants, and if they are suffered to remain in Canton, they will draw down destruction upon the city, and upon the wealth of the whole province. He, therefore, proclaims to the people of the province of Canton, "that if the Commissioners and all the other troops have not departed from the city (with an understanding that they shall immediately leave the province) within twelve hours, the high officers of the English nation will be obliged to withdraw their protection from the city, and take military possession of it, confiscating all the property to the Queen of England. But if the Commissioners and their troops do indeed retire within the period indicated, it will still be possible to enter into arrangements with the high officers of the province, prudent men, acquainted with the foreign character, mindful of the lives and property of the people, and responsible to the Emperor for their safety. The Commissioners," he adds, "have no property at stake in Canton, and care nothing for the prosperity of the province, but desire only to make reports which may serve their interest at court. The troops they have brought with them are anxious for trouble and confusion, that they may plunder the city, enriched by the foreign trade. Let the people of Canton, as one man, call for the departure of the Commissioners and their troops, and by these means it will still be possible to save the city and the whole province from the miseries of war."

On the 3rd June, Capt. Elliot issued another "proclamation," telling the people of Canton that "they may return and continue their pursuits in peaceful security, whilst the high officers are faithfully fulfilling their engagements; that the recent hostilities in this province have been against the will of the high British officers, and are attributable to the breach of faith and violence of the Imperial Commissioners; for, although the general measures against the Imperial Court will not be relaxed till full justice be done, assuredly there never would have been any disturbance of the people of Canton and this province, unless it had been provoked by the misconduct of the Imperial Commissioners." He adds, "what else have the Imperial Commissioners done in this province than to injure the dignity of the Imperial Court by a violation of their pledges under their seals, and to occasion grief and loss of thousands of innocent people? When the Commissioners and all the other troops save those of the province have departed, the people of Canton will once more enjoy peace and security."

Capt. Elliot, in a "public notice to H.M.'s subjects," dated Macao, June 10, "thinks it necessary to warn them that he considers the entrance of British shipping within the river, under present circumstances, imprudent and unsafe, and recommends that they should forthwith proceed to Hongkong. He further declares, that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong, will be answered with a close blockade of the port of Canton."

The following "proclamation" emanates from the same authority. "It is hereby declared to the merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the empire, that they and their ships have free permission to resort to and trade at the port of Hongkong, where they will receive full protection from the high officers of the British nation, and Hongkong, being of the Chinese empire; neither will there be any charges on imports and exports payable to the British Government. And it is further clearly declared, that there will be an immediate embargo upon the port of Canton, and the large ports of the empire, if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong. Persons bringing information to the British officers which shall lead to the detection of pirates will be liberally rewarded; and the pirates will be taken and delivered over to the officers of the Chinese government for punishment. At Macao, this 7th day of June, 1841."

The following is a proclamation issued, on the 23rd May, by the three Imperial Commissioners, Yih, Yang, and Lung, offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive, of Capt. Elliot, Commodore Bremer, Messrs. Morrison, Dent, Thom, and Keaheape (?):—

"The English rebels, since the past year, when they threw in the apple of discord at Tinghae, until now, have been rebelling against heaven, and perversely opposed to reason. Domineering and avaricious, depending upon their numbers, they attacked and laid in ruins the frontiers, and, from the profligacy of their dispositions, abandoned themselves to lewdness and robbery, dug up the graves—but what crimes had the decayed bones committed?—burnt and laid in ruins the fields and huts; and the people's fat is altogether exhausted; they have peeled the flesh and drunk the marrow; and the crow of the cock and the bark of the dog are sounds that have been cut off from myriads of families; and children of three cubits in height have not escaped a loss of chastity and defilement of their persons; and now they have come to Canton, and, with more false pretences, seek for reconciliation, taking advantage of our being unprepared; and, with fox-like cunning (implying we are foxes changed into men), they seduce both those abroad and at home to become traitors; and, with rat-like irresolution, their furtive glances are the curse of China. This is what causes the hearts of men, both far and near, to grieve, and the middle and outside nations to gnash their teeth. We have received the imperial orders to apply ourselves to one purpose only—that of subjugation—and to lead on the troops to extermination, and rescue the people on the frontiers out of the water and fire,

and seize the rebellious seed as the King-e* fish, devour its flesh and sleep in its skin. We early exhort the people to strengthen their resolution, and to clasp the King-e on its back and grasp its horn: let all strenuously unite their minds and strength.

"Ye civil and military officers, country gentlemen and scholars of Canton, are generally said to love righteousness, and hitherto have cultivated the principles of reason, and your whole province teems with plenty and happiness; your resources are illimitable. The winds and clouds now collecting in harmony, your whole dependence is now on excellent stratagems, and all are gratefully incited by the desire of the holy Lord to save his people; you all have Heaven's warrant for the merit of destroying all your enemies (*i. e.* if you conquer the English, you will never have another equal), and to build up prosperity and happiness in your several neighbourhoods, and again have your names engraved for meritorious loyalty on bamboo and silk, and have the official patents hanging down with pendant seals; and we, the great officers, summon those who possess the knowledge of right principles; then plenty and national happiness will visit us, and the people will enjoy the blessings of peace. We, the generals, hold by our oaths as water, and grasp the laws as a mountain; when issuing orders, we act up to them, and will not postpone our rewards. We again, therefore, issue these commands, and distinctly arrange the scale of rewards. Repay (them) for having involved you in calamity, and revenge those who sacrificed their lives for their country. When we can on the morning report your merits to the emperor, you will in the evening be proclaimed on the lists of the meritorious. Ye soldiers and people, take care not to commit yourselves as the Chusanites; then, perhaps, you will be firm as rocks in the pearly sea. Let each obey this implicitly: slight it not. A special proclamation.

"The following is the scale of rewards:—

"Any one who shall seize and deliver up Elliot, shall be rewarded with 100,000 drs., and be reported for promotion to the fourth degree of rank. Those who seize and deliver up Elliot's subordinates—Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, Kea Heape (?)—shall be rewarded with 50,000 drs., and be reported for promotion to the fifth degree of rank. Those who concoct a plan for burning the English barbarians' ships of war, with reference to the number of their masts, at the rate of 1,000 drs. for one mast; for a schooner, 3,000 drs. Those who seize alive any head thieves (captains, &c. of H. M.'s ships), besides the settled scale of rewards, if there are any goods on board the ship they shall be divided among the captors; the rest of the nations which continue respectful and obedient are allowed to continue their trade as usual; and the military and people must not seek causes of quarrels with their ships, in order to manifest a distinction between the obedient and the disobedient. If any dare obstinately to oppose, they shall be heavily punished, without any remission. Those who seize a steam-vessel shall be rewarded with 6,000 drs., and her cargo shall be divided amongst them, and their services shall be esteemed as of high military merit. Merchants of any foreign nation, who seize and deliver up Elliot, and aid China in the meritorious work of exterminating the English, shall be rewarded as follows, under the season's regulations: they shall be reported to be released from half the usual duties, in order to rouse them to exertion. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions of the barbarians, and can outwit by stratagems their adherents, or cut off their race, or make fire utensils and vessels to destroy the lives of the barbarians, will be all allowed great merit; if they wish to become public officers, they shall be reported for that purpose; if they do not wish to become public officers, they shall be rewarded with 20,000 drs. Those who seize alive a native-born Englishman, shall be rewarded with 200 drs. Those who cut off an Englishman's head, shall receive 100 drs. For a live native of India, 50 drs., and for his head, 30 drs. will be given."

Various rewards and remissions of punishments for crimes committed are then promised to various natives for seizing and killing Englishmen, and also punishments for those who use our goods or supply us with necessaries.

* *King-e*, a fabulous fish, used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men.—*Morrison's Dict.*, 2,067.

An official report from Yih-shan, the Imperial Commissioner, dated 31st May, to the emperor, details the result of the attack on Canton as follows:—

“ Since my arrival in Canton Province, the forts of Oo chung (first bar), Ty-wong-kow (Macao passage fort), Tung-wong-kong (Swallow's nest fort), and other places, were lost. I then consulted with Lung and Yang, assistant-commissioners, and erected on the banks of the river, in succession, the stone fort or Ny-ching (near where the British troops landed), and batteries at Wungsha, at the Singhae-gate (petition gate), and at Iungmeou-chuck (a temple in the suburbs), at Iwangcha, (above Shaming), and at Yih-cha-wih, and other places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all around we put up sand-bags, palisadoes, piles of stones and balls; we moreover dug trenches for the protection of the soldiers. We also placed sand-bags all around the city walls, to make them stronger, and I myself, with the assistant-commissioners, went round to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Besides, we embodied some of the brave Fokëen sailors, to the number of more than 1,000 men, and prepared rafts and straw to make attacks by fire. On the evening of the 1st day of the 4th moon (21st of May), the great conflict with the barbarians commenced at the western fort. We attacked them with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats, breaking two of their guns, and smashing two great masts of the barbarian ships. They were now all returning, when your minister, at the 5th watch (3 o'clock to 5 A.M.), was upon the point of bringing up his soldiers for their extermination; but all on a sudden the number of their vessels was increased by 16 ships, 8 steam-boats, and 80 ships' boats, which all pressed forward. The soldiers, on account of the hard fighting during the night, were all fatigued, their guns were few, and, although they had fired several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ships being strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the plunder of the city, entering the forts at the small and large northern gates, and attacking the town on three sides. Their rockets were thrown in masses; their balls hit the people's houses, and they caught fire; all our own soldiers had not a place to stand on; their cannon was melted by the fire of the barbarians, and the buildings destroyed (magazines blown up?). I cannot yet accurately ascertain the number of all the soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. We were hard pressed, and returning into the city, myriads of people were weeping and wailing; the number of those who invoked Heaven, and begged for peace, covered the roads. When your minister looked with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were torn asunder. In stooping down from the wall, I made inquiries from the barbarians; they all said that several millions of taels for the surrendered opium had not yet been paid, and, therefore, they requested the sum of 1,000,000 taels in liquidation thereof, and then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, and retire outside the Bogue; that they had to make no other request; and that then the people might go out in their customary way. I then asked them about the surrender of the whole territory of Hongkong, and they replied, that Keshen had given it them, and that an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been placed on record. Your minister thought that the city was in danger; that there had been repeated disturbances, and that the whole people were prostrated in mud and ashes; I therefore agreed to this *pro tempore*; moreover, I considered again that this was a solitary city to be fought against, and that both the fat and liver were greatly injured. There was, moreover, no battle-field for deploying a great army, and I could not do otherwise than beguile them to go out of the Bogue. Then we shall repair our forts, and again endeavour to attack and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of Hongkong.

“ Your ministers beseech your Majesty to deliver us over to the board, that we may be punished, and also to direct that Ke, the Governor, and E, the Lieutenant-Governor, be severely dealt with. Respectfully we present a petition from all the people asking for peace. Your minister is conscious of not being guiltless.”

The *Canton Press* thus announces the death of Sir Humphry Le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H. senior naval officer of Her Majesty in China. “ This event took

place on board H.M.'s ship *Blenheim*, on the 14th June, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and the immediate cause of the veteran commander's death was a violent fever, brought on by great physical and mental exertions, and by exposure to the sun during the late expedition to Canton. There is very little doubt that the illness of Sir Fleming was aggravated by disappointment at the attack on Canton not being persevered in, and by all the advantages not being reaped which the dauntless and masterly exertions of the army and navy had led most people to expect. It was, we understand, Sir Fleming Senhouse's wish to be buried in Macao, in preference to the British settlement of Hongkong, by which the late gallant officer seemed to call in question the probability of the permanent settlement of that island. The mortal remains of Sir Fleming Senhouse were consequently brought to this city (Macao) in the steamer *Nemesis*, and arrived here on the evening of the 16th, when notice was given by Capt. Herbert, now senior naval officer, that the funeral would take place on the morning following, and that the funeral procession would form at Capt. Elliot's house at 5 o'clock. The coffin was borne by twelve sailors belonging to H.M.'s ship *Blenheim*; the pall-bearers were Capt. Bourchier, R.N., Capt. Smith, R.N., Capt. Kuper, R.N., Col. Mountain, Col. Morris, and Major Johnston; followed by the Governor of Macao and staff; Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough and staff; Capt. Herbert, senior officer of the fleet; Mr. Johnston, Deputy Superintendent; and about 70 naval and military officers, and almost all the British and foreign community. The band during the progress of the procession towards the British burial-ground played a funeral march; the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, chaplain of Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, and after the body had been consigned to the earth, the Portuguese guard fired three volleys over the grave."

The *Canton Register* states that the event happened at 10 A.M., on the 13th, just after the *Blenheim* had anchored in the bay of Hongkong; adding: "Sir Le Fleming accompanied General Gough in the attack on Canton, and was three days on the heights, exposed to all the inclement extremes of the weather; to which hard service was joined mental excitement, caused by the contemplation of the state of British affairs in this country. It has been told to us, that Sir Le Fleming said,—he would rather have died and been buried under the walls of Canton, than have signed the terms of the 27th May. It will not, therefore, be a mere metaphor to say that the ruin of his country's honour and interests in China caused Sir Le Fleming Senhouse to die of a broken heart."

In consequence of the death of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, several appointments have taken place:—Capt. Herbert has taken the command of the *Blenheim*; Capt. Kuper is appointed to the *Calliope*, and Lieut. Pritchard, of the *Blenheim*, to the *Alligator*.

A very serious accident occurred to a boat's crew of the *Scaleby Castle*. Two fire-junks, chained together, were seen drifting upon the vessel, then near the second bar, when, to avoid the danger, the cutter, manned with upwards of 20 hands, was sent to tow them out of the way, and both the junks were left in the mud. One soon burnt out, but the other was not on fire. It was thought prudent to set her on fire also, and the cutter returned to effect this. The junk was found to be filled with combustibles, and the boat's crew imprudently transferred some of it to the cutter; the junk was then set fire to and all at once blew up, setting fire to the powder in the boat, blowing her nearly to pieces, and injuring almost every one of her crew in a most dreadful manner. The chief mate was very badly burnt, and 15 of the men were sent to the hospital; several of them have since died.

The *Canton Press* gives the following as the amount of tea exported since 1st July 1840: Bohea, 288,017lb.; Congou, 16,879,745lb.; Caper, 531,932lb.; Souchong, 510,442lb.; Sorts, 83,969lb.; H. Muey, 137,903lb.; Pekoe, 299,838lb.; Orange Pekoe, 709,071lb.; Twankay, 1,237,275lb.; Hyson, 1,042,197lb.; Hyson Skin, 148,724lb.; Young Hyson, 877,532lb.; Gunpowder, 953,485lb.; Imperial, 819,546lb. Total 27,197,073lbs.

Cargoes of several ships not yet despatched, estimated at 2,000,000lb.

The *Canton Register*, June 15, states the curious fact, that the villagers in the environs of Canton had issued a proclamation against the plenipotentiary and his countrymen. "It is probable that they have been incited to this novel proceeding by the secret influence of the officers."

On the 18th June, the H. Co.'s steamer, *Queen*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, naval commander-in-chief, arrived; he landed the same day.

The *Register* of June 22, announces the death of Mr. Brodie, master, R. N., commander of H. M.'s troop-ship, *Rattlesnake*, and of Lieut. and Adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish. Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H. M.'s S. *Modeste*, died that day of the wound he received on the 24th May.

Troops and ships-of-war had proceeded to Chusan to retake the island.

The *Sesostris*, with Sir W. Parker and Sir H. Pottinger on board, was spoken off Acheen Head on the 27th July.

The *Canton Press* says:—"The worst feeling is said to have existed between the Tartar and Chinese troops when in garrison in the city of Canton. The Tartars incensed the Chinese by contumelious treatment of several of their officers, the tail of one of whom they cut off. A fight is said to have been the consequence, in which about 200 men have been killed. Many of the mandarins, even before conclusion of the convention, withdrew to San-shwuy. On the gates of the city is written, in large characters, 'cease (or avoid) fighting.' We understand that several foreign merchants again occupy their factories at Canton. None have been materially injured except the Greek, British, and Dutch hong."

A letter from Macao, dated June 8, says:—"A few merchants, who did not come down from Whampoa, remain in the neighbourhood of Canton; but none of those who came to Macao have yet returned, and few of the British merchants, if any, appear inclined to do so; indeed Capt. Elliot says, he thinks they would not be safe there. The trade will, therefore, be principally carried on by neutrals; but we do not think it will continue long, as we expect the Chinese will soon commence re-fortifying the river."

By the last accounts from Canton, we observe that the Chinese are again preparing rafts at Kinshan (the place to which General Yihshan has shifted his camp). Quantities of match-string (for firing off their matchlocks) and military weapons have arrived in the city, and large sums of money, amounting to several millions of taels, chiefly the product of the land tax, have been sent to Canton from different parts of the country. This intelligence is taken from their own official papers.—*Canton Press*, June 19.

Extract of a private letter, dated Macao, July 20th:—"Elliot has paid Dent and Co. £63,000, amount of his dishonoured bills, out of the Canton ransom. The fleet was to sail on the 15th of June to put every city on the coast under ransom; the Commodore's arrival may put a stop to that, however, and adopt some other plan of operations."

Ke, the Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces, and E, Lieut. Governor, have issued a proclamation dated 8th June, to the people of Canton, "in order to quiet the inhabitants," to the following effect:—

"The English military attacked, some time ago, the city, and the shopkeepers and inhabitants of both the town itself and the suburbs removed in great confusion, carrying the aged, and leading away the young, and the fugitives on the road were without number. We could then not avert the evil or prevent this indignity. Thus our people have become houseless outcasts and are brought to extremities. But though our eyes are suffused and our hearts wounded, we were ourselves powerless. Taking, however, into consideration that you are all the good people of an age of sages, and our dear children, (we now acquaint you) that all the difficulties are settled, and that we have

the intention of protecting the people from beginning to end, you ought to rely upon this, and perhaps you are not yet fully acquainted with it. We have ascertained that the English barbarian ships are now gradually retiring and going outside, and the military affairs are already somewhat settled. We, therefore, address this document to the merchants and other people, that they may return instantly, to live in their old habitations and carry on quietly their respective trades. Do not look upon this as mere idle talk, and be not moved by doubts and fears. If the English soldiers march into the villages and again create disturbances and trouble, you ought to brush up your courage and advance to the fight, and with one heart defend yourselves. But if the English soldiers go outside the Bogue, do not commit mutual aggressions. Avoid seeking strife, leading to mortal combat. Our affections are the bulwark of your protection; and we shall vigorously endeavour to make good arrangements for that purpose. Starvation and drowning have not yet taken place; we shall not allow our people again to be involved in misery and wretchedness."

It is reported that the naval and military commanders-in-chief have protested against the provisions of this treaty. We think it not unlikely that some difference of opinion may have existed as to the appropriation of the six millions of dollars, which we suppose is claimed as prize-money by the navy and army. We have heard opinions given that this money would all go into the government coffers. As regards the convention itself, it was made with a provincial officer, the Kwang-chow-foo, the first magistrate of the city, and not with the imperial commissioners, and it does not affect the general question between the two countries in the least. The late attack on Canton was merely a punishment for the treachery of which its officers had been guilty, in secretly preparing for an attack, whilst they were under engagements to H. M.'s plenipotentiary that peace should not be interrupted. That punishment has been a severe one. The convention only stipulates that the Chinese troops are to evacuate Canton in seven days, and to remove to a distance of sixty miles. What guarantee has been given that this should be done, we know not; the bare promise of a Chinese functionary is too much at a discount to make it pass current at this time of day. The third provision of the treaty is the removal of all the ships of war and troops from the river, and the fourth that all the forts are to be evacuated entirely. It is likewise said that the Chinese promise not to molest merchants, and that, in fact, trade is to be carried on there as usual, although no protection will be any longer afforded to British merchants by their own government. We think many grave objections may justly be made to the two last provisions of the treaty. The entire evacuation of the ships and troops will give a fine opportunity to the high mandarins to misrepresent matters, and in their reports to the emperor to make the retreat of the English appear as a flight; had the Tartar troops been obliged to lay down their arms, the fact would have been too notorious for concealment; but the payment of the six millions they may keep a secret from imperial ears, and re-fill the treasury by forced contributions from Hong and salt merchants and other rich men of the province. That the Bogue forts are to be again given up to the Chinese (though not till after they shall have been utterly destroyed) is a fact which would give colour to any reports of the British having suffered a defeat, which the mandarins may choose to send to Peking, and thus in a great measure weaken the effect the attack on Canton would otherwise have made. If it is intended, which we can hardly believe, to allow the trade of Canton to proceed uninterruptedly, then we must say it appears to us a very rash measure to take all the ships of war out of the river, and, by leaving British merchants unprotected, force the trade again into the hands of neutrals, to the great loss and detriment of British merchants; for even should any of these be bold enough to return to Canton, it is evident that they can do so only at great risk to their persons and property. We suspect that the conditions of the treaty have been made what they are in order to force a trade at Hong-kong, whither H. M.'s plenipotentiary may suppose British merchants will go when they cannot carry on trade with safety at Canton, and now, at all events, the then superintendent's threat, made two years ago, "that he would make Canton too hot to hold any English," will become true.—*Canton Press*, June 5.

The *Peking Gazette* states that orders were issued to the Commandant of Yarkand to stop all overland communication with England; as the natives are in the habit of trading with the Bokharians and natives of Cabul, they might perhaps be induced to sell saltpetre, and thus strengthen the hands of the enemy. Three Koreans had lost their way and arrived in the territory of Kirin. Their appearance created much suspicion, as the very name of foreigner is at present the watchword of treason. They were, therefore, seized and delivered over to the Board of Rites, at Moukden, the members of which, in consideration of their innocence, restored them to their country.

The *Gazette* confers various honours and rewards upon individuals, among which are "two long under and two short upper silk robes on Yihshan; and on Lungwan and Yangfang one of each." The Emperor has also conferred rewards of tens of taels of silver on many other officers.

Cape of Good Hope.

The question respecting the Cape paper-money, and its destruction, was again a subject of discussion in the Legislative Council on the 19th of June. The despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which were read by the Governor, shewed that the orders for the destruction of the paper-money, or, as it is called, the reduction of the colonial debt, are positive. A suggestion was made by a member (Mr. Ebdon) to issue debentures.

At a public meeting held at Graham's Town, on the 21st June, it was resolved, "That the late daring outrages by the Caffers, or other natives, on this frontier, have excited very general alarm, and call for rigid inquiry and the adoption of such measures as may, if possible, prevent a recurrence of them; that the practice of allowing Caffers and other foreigners to enter the colony—often on the most frivolous pretences—is one cause of the frequent robberies which occur in all the frontier districts; that, although the Government authorities on the frontier have, in the most praiseworthy manner, exerted themselves of late to suppress the vagrancy of native foreigners, yet that it still exists to a serious extent, and is destructive to that state of tranquillity which it is so desirable to obtain; that the unsettled state of this frontier is most injurious to the welfare of the colony; that it has a direct and powerful tendency to depreciate the value of fixed property; to check a spirit for emigration, and to paralyze the efforts of the inhabitants—particularly of the farming interest—for the prosperity of the country; that the frequent and audacious inroads of the Caffers into the colony, and robberies committed by them, are to be attributed to the defective principles of the existing treaties; and that tranquillity can only be maintained by the adoption of a system which shall bring the Caffers within British jurisdiction, and place them under efficient control; and that such a system will be the best and the only one calculated to benefit that people and to raise them in civilization."

A resolution of the Volksraad, Port Natal, dated 7th April, announces that, "It having been represented that there exists some suspicion as to a kind of trade with the Zoolah children being carried on by some of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the law has fixed a penalty of Rds. 500 for every such offence, and that several of them are brought beyond our boundary: no person shall be considered to be in the lawful possession of any Zoolah child, unless the landdrost shall have apprenticed such child to him, and shall have granted a certificate to that effect."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RELIEF OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 17, 1841.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the following movements are to be carried into effect as specified underneath :—

Foot Artillery. 2nd bn. head-quarters, ditto, 1st company—from Nusseerabad to Kurnaul, when relieved by the head-quarters and 4th comp. 5th bat.

Ditto, 2nd ditto—from Meerut to Ferozepore, to march on 25th Oct.

Ditto, 3rd ditto—from Ferozepore to Candahar, *via* Sukkur, by water, on 1st Sept.

Ditto, 4th ditto—from Candahar to Meerut, when relieved by the 3rd comp.

3rd ditto, head-quarters, ditto 1st comp.—from Kurnaul to Agra, to march on 25th Oct.

Ditto, 2nd ditto—from Saugor to Agra, when relieved by 3rd comp. 5th bat.

5th ditto, head-quarters—from Agra to Nusseerabad, when relieved by head-quarters of 3rd bat.

Ditto, 3rd comp.—from Agra to Saugor, to march on 25th Oct.

Ditto, 4th ditto—from Agra to Nusseerabad, when relieved by 1st comp. 3rd bat.

6th ditto, 2nd ditto—from Cabool to Delhi, when relieved by 4th comp. 6th bat.

Ditto, 3rd ditto—from Delhi to Cawnpore, when relieved by 2nd comp. 6th bat.

Ditto, 4th ditto—from Ferozepore to Cabool, with 1st convoy, in Nov.

Ditto, 6th ditto—from Almorah to Cawnpore, when relieved by 2nd comp. 7th bat.

7th ditto, 2nd ditto—from Lucknow to Almorah, when relieved by 4th comp. 7th bat.

Ditto, 4th ditto—from Dum-Dum to Lucknow, 25th Oct.

1st Light Inf. Bat.—from Meerut to Ferozepore, 20th Oct.

2nd ditto ditto—from Meerut to Loodianah, 22nd Oct.

1st Regt. N.I.—from Agra to Barrackpore, on arrival of 72nd regt.

6th ditto—from Bareilly to Saugor, 1st Feb.

15th ditto—from Dinapore to Meerut, 22nd Nov.

17th ditto—from Meerut to Barrackpore, 20th Oct.

18th ditto—from Barrackpore to Allahabad, on arrival of 66th regt.

21st ditto—from Moradabad to Berhampore, on being relieved by 34th regt.

25th ditto—from Barrackpore to Segowlee, 2nd Nov.

34th ditto—from Agra to Moradabad, 20th Oct.

40th ditto—from Segowlee to Cawnpore, on being relieved by 25th regt.

46th ditto—from Delhi to Barrackpore, 20th Oct.

47th ditto—from Barrackpore to Mullye, 4th Nov.

51st ditto—from Barrackpore to Benares, on arrival of a wing of 1st regt.

53rd ditto—from Loodianah to Cabool, 20th Oct.

56th ditto—from Mullye to Agra, on being relieved by 47th regt.

64th ditto—from Ferozepore to Cabool, date to be fixed hereafter.

66th ditto—from Cawnpore to Barrackpore, 20th Oct.

67th ditto—from Benares to Shahjehanpore, 2nd Nov.

68th ditto—from Berhampore to Benares, on being relieved by 21st regt.

71st ditto—from Shahjehanpore to Dinapore, on being relieved by 67th regt.

72nd ditto—from Allahabad to Agra, to form escort of Commander-in-Chief.

The quarter master general of the army will prescribe the routes by which corps and detachments are to move; should circumstances arise to render a deviation necessary, or any unforeseen detention on the march, the same to be reported for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. SKIPTON.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 16, 1841.—At a general court-martial, held in camp at Seah Sung, near Cabool, on the 14th June, 1841, Lieut. George Henry Skipton, H.M. 44th Regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st Instance. For being drunk at the mess table of H.M. 44th Regt. at Jellalabad, on the evening of 10th April, 1841, when in command of the regimental quarter guard.

2nd Instance. For offering insult at the said mess table to me, his commanding officer, by using improper expressions.

(Signed) T. MACKERELL, Lieut. Col., commanding H.M. 44th Foot.

Finding and Sentence.—The court, having considered the whole of the evidence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. G. H. Skipton, H.M. 44th Regt. of Foot, is guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, which being in breach of the articles of war, doth sentence him, Lieut. G. H. Skipton, H.M. 44th Regt. of Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Recommendation by the Court.—The court, having taken into consideration the letter of strong contrition addressed by the prisoner to his commanding officer, immediately after the commission of his offence, together with his having been unexpectedly warned for duty, and the highly favourable character given to him by his commanding officer, begs most earnestly and unanimously to recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief is sorry that he cannot safely and honestly comply with the recommendation of the court.

A reference to the opinion given upon the sentence of Lieut. Wynyard, of the 17th Foot, and Ens. Palmer, of the 9th Foot, will show that their crimes, though springing from the same debasing and disgraceful cause, were less heinous than those of which the prisoner has been clearly convicted.

A second consideration will not permit his Exc. to adopt the lenient course. Not a week passes that several private soldiers are not sentenced to imprisonment, with loss of pay and long deduction from their pay, for the first charge; and not a month, that some soldier is not sentenced to be transported for striking his superior when on duty.

With these lamentable facts brought so frequently to his notice, the Commander-in-Chief must support the discipline of Her Majesty's army by confirming the sentence: he cannot tolerate such vices in either officer or soldier.

Lieut. Skipton's name is accordingly to be struck off the strength of H.M. 44th regiment, on the day following the receipt of this order at regimental head-quarters, which Maj. Gen. Elphinstone is requested to notify.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 23. Capt. T. C. Kingman to be surveyor of shipping at Moulmein for measurement of tonnage, in succ. to Mr. C. Dromgoole, dec.

July 6. Mr. Robert Abercrombie to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

Lieut. J. H. Fulton, 3rd N.I., to officiate as junior assistant to commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

13. Mr. F. Gouldsbury to be civil and sessions judge of Bhaugulpore, vice Mr. R. Williams.

Mr. W. N. Garrett to be ditto ditto of West Burdwan, vice Mr. Gouldsbury.

15. Mr. M. P. Edgworth to officiate as magistrate and collector of Seharunpore during absence of Mr. Harvey.

17. Mr. J. H. Taylor to be deputy collector at Delhee.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 36. No. 142.

(2 E)

20. Mr. J. Dunbar to be civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, vice Mr. H. S. Oldfield, but will continue to officiate, until further orders, as commissioner of 18th or Jessore division.

Mr. J. Shaw to be civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan, vice Mr. J. Dunbar.

22. Mr. J. J. Harvey to officiate as postmaster-general.

Aug. 4. Mr. O. W. Malet, special deputy collector of Cuttack, to officiate as salt agent of southern division of Cuttack.

Capt. J. D. Nash, of invalids, to be postmaster at Barrackpore.

5. Assist. Surg. J. Bowhill app. to medical charge of Meywar Bheel corps.

7. Mr. C. Grant to officiate as accountant N. W. Provinces.

9. Capt. Hunter, commandant of Meywar Bheel corps, to be also assistant to political agent in Meywar and superintendent of Meywar Bheel tract.

10. Mr. C. G. Andrews to be assist. surgeon to civil station of Ramree.

11. Lieut. E. Hall, 52nd N.I., to be adj. of infantry to Bundelcund Legion, vice Lieut. C. Johnston resigned.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—June 9. Mr. W. B. Buckle, to England, on med. cert.—July 13. Mr. W. Bell, leave for three months, on private affairs; Mr. G. T. Shakespear, leave for three months.—15. Mr. G. F. Harvey, to the hills, from 15th July to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—17. Mr. W. P. Okeden, leave in Dec. next, to proceed either to Bombay or Calcutta, preparatory to availing himself of furlough he has applied for.—26. Lieut. W. A. Halstead, 3rd assist. to com. of Mysore, to Cape, for 18 months, on med. cert.—Aug. 4. Mr. E. H. Lushington, to sea, for two months, for health.—July 6. Mr. L. H. Bollard, for six weeks, on private affairs.—Aug. 7. Mr. F. O. Wells, for three months, to visit Mussoorie, on med. cert.

July 12. The Rev. R. Panting, chaplain, to be a surrogate for chaplaincy and station of Singapore, for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

12. The Rev. A. Spry to be chaplain of Bareilly.

Aug. 7. The Rev. R. M. Price to be chaplain of Agra.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, July 7, 1841.—5th L. C. Cornet E. W. C. Plowden, to be lieutenant from 1st July, 1841, vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Reid, resigned.

21st N. I. Lieut. and Brevet. Capt. T. H. G. Besant to be capt. of a company, and Ens. E. A. Rowlatt to be lieutenant from 1st July 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Bt. Maj. N. Campbell, retired on pension of a lieutenant colonel.

62d N. I. Ens. F. Trollope to be lieutenant from 22d June, 1841, vice Lieut. C. E. Grant, dec.

Brev. Capt. E. Garrett, 69th N. I., acting adj. of Ramghur Light Inf. Bat., to be adj. of that corps, vice Lieut. B. W. R. Jenner, permitted to proceed to Europe on furl.

Cadets of Infantry G. McAndrew and C. C. G. Ross admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. A. Tweedie, H. T. Eales, and Charles Forbes, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Maj. C. W. Hodges, 5th L. C., transferred to invalid establishment.

Capt. J. W. H. Jamieson, 52d N. I., now in Bundelkund, directed to officiate for Capt. Barry, in the Legion, during his absence.

July 14.—5th L. C. Capt. and Brev. Major Wm. Alexander, to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. S. Hamilton, to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet L. H. Hardyman to be lieutenant from 7th July, 1841, in suc. to Maj. C. W. Hodges, transf. to invalid estab.

Cadets of Infantry J. C. Curtis and A. G. Lister admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. R. N. MacLean, 2d N. I., prom. to rank of capt. by brevet.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon, at present attached to political agency at Loodianah, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B., whose appointment to serve on staff of army in India, vice Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., was announced in orders, dated 12th April last, having reported his arrival, admitted on staff of this presidency, from 12th July.

Brev. Col. Forster Walker, 8th N. I., to be temporarily a brigadier of 2d class, vice Brigadier Littler, employed on Eastern frontier.

July 21.—Cadets of Infantry, B. Henderson, J. J. Hulme, W. C. Green, J. C. Hardisty, and John Spence, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. John Sutherland admitted on estab., as an assist. surgeon.

Major Edward Herring, 57th N. I., transferred to invalid estab.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. T. Croft, 34th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of a major, from 1st Aug., in conformity with existing regulations.

Surg. B. Bell, permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of his rank, from 1st Aug.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry to have rank of capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieut. Chas. Ralfe, 3d N.I., from 17th July, 1841; Lieut. C. H. Burt, 64th N.I., from 21st do.; Lieut. J. G. Gerrard, 1st E. L. I., from 21st do.

Mr. Edw. Goodeve. M. B., admitted to service as an assist. surg.

Brigadier M. Riddell, army of Fort St. George, to be a brigadier of 1st class, and to command Hyderabad Subsidiary Force from 23d Aug. 1841, the date on which Brigadier Wahab's tour on the Staff expires.

July 28.—57th N. I. Capt. N. Jones to be major, Lieut. and Bt. Capt. E. Marriott to be capt. of a company, and Ensign E. J. Hughes to be lieut., from 21st July, 1841, in suc. to Maj. E. Herring, transf. to invalid estab.

Lieut. W. H. Oakes, 45th N.I., to do duty with Ramghur Light Inf. Bat.

Assist. Surg. W. Spencer, officiating surg. to Commander-in-Chief, app. to med. charge of estab. at Hauper, vice Assist. Surg. G. Anderson, dec.

Cadets of Artillery, G. E. Voyle, W. P. Waddy, and D. Metcalfe, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

Cadet of Cavalry D. Christie admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry R. J. Edgell, J. E. Fraser, J. Bleaymire, P. R. Hockin, R. M. Nott, G. J. Price, E. R. Wiggins, F. C. Wiggins, P. H. Sanders, and J. L. Nation, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal, for appointment to medical duties of civil station of Akyab in Arracan.

Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, attached to civil station of, and post-master at, Futtehpore, appointed to medical charge of station of Dorjeeling, in suc. to Assist. Surg. A. R. Morton, M.D., dec.

Aug. 4.—17th N. I. Ens. J. C. Fitzmaurice to be lieut., from 18th July, 1841, vice Lieut. John Sanderman, dec.

34th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. A. Lyons to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Reginald Ouseley to be lieut. from 1st Aug. 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Brevet Maj. J. T. Croft, retired on pension of a major.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald to be surg. from 1st Aug. 1841, vice Surg. Benj. Bell, retired on pension of his rank.

Capt. G. M. Sherer, 57th N.I., 2nd assist., to be 1st assist. in Central Stud Department; and Brev. Capt. Charles Woollaston, 8th L. C., sub-assist., to be 2nd assist.

Cadets of Infantry A. Money, F. H. Smith, and E. S. Dennies, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Maj. William Simonds, 21st N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Assist. Surg. Robert Marshall, M.D., placed at disposal of Government of N. W. Provinces for employment as officiating civil assist. surg. of Futtehpore.

Lieut. J. G. Gaitskell, 26th N.I., adj. of Meywar Bheel corps, to be 2nd in command of that corps; Lieut. J. C. Brooke, 63rd N.I., to be adj. of Meywar Bheel corps, vice Lieut. Gaitskell.

Aug. 11.—62nd N. I. Capt. and Brev. Major Benj. Ashe to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. E. T. Richardson to be captain of a company, from 30th May, 1841, in suc. to Major Robert Becher, dec.—Ens. F. A. Jackson to be lieut., vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. E. T. Richardson, prom., with rank from 22nd June, 1841, vice Lieut. C. E. Grant, dec.

Mr. John Hilliard admitted an assist. surg. on this estab.

Lieut. Edw. Hay, 35th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet.

Head-Quarters, July 2, 1841.—The following removals to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—1st Lieut. H. A. Carleton (proceeding on furl.) from 2nd tr. 3rd brigade to 1st comp. 7th bat.; 2nd Lieut. G. Moir from 1st comp. 7th bat. to 2nd tr. 3rd brigade.

Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N.I., to officiate as interp. to detachment of H.M. troops about to proceed to Cawnpore.

Ens. J. N. Young, 35th, to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Meerut, until an opportunity offers for joining his corps in Afghanistan.

July 3.—Unposted Cornet F. E. Vibart posted to 5th L. C.

Assist. Surg. W. Shurlock to assume medical charge of depot of H.M. 50th regt. ordered from Fort William to Berhampore.

Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne to return to his duties at Chunar.

Lieut. W. F. Hampton to act as adj. to 31st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Birch; date 20th June.

- July 6.**—Assist. Surg. W. Martin to join and do duty in hospital of H.M. 62nd F.; date Diapore 28th June.
- Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Remington, 12th, to act as interp. and qu. master to 58th instead of 65th N.I. as recently notified.
- July 8.**—Major C. W. Cowley, invalid estab., permitted to reside at Delhi, and draw his pay and allowances from Agra pay office.
- July 10.**—Lieut. C. H. Jenkins, 35th N.I., to act as assist. to Lieut. Sturt, executive engineer in the construction of public works at Cabool; date 20th May last.
- 1st Lieut. C. B. Young, of engineers, to act as adj. and qu. mast. of corps of sappers and miners, during absence of Lieut. E. J. Brown on political employ.
- July 13.**—Assist. Surgs. A. White, M.D., doing duty with H.M. 50th Foot, and H. T. Eales, attached to presidency general hospital, directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under orders of superintending surg. of Cawnpore division.
- Assist. Surg. A. Tweedie to do duty in hospital of H.M. 50th regt.
- Nusseree Bat.** Capt. C. O'Brien, 3rd N.I., to be second in command, vice McCausland, permitted to resign the situation. Capt. McC. to continue to exercise command until relieved by Major Penny.
- July 14.**—3rd L. C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. March to be interp. and qu. master.
- 10th L. C. Lieut. W. H. Oakes, 45th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.
- Ens. C. C. G. Ross to do duty with 69th N.I. at Berhampore.
- July 15.**—The services of Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 5th N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of Shah Shoojah, for employment in H.M. service; date 4th June.
- Assist. Surg. F. R. Metcalfe, M.D., 5th L. C., to afford medical aid to 5th N.I., vice Brydon; date 4th June.
- July 16.**—Unposted Cornet H. J. Stannus posted to 5th L. C.
- July 17.**—Brigadier F. Walker, appointed temporarily to brigade staff in orders of 14th July, posted to Oude district, and directed to join.
- July 19.**—Lieut. T. Watson to act as adj. to 33rd N. I., during absence of Lieut. Martin, or until further orders.
- July 20.**—Lieut. Col. R. Rich (on leave) removed from 53rd to 74th N. I., vice Lieut. Col. R. Benson (on furl.) from latter to former corps.
- Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, lately commanding in Oude, removed from 1st Europ. L. Inf. to 19th N. I., vice Lieut. Col. T. Robinson (on political employ) from latter to former corps.
- Maj. Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., appointed to staff by orders of 14th July, posted to Meerut division, and directed to join.
- Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., to continue in command of Meerut division until relieved, when he will proceed and assume command of Cawnpore division.
- Assist. Surg. G. B. Seely, at present attached to artillery at Dum-Dum, directed to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion.
- July 21.**—Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, late in command of Meywar field force, permitted to reside at Neemuch, and draw his pay and allowances from Rajpootanah circle of payment.
- July 23.**—Assist Surg. A. C. Gordon, recently placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, posted to 60th N. I. at Ferozepore, and directed to join.
- Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. S. G. Ryley, late 2nd L. C., to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour, until 10th Nov.
- Cornet D. Christie to do duty with 6th L. C. at Sultanpore Benares.
- July 24.**—Assist. Surg. A. Tweedie, doing duty with H. M.'s 50th Regt., to proceed to Cawnpore, and place himself under orders of Superintending Surg. J. Atkinson.
- Assist. Surg. E. Goodeve, M. B., to do duty with H. M.'s 50th Foot.
- July 27.**—The services of Capt. J. W. H. Jamieson, 52nd N. I., placed at disposal of Agra Government, for employment with Bundelcund Legion, vice Lieut. H. Barry, who has proceeded on leave; date Cawnpore, 29th June.
- Lieut. C. S. Reynolds, 49th N. I., to act as adj. to Assam light infantry bat., vice Brev. Capt. Butler, app. officiating jun. assistant to Commissioner in Assam; date 10th June.
- July 28.**—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Moorhouse, 35th N.I., to join his own corps, and to act as interp. and qu. master to the regt., in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wyndham, prom.
- Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, inv. estab., to reside in N. W. Hills instead of at Monghyr.
- Cornet F. E. Vibart, 5th, to do duty with 1st L. C. at Kurnaul, until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps in Afghanistan.
- July 30.**—Assist. Surg. A. Beale, doing duty with 4th bat. artillery, app. to medical charge of civil station of Futteypore, on departure of Assist. Surg. Griffith; date 21st July.

Assist. Serg. J. Sutherland, to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Ens. E. R. Wiggins, 35th, to do duty with 59th N.I. at Loodianah, until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps in Afghanistan.

Aug. 3.—The following removals and postings to take place in regiment of artillery :—Capt. and Brev. Major F. S. Sotheby from 2nd comp. 4th bat. to 3rd comp. 2nd bat.—Capt. T. Sanders from 3rd comp. 3rd bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. ; B. Browne from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 2nd comp. 4th bat. and to do duty with 4th comp. 5th bat. until after rainy season ; A. Abbott, from 2nd comp. 6th bat. to 4th com. 6th bat. ; the Hon. H. B. Dalzell (on staff employ) from 2nd comp. 2nd bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.—1st Lieuts. W. Timbrell, from 4th troop 2nd brigade to 3rd troop 2nd brigade ; W. Barr, from 3rd troop 2nd brigade to 4th troop 2nd brigade ; F. W. Cornish from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 3rd comp. 2nd bat. ; M. Dawes from 2nd comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat. ;—2nd Lieuts. T. Brougham from 4th comp. 2nd bat. to 3rd comp. 2nd bat. ; A. Robertson from 3rd comp. 2nd bat. to 2nd comp. 6th bat. and to accompany and do duty with 4th comp. 6th bat.

Aug. 4.—Lieut. Macdonald 40th N.I., to do duty at Landour depot, vice Lieut. J. Sandeman, 17th N.I., dec.

Ens. E. Oakes, 25th, removed to 17th N.I. as jun. of his rank.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Da C. Denham, M.D., doing duty with 33rd N.I., to assume medical charge of 1st L.I. Bat. vice Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, who has obtained leave of absence ; date Meerut, 17th July.

The following officers having, with reference to G. Os. of 26th of June last, volunteered to serve with three light infantry battalions, are to be returned accordingly :—Lieut. J. P. Caulfeild, 3rd N.I. ; Ens. T. P. Waterman, 13th N.I. ; Ens. G. G. Anderson, 15th N.I. ; Ens. F. D. Boulton, 17th N.I., with the 1st Light Infantry battalion.—Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N.I., with the 2nd Light Inf. battalion.—Ens. J. Young, 4th N.I. ; Lieut. E. L. Dennys, 11th N.I. ; Ens. F. Wale, 48th N.I. ; and Ens. F. A. Hook, 73rd N.I., with the 3rd Light Inf. battalion.

Aug. 6.—The undermentioned Ensigns removed as junior of their rank, and directed to join :—A. Money from 66th to 25th N.I., at Barrackpore ; J. L. Nation from 49th to 57th N.I., at Lucknow.

51st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Lamb to be interp. and qu. master.

The following postings ordered :—Ensigns F. H. Smith to 34th N.I. ; E. S. Dennis to 62nd N.I. at Neemuch ; C. C. G. Ross to 66th N.I. ; H. T. Bartlett to 21st N.I. ; J. F. Richardson to 49th N.I. at Cawnpore.

Aug. 7. Lieut. A. Fytche, 70th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Bat., vice Lieut. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I.

Surg. Colin J. Macdonald (on furlough) posted to 10th N.I.

Aug. 10.—Ensigns Drury and Pierce, of 27th, and Ens. Pulley, of 50th Madras N.I., to proceed to Midnapore, and to do duty with 14th Madras N.I. until season will admit of their joining their proper regiments.

Aug. 11. Unposted Ens. W. S. Twycross to do duty with 73rd N.I. at Allahabad.

65th N.I. Lieut. W. H. Williams, 67th, to act as interp. and qu. master.

The following Ensigns, recently posted to corps, directed to do duty with regiments specified until arrival at Barrackpore and Berhampore, respectively, of their proper corps, viz.—E. Oakes, of 17th, with 8th N.I., at Barrackpore ; C. C. G. Ross, of 66th, with 28th do., at Barrackpore ; P. H. Saunders, of 21st, with 69th do., at Berhampore.

Aug. 13. Riding Master J. C. Bolton, late 2nd L. C., to be riding master to 3rd brigade horse artillery, vice C. Raddock dec. ; but will continue to do duty with the 8th L. C. at Cawnpore, until return from leave of Riding Master F. W. Porter.

Unposted Ens. E. O. Wollaston posted to 62nd N.I.

Surg. W. Jacob, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to staff of garrison at Candahar, in room of Assist. Surg. Colquhoun ; date 14th July.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner app. to medical charge of 65th N.I., vice Assist. Surg. Hinton.

Aug. 14. Assist. Surg. G. Turner, attached to 65th N.I., to act as surg. to his Commander-in-chief, and to join head-quarters at the presidency, vice Spencer nominated to medical charge at Haupper.

Capt. A. Abbott and First Lieut. M. Dawes to continue to do duty with the 2nd comp. 6th bat. artillery, until arrival, in Afghanistan, of 4th comp. of same bat. ; and Second Lieut. T. Brougham to do duty with 4th comp. until arrival, at Candahar, of 3rd comp. 2nd bat.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., 32d N.I., to afford medical aid to staff at Dinapore ; and Assist. Surg. J. H. Freeman to assume medical charge of 65th N.I., on departure for presidency, of Assist. Surg. G. Turner.

Brev. Capt. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. to Meerut division, during absence, on leave, of Capt. D. Thompson ; date 2nd Aug.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 4. Brev. Capt. Wm. Lamb, 51st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 7. Capt. F. Trimmer, 50th N.I., on private affairs; Ens. F. C. Gardner, 40th N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th N.I., for health; Lieut. A. H. C. Sewell, 47th N.I., for health; Lieut. W. T. Wilson, 58th N.I., for health.—28. Lieut. G. A. Nicholetts, 28th N.I., for health.—Aug. 4. 2nd Lieut. R. R. Bruce, artillery, for health; Assist. Surg. Arch. Donaldson, M.D., for health.—7. Assist. Surg. W. R. Gerrard, for health.—11. Lieut. P. C. Murray, 36th N.I., for health (instead of to Cape).

To Singapore.—Aug. 11. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Olpherts, artillery, for six months, on med. certificate.

To visit Presidency.—June 30. Lieut. C. L. Spitta, from 15th July to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—July 7. Lieut. H. Barry, 71st N.I., for six months, to apply to go to sea.—10. Capt. J. K. McCausland, 70th N.I., for six months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—14. Assist. Surg. T. Cantor, M.D., from 12th July to 12th Jan.; 1842, to remain, on private affairs.—20. Surg. R. Rankine, 4th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb., 1842, preparatory to retiring from the service.—23. Lieut. H. Le Mesurier, 61st N.I., from 16th Aug. to 6th Feb. 1842, on med. cert.—27. Surg. J. M. Gaveson, artillery, from 1st Sept. to 1st Feb., 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—28. Cornet A. Mactier, 6th L.C., from 1st Aug. to 1st Dec.

To visit Cherla Poonjee.—July 10. Ens. R. N. Tronson, 2nd E.R., from 1st July to 1st Dec., on private affairs.

To visit Simla.—July 6. Lieut. and Adj. A. Martin, 33rd N.I., from 26th June to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—10. Lieut. H. M. Comran, artillery, from 1st July to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—11. Ens. H. K. Macmullen, from 20th July to 20th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Mussoorie.—July 14. Lieut. Col. T. Maddock, 10th N.I., from 2nd June to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—21. Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st N.I., from 25th July to 10th Nov., 1842, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

July 15.—Lieut. and Adj. D. Cooper, 17th F., to be capt. by brevet, in East Indies only, from 11th Aug. 1840.

July 28.—3rd Foot. Ens. W. G. Meacham to be lieut., v. Lacey dec.

39th Foot. Capt. W. Bernard to be major, v. Fitzgerald dec.; Lieut. B. G. Layard to be capt., v. Bernard; Ens. P. Flynn to be lieut., v. Layard; all 18th June 1841.

62nd Foot. Ens. W. F. Dickson to be lieut., v. Harris dec., 5th July 1841.

Aug. 12th.—31st Foot. Ens. D. S. Robertson to be lieut., v. Le Couteur dec.

40th Foot. Ens. E. H. Eager to be lieut., v. Valiant dec., 16th July 1841.

94th Foot. Ens. G. Mahon to be lieut., v. Burke dec.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—July 8. Lieut. Blanckley, 6th regt., for health.—Assist. Surg. Fraser, M.D. 57th F., for health.—Maj. Campbell, 44th F., for health.—15. Brev. Maj. Master, 4th L. Drs., to precede his corps.—22. Lieut. Hall, 6th F., to precede his corps.—Brev. Capt. Bell, 16th F., to enable him to join his corps.—28. Ens. Hessian, 41st F., for purpose of retiring from the service.—Aug. 2. Lieut. and Adj. Sims, 62nd F., for two years.—Aug. 12. Capt. K. A. Jackson, Bart., 4th L. Drs., to precede his corps.—Capt. C. Cotton, 94th F., for two years.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JULY 4.—*Amelia*, from Vizagapatam and Brinlipatam.—5. *Cowasjee Family*, from Macao and Penang; *Susan*, from Sydney; *Ann Lockerby*, from Liverpool; *Tyrer*, from Glasgow; *Mor*, from Bombay.—6. *Euphrates*, from London; *Ganges*, from Bordeaux and Madras.—7. *Ann Rankin*, from Liverpool.—9. *Marchioness of Breckinridge*, from the Mauritius; *Samuel Winter*, from Launceston; *Tenasserin*, from Moulmein and Amherst Town.—10. *Juvena*, from Mauritius; *Dale Park*, from Portsmouth and Cape of Good Hope; *Algerine*, from Singapore and Malacca.—11. *Johnstone*, from Liverpool; *Adams*, from Madras.—13. *Graham*, from the Mauritius and Madras.—14. *Pilgrim*, from Liverpool; *British Sovereign*, from Hobart Town and Java; *John Wilt*, from Southampton; *Margaret Park*, from Singapore; *Sumatra*, from Batavia and Padang.—15. *Harrison*, from Madras; *Amherst*, from

Akyab; *Mary*, from the Mauritius.—17. *Clown*, from China and Singapore; *Robarts*, from England and Madras.—19. *Argyle*, from Sydney and Batavia; *Christina*, from Sydney; *Marias*, from Bourbon and the Mauritius.—22. *Hannah*, from Singapore and China.—23. *Columbus*, from London, Cape of Good Hope, and Madras; *Premier*, from Sydney and Batavia.—24. *York*, from London and Sydney; *Mary Ann*, from Singapore; *Canopus*, from the Mauritius and Madras; *Theodosia*, from Liverpool; *Adolphe*, from Marseilles.—25. *Mary Somerville*, from Liverpool; *James Gibson*, from Madras and Vizagapatam; *Sea Horse*, from Madras and Vizagapatam; *Lawrence*, from London; *Jane*, from the Mauritius; *Soobrow*, from Bombay.—26. *Brothers*, from Sydney; *Buteshire*, from Mauritius; *Wanderer*, from Halifax, Mauritius, and Madras; *Williams*, from Penang.—29. *Princess Royal*, from London and Madras.—30. *Duncan*, from London and Van Diemen's Land; *Urgent*, from Liverpool.—Aug. 1. *Cordaun*, from Bordeaux; *Champion*, from Swan River; *John Woodfull*, from London.—3. *Bilton*, from Newcastle and Downs; *Chusan*, from Glasgow and Greenock; *Kyle*, from London; *Nestor*, from Leith; *Integrity*, from Hull; *Warlock*, from Liverpool; *Flowers of Ugie*, from Liverpool; *Helen*, from Penang; *Mary Mitchison*, from the Mauritius.—4. *Wilson*, from the Mauritius; *Mary Heartley*, from Liverpool; *Merlin*, from Greenock and Rothsay; *Dundee*, from London and Downs; *Jane Gifford*, from Singapore; *Bourbon*, from Bourbon; *Mary Ann*, from London, Portsmouth, and Madeira; *Warrior*, from Rio de Janeiro and the Mauritius.—6. *Nimrod*, from Macao; *Ann*, from Hobart Town and Batavia; *Elizabeth Walker*, from Glasgow and the Mauritius; *Lady Nugent*, from New Zealand and Madras; *Paragon*, from the Mauritius; *Indus*, from Sydney; *Parag*, from London, Madeira, and Madras.—7. *Anitlet*, from Bourbon.—8. *Cavendish Bentinck*, from Madras.—9. *Muhlmein*, from China and Singapore; *Regina*, from China and Singapore.—10. *Viscount Melbourne*, from the Mauritius; *Fleetwood*, from the Mauritius; *Helen Jane*, from Singapore.—11. *Indian Queen*, from Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam; *Affiance*, from Hobart Town and Sydney; *John Hepburne*, from Rangoon; *Brighton*, from Boston.—12. *John Cooper*, from New South Wales and Batavia.

Sailed from Saugor.

JULY 3. *Tapley*, for London; *Blenheim*, for London; *Christopher Rawson*, for London.—4. *Chieftain*, for London.—6. *Crusader*, for London; *Symmetry*, for London.—8. *Amuell*, for Cork.—9. *William Parker*, for London; *Snipe*, for Muhlmein; *Water Lily*, for China; *Pekoe*, for London; *Frances Ann*, for the Mauritius; *Hero*, for China; *Fattle Barry*, for Penang.—11. *Nerbudda*, for China; *Ewell Grove*, for London; *Dido*, for Singapore.—12. *Childers*, for —.—13. *Jane*, for Rangoon; *Poppy*, for Singapore and China.—14. *Champion*, for the Mauritius; *Juliet*, for London; *Sylph*, for Singapore.—15. *Mary Ridley*, for London; *Nautilus*, for London; *Airey*, for London; *Bengally*, for Marseilles.—16. *Leocadie*, for Bourbon.—20. *Reflector*, for London.—22. *Mary Bannatyne*, for London; *Caroline*, for the Mauritius; *Carolanus*, for New York.—23. *Janet Boyd*, for the Mauritius; *Rob Roy*, for China.—24. *Lena*, for Liverpool; *Walker*, for London; *Elizabeth*, for London.—25. *City of Poonah*, for London; *Slain's Castle*, for Madras.

Departures.

JULY 26. *Black Swan*, for Singapore and China; *Colonel Burney*, for Muhlmein and Rangoon.—29. *Helen Mary*, for London; *Devon*, for London; *Mor*, for Singapore.—31. *Hamoody*, for Singapore.—AUGUST 1. *Justina*, for Batavia; *Gentoo*, for the Mauritius.—2. *Ezernouth*, for the Mauritius; *Flora McDonald*, for Penang.—3. *Shaw Inshaw*, for Bombay; *Inverna*, for the Mauritius.—4. *Bahamian*, for Liverpool; *Helen Thompson*, for London; *Mauritian*, for the Mauritius.—5. *Ann*, for Singapore and China; *Janes*, for the Mauritius; *Energy*, for London.—8. *Rosalind*, for London.—9. *Elizabeth*, for London; *Navarino*, for London; *Gratitude*, for the Mauritius.—10. *Arethusa*, for Madras; *Cookson*, for Singapore and China; *Perfect*, for London; *Concurrent*, for Bourbon; *Straitford*, for the Mauritius.—11. *Nith*, for London; *Graham*, for the Mauritius.—12. *Cleveland*, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JUNE 20. At Cherapoonjee, the lady of the late Lieut. W. Egerton, of a son.
21. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Capt. H. Jervis White, 50th B.N.I., of a son.
27. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. R. Haldane, 1st Irregular Cavalry, of a daughter.
30. At Patna, the lady of W. S. Alexander, Esq., of a son.
— At Simla, the lady of E. W. C. Plowden, Esq., 5th L.C., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Liebenhals, of a son.

- July 2. At Gowhattee, the lady of Capt. S. F. Hanny, of a son, still born.
 — At Midnapore, the lady of R. S. Homfrey, Esq., of a son.
 — At Nudjffghur, near Cawnpore, the lady of William Vincent, Esq., of a daughter.
 3. At Serampore, the lady of G. H. Eckford, Esq., of a son.
 4. At Buleah, the lady of Welby Jackson, C.S., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Wm. Clark, of a son.
 5. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. Warren, 1st Europ. L. Inf., and officiating town major, of a son.
 7. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. H. Le Mesurier, adjutant 61st N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Landour, the lady of Capt. Gerrard, H.M. Shah Soojahool-Moolk's service, of a daughter.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Stapleton, of a daughter.
 10. At Dum-Dum, the lady of W. H. Delamain, Esq., artillery, of a daughter.
 11. At Dacca, the lady of Charles Wagentreiber, Esq., of a daughter.
 12. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. R. W. Chew, of a son.
 — At Agra, the wife of Mr. James Purkis, of a daughter.
 14. At Jubulpore, the lady of C. Garbet, Esq., surgeon to the resident, Nagpore, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. A. Pritchard, of the Preventive Service, of a daughter.
 15. At Calcutta, Lucy, the wife of Mr. E. G. Mann, of a son.
 — At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. M. Rees, of a daughter.
 16. At Cawnpore, the lady of F. W. Drummond, Esq., 8th L.C., of a daughter.
 — At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. H. Clayton, 4th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
 17. At Mozufferpore, the lady of E. A. Samuels, Esq., of a son.
 — At Cuttack, Mrs. A. B. Blaney, of a daughter.
 18. At Calcutta, wife of Mr. Robert Gregory, of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. R. R. Kinleside, H.A., of a daughter.
 — At Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., of the B.C.S., of a daughter.
 19. At Ghazee-pore, Mrs. E. T. Bond, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Rushton, of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Cook, of a son.
 — At Saugor, the lady of Capt. J. Butler, deputy assistant adjutant general, of a daughter.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of G. R. French, Esq., of a son, still born.
 21. At Simla, the lady of Capt. P. F. Story, 9th L.C., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of C. G. Seth, Esq., of a son.
 — At Futtygurgh, Mrs. E. Jennings, of a daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. H. Bayly, of a daughter.
 23. At Calcutta, the wife of Samuel Smith, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of H. L. Christiana, Esq., of a daughter.
 24. At Jaunpore, the wife of Mr. John Dobson, of a son.
 — In Chowringhee, the lady of Francisco Pereira, Esq., of a son.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a son.
 — At Dacca, the lady of A. H. Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Kurnool, the lady of Capt. H. Marsh, 3rd L.C., of a son.
 27. At Luckipore Factory, Dacca, Mrs. A. C. Monnier, of a son.
 28. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Robert McNair, 73rd regt. N.I., of a son.
 30. At Chowringhee, the lady of Charles Hogg, Esq., of a son.
 — At Jamalpore, the lady of Capt. Neville Parker, 58th Regt., of a son.
 — At Jumaulpore, at the house of Major Moule, lady of Lieut. N. A. Parker, 58th N.I., of a son.
 Aug. 1. At Barrackpore, the lady of the Rev. C. Wimberley, of a son.
 2. At Segowlie, in Chumparun, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Ferris, of a daughter.
 — At Burdwan, the lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — At Azimghur, the wife of Mr. John Pushong, of a son.
 4. At Gya, the lady of the Hon. E. Drummond, C.S., of a son.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. A. Sheppard, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. James Chopin, of a daughter.
 7. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. M. Sanderson, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Rayson, of a son.
 — At Barackpore, the lady of Dr. Worrall, 8th N.I., of a daughter.
 8. The wife of John Cornelius Hourigan, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John William Peterson, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. P. Chater, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Smith, of a son.
 9. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. D. L. Richardson, of a son, still-born.
 — At Patna, the lady of James Corbet, Esq., principal assistant opium agent, of a daughter.
 10. At Midnapore, Mrs. L. J. Massoni, of a daughter.
 12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert J. Rose, of a daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. S. Templeton, of a daughter, still-born.
 16. At Calcutta, Mr. W. P. Madge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- July 3. At Midnapore, Charles Kensington, Esq., lieut. M. N. I., to Charlotte Massie, daughter of the late Maurice Evans, Esq.,
 — At Delhi, Mr. Thomas Williams to Miss Bridget Jane MacKinnon.
 5. At Allipore, Mr. J. Cameron, of the 1st bat. M. A., to Miss Mary Anne Hewson.
 6. At Delhi, Mr. Daniel Alexander Cameron to Miss Emelia Williams.
 9. At Ayrungabad, Captain W. B. McCally, H. H. the Nizam's service, to Mary Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Frederick Pigou Paterson, of the same service.
 10. At the Cathedral, Mr. Samuel Starling to Miss Cecilia Henrietta Ellen Burnett.
 12. At Calcutta, Lieut. S. G. Johnstone, son of Major-General Johnstone, to Louisa, daughter of the late Captain C. J. Levede.
 — On Monday, Joseph Vander Beck, Esq., to Miss Mary Wescot.
 13. At Monghyr, Mr. J. C. Hopper, of Dinapore, to Miss M. L. Farrell, of Bhaughulpore.
 19. At Calcutta, R. G. Kingdom, Esq., H. C. S., to Miss Maria M. Steers.
 — At Dacca, William Pitt, Esq., assistant-surgeon, Burisaul, to Miss Susan Lamb.
 21. At Mussoorie, Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N. I., to Katherine, daughter of the late Capt. W. Hugh Dobbie, R. N.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Wakerell to Miss Johanna Fanthome.
 26. At Calcutta, Mr. Rofina Andrad to Miss Mary Ann Gomes.
 — At the Cathedral, Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, Esq., 60th N. I., A. D. C. to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Isabella Margaret, daughter of R. Davidson, Esq., Calcutta.
 28. At Chandernagore, Capt. Francis Burot, of the French ship *Coromandel*, to Miss Claire Nathalie Christien.
 29. At Serampore, Lieut. William Jones Barker, 1st Europ. L. I., to Margaret Ellen, eldest daughter of William Greaves, Esq.
 31. At Calcutta, Mr. T. H. Henriques to Miss C. Hypolite.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. Delmas to Miss L. Marcellen.
 Aug. 3. L. II. Boilard, Esq., deputy collector, to Mademoiselle Matilde Briant.
 — At Simlah, Martin R. A. Gubbins, Esq., B. C. S., to Harriet Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Nepean, Esq., of the same service.
 10. At Balasore, W. H. Martin, Esq., of Cuttack, to Mary Anne, only daughter of W. Brown, Esq.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Thom to Mrs. S. Sweeting.
 16. Lieut. Charles Lewis Spitta, engineers, to Harriet, only daughter of Frederick Brett, Esq.

DEATHS.

- May 19. At Calcutta, of cholera, Ens. C. G. Clarke, aged 22.
 30. At Calcutta, suddenly, Lieut. J. Harvey, late of the R. N.
 June 5. At Meerut, of dysentery, the wife of J. G. Dr. C. Denham, M. D., assistant surgeon 33rd N. I.
 8. At Sylhet, Lieut. W. Egerton, 2nd N. I.
 9. At Mynpoorie, the Hon. A. A. Harbord, 3rd light drags.
 14. At Maulmain, Ensign R. F. Cameron, H. M. 63rd regt., aged 22.
 15. At Calcutta, Mr. R. M. Stephenson, R. N., aged 28.
 28. At Mussoorie, George Anderson, Esq., assistant surgeon Hauper stud establishment, aged 36.
 29. At Kurnaul, D'Acre Saumarez, only and beloved son of Capt. Henry D'Acre Lacey, H. M. buffs.

July 2. At Calcutta, John Armstrong, aged 17.

3. At Hazarabagh, of fever, Lieut. Augustus Harris, H. M. 62nd regt. aged 26.

— At Kotra, Major James Liddell, commanding left wing 1st regiment Bombay light cavalry.

4. At Gowhattee, Margaret Campbell, wife of Captain S. F. Hannay, aged 25.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. J. E. Hardwicke, of the preventive service, aged 40.
- At Darjeeling, Alexander Ross Morton, M.D., H.C.S., aged 24.
7. At Howrah, Mary Vernon Sime, wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, aged 30.
9. At Kurnaul, Capt. H. D. Lacey, of H.M. 3rd regt., or Buffs
- At Calcutta, Anne, wife of W. D. H. Oehme, Esq., aged 21.
10. At Meerut, Mr. John Voyle, merchant.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Paula Young, aged 61.
- At Calcutta, Capt. T. B. Timms, late of the ship *Ungall*, aged 41.
13. At Calcutta, of cholera, Master John Manlix, aged 9.
- At Ruteecar factory, near Arrah, W. C. Tremblehausen, Esq., aged 19.
14. At Calcutta, Adeline Maria, wife of Thomas E. M. Turton, Esq., aged 41.
16. At Khyouk Phyoo, Mr. Henry Adams, formerly master attendant.
- At Gootteah, Midnapore, John Duncan, Esq., youngest son of T. Duncan, Esq., R.N.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Davidson, aged 35.
20. At Calcutta, wife of Mr. John George Parker, aged 17.
23. At Dum-Dum, Staff Serjeant William Gordon, aged 42.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. A. Pinto, relict of the late C. L. Pinto, Esq., aged 38.
27. At Calcutta, James Fordyce, Esq., aged 42.
29. At Agra, of consumption, Brevet Captain Philip le Conteur, lieut. H.M. 31st regt., aged 33.
31. At Cuttack, at the residence of H. V. Hathorn, Esq., James Kerr Ewart, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 32.
- Aug. 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Smith, aged 32.
4. At Calcutta, Selina Maria Jane, the child of William Clode Braddon, Esq., aged 1.
- Miss Virginia Caroline Asken, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Asken, aged 22.
7. At Buxar, Louisa, wife of Mr. R. S. Coombs, indigo planter, aged 35.
8. At Calcutta, Alexander Anderson, Esq., architect, aged 41.
- At Calcutta, Mr. John Puttello, son of the late J. Puttello, Sen. Esq., resident of Penang, aged 20.
- At Calcutta, Captain William Higgins, commander of the steamer *Forbes*.
9. At Barrackpore, the infant daughter of Dr. Worrall, 8th N.I.
10. At Burdwan, of consumption, Jowhory Lall Baboo, one of the uncles-in-law of the Maha Rajah of Burdwan, aged 30.
15. At Calcutta, Eleanor, wife of Mr. M. S. Templeton, aged 17.
- Lately.* At Cawnpore, of cholera, Mr. Charles Raddock.
- J. W. Baldwin, Esq., of the Paradanga factory, Jesore, aged 47.
- At Cawnpore, Capt. W. R. Maidman, B.H.A.
- At Maulmain, Capt. Alex. Sutherland, of the country service.
- Near Ajmere, suddenly the young Rajah of Keshen Ghur.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE STUDY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Fort St. George, July 2, 1841.—The following extracts from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 13th April, 1841, are published for the information of the army:—

1. "We have at different times communicated to our Governments in India the arrangements made by us for obtaining for the corps of engineers the services of officers of superior talents, and for securing to them before they leave England a high degree of professional knowledge.

2. "We have now to apprise you that, in addition to the opportunities furnished to our engineer officers at the Military Seminary, and at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, under Col. Pasley, C.B., it is our intention to give to such as may be recommended for the purpose by Col. Pasley, the opportunity of studying some additional branch or branches of civil engineering, after they are reported qualified for commissions. With this view, we shall grant to those so recommended permission to remain in this country six months, instead of three months, as at present

authorized, upon the condition, however, that their rank and standing in the corps to which they may be posted shall only be secured to them on their producing satisfactory evidence that they have devoted three months of the time to scientific studies connected with their profession. Upon the fulfilment of this condition, the engineer cadets so employed will receive pay at the rate of five shillings per diem for those three months.

3. "We have further to apprise you of our wish and desire to give to officers of engineers who may come to this country on leave, every encouragement to gain an intimate professional knowledge of such branch or branches of civil engineering as they may deem calculated to be of use in their future service in India. With this view, we shall exert all the influence we possess with the different engineers employed by us, from time to time, in the provision of steam and other machinery, to give ample facilities to such officers of engineers as may desire to gain an accurate knowledge of all the details of their respective establishments. We need scarcely add, that the buildings, works, and steam factories in the Royal Dock Yards and the other establishments of Her Majesty's Government will, in like manner, at our request, be open to the inspection of our officers. The *bona fide* travelling expenses, together with a moderate pecuniary allowance, as a compensation for extra expenses during the time certified to us to have been actually employed in such pursuits by our engineer officers when on furlough, will be defrayed by us, on our being satisfied that the objects in view have been attained, and that the officers who have profited by the opportunities thus given are returning to our service in India.

4. "Copies of the certificates which may be laid before us, shewing the attention given by our engineer officers to any particular branch or branches of civil engineering, will be transmitted to the Government of the presidency to which they may belong, in order that, when information or assistance is required, it may be sought after from the officer who is most likely to possess the requisite knowledge.

5. "You will be pleased to cause a notification of the views and intentions now expressed to be made to every engineer officer who may obtain your permission to return to this country on leave. We shall make a similar notification to those who are at present here, or who may have quitted India before the receipt of this despatch."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 8. The Hon. David Arbuthnott admitted a writer on this establishment.

12. Messrs. A. P. Forbes, Edward Peter, and Wm. Fisher, civil servants, attained rank of factor on the 15th June, 1841.

20. A. Hamilton, Esq., to be assistant to principal col. and mag. of Salem.

G. Ellis, Esq., to do duty as an assistant in Chief Secretary's Office, on his College allowances, until further orders.

V. H. Levinge, Esq., to be assistant to principal col. and mag. of Madura.

A. W. Phillips, Esq., to be assistant to principal col. and mag. of Tanjore.

H. Newill, Esq., to be assistant to col. and mag. of Gunttoor.

J. Fraser, Esq., to be assistant to col. and mag. of Bellary.

W. M. Cadell, Esq., to be assistant to principal col. and mag. of Canara.

A. Brooke, Esq., received charge of Government Lottery Office.

G. S. Hooper, Esq., 3rd Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division, resumed duties of his office.

27. Lieut. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N. I. to be an assistant to Agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

H. Stokes, Esq., to be assistant to Commissioner at Kurnool, with allowances of a sub-collector.

N. W. Kindersley, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore, reported his arrival from Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 3. G. N. Taylor, Esq., to be assistant to collector and mag. of Masulipatam.

Messrs. C. J. Bird, H. Free, F. B. Elton, A. S. Mathison, John Bird, and John Rohde, civil servants, attained rank of senior merchants on the 7th July, 1841.

10. H. A. Brett, Esq., to act as register of Zillah Court of Salem.

17. E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as 3rd Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, during indisposition of Mr. Strombom.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry, during employment of Mr. Glass on other duty.

C. Polly, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

20. J. Flower, Esq., master attendant at Coringa, resumed charge of his duties.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—July 8. J. J. Cotton, Esq., for three months, to visit sea coast, on sick cert.—12. A. Maclean, Esq., for three months, to Bangalore.—20. G. J. Waters, Esq., for one month, to Neilgherry Hills.—Aug. 6. T. R. A. Conway, Esq., for three months, to Hyderabad and Nagpore, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—July 27. The Rev. G. Trevor, for three months.—Aug. 10. The Rev. M. Bowie, for six months, to sea.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 2, 1841.—Cadet of Infantry Geo. Girdlestone admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. R. Lambert, 16th N.I., at present in charge of road from Berhampore to Cuttack frontier, to be employed as acting assist. civil engineer of First Division, during absence of Lieut. Fast.

July 9.—Messrs. A. C. Macleod and R. R. Suttleffe admitted on estab. as assist.-surgeons, and to do duty under Surg. of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount. Assist. Surg. Edward James permitted to enter on general duties of army.

The services of Lieut. Ouchterlony, corps of engineers, placed temporarily at disposal of major gen. commanding the forces, for service in China.

July 13.—Cadets of Cavalry the hon. Wm. Arbuthnot and J. G. Cookson, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Artillery C. T. Collingwood, Alex. Stewart, and T. B. Cox, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry Alex. Cannon, J. W. Stubbs, Aug. Pritchard, C. W. Moore, Jas. Hoskins, P. M. Carpendale, and F. T. Garrard, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. James Ratton admitted on estab. as an assist.-surg., and directed to do duty under Surg. of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Capt. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to act as secretary to General Prize Committee during absence of Major Butterworth, C. B.

Lieut. J. C. Shawe, corps of engineers, to be 1st assistant to civil engineer in 8th division.

July 16.—The name of Lieut. Chas. Mann, 11th N.I., directed by orders of Hon. the Court of Directors to be struck out of list of the army.

4th N.I. Lieut. J. McMahon Johnston to be adjutant.

July 20.—Mr. O. D. Stokes, late a lieut. in 4th N.I., directed to be restored to his rank by Hon. the Court of Directors, on 5th May, 1841, and from same day placed on retired half-pay list.

11th N.I. Ens. C. F. F. Halsted, to be lieut. v. Mann struck out of list of the army; date of com. 16th July 1841.

27th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. G. McDonell, to be capt., and Ens. E. Elliot (the late), to be lieut., v. Vanderzee retired; date of coms. 6th April, 1841.—Ens. G. J. Condy, to be lieut., v. Elliot deceased; date 3rd June, 1841.

July 27.—1st *Madras Europ. Regt.* Ens. W. H. West, to be lieut., v. Mackenzie deceased; date of com. 21st July, 1841.

Cadets of Infantry, J. P. Watts, Thomas Parkinson, and H. J. Beaumont, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. F. J. Nedham, 30th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of his rank, from 1st Aug. 1841.

The services of Lieut. R. P. Keighly, 49th Madras N.I., placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad for employment in H. H. the Nizam's service.

Aug. 6.—30th *N.I.* Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Alpin, to be capt., and Ens. F. N. Smith, to be lieut., v. Nedham retired; date of coms. 1st Aug. 1841.

Aug. 13.—8th *N.I.* Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Grimes, to be capt., and Ens. A. W. Simkins, to be lieut. v. Rippon dec.; date of coms. 4th Aug. 1841.

Aug. 17.—Col. J. Leslie, K. H., of H. M. 4th Foot, to command Trichinopoly. Col. J. T. Gibson, 23rd N.I., to command Bellary.

Capt. A. Trotter, 35th N.I., and deputy assist. com. gen., to be an assist. com. gen. v. Butcher prom.

Capt. D. Babington, 17th N.I., and sub. assist. com. gen., to be a deputy assist. com. gen., v. Trotter.

Lieut. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th N.I., to be a sub assist. com. gen. to complete the estab.

The services of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. F. Leslie, 13th N.I., placed at disposal of Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for employment at Singapore.

The undermentioned 2d Lieuts. of artillery are promoted to rank of 1st Lieut. from 17th Aug., to complete the establishment:—2d Lieuts. R. R. Little, J. D. Scott, H. C. Wade, C. H. Hutchinson, F. G. Nuthall, A. T. Cadell, R. Macpherson, and W. C. L. Baker.

Aug. 20.—*Artillery*.—1st Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. C. McNair to be capt., and 1st Lieut. R. R. Little, to take rank from 26th July, 1841, vice Bell retired.—2d Lieut. R. C. Buckle to be 1st lieut. from 17th Aug. 1841, to complete the estab.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 29, 1841.—The following postings and removals ordered in the Infantry:—Col. R. Home, C. B., (late prom.) to 28th regt.; Col. T. Marrett, (do.) to 2nd do.; Lieut. Col. H. Walpole, from 7th to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. A. Tulloch, C. B., from 29th to 11th do.; Lieut. Col. R. Alexander (late prom.) to 17th do.; Lieut. Col. W. N. Burnes (do.) to 7th do.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Stokes (do.) to 49th do.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Wyllie (do.) to 29th do.

The appointment of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Carr, 16th N.I., to act as quartermaster and interp. to 18th N. I., cancelled.

June 30.—Assist.-Surg. J. Tait, doing duty with H. M. 57th regt., to afford medical aid to detachment of H.M. 50th regt. proceeding on ship *Adams* to Calcutta.

July 7.—The undermentioned removals ordered in the infantry:—Lieut. Col. J. Henry from 18th to 26th regt.; W. Williamson, C. B., from 30th to 46th do.; J. Wallace, from 46th to 30th do.; H. Dowker, from 26th to 49th do.; J. D. Stokes, from 49th to 18th do.

July 9.—The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surg. W. Rose, from 33d to 2d N.I.; Assist. Surg. G. D. Gordon, M. D., from doing duty under Sup. Surg. S. Division, to 33d N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Rose to act as surg. to dépôt at Cuddalore, during absence of Surg. Preston on furlough, and Assist. Surg. H. Stanbrough, 7th L. C. to relieve latter officer and take charge until Assist. Surg. Rose's arrival.

Major C. O. Fothergill, 2d N. V. B., to resume command of detachment of that corps at Cuddalore, from 3d July.

July 10.—Capt. T. T. Pears of Engineers, to take charge of detachment of Artillery proceeding to China on board H.M. troop ship *Jupiter*.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Assist. Surg. R. H. Manley, M. B. to 25th N. I.; Assist. Surg. R. Hicks, to 1st N. I.; Assist. Surg. J. H. Orr, from 1st N. I., to do duty under Supg. Surg. Northern division; Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, from 25th N.I., to do duty under Supg. Surg. H. S. Force.

July 13.—Assist. Surg. H. W. Porteous, 2d bat. artillery, to afford medical aid to detachment of H.M. 50th regt. proceeding on ship *Princess Royal* to Calcutta.

July 14.—2d Lieuts. C. D. Waddell, C. T. Collingwood, Alex. Stewart, and T. B. Cox, to do duty with 2d bat. artillery.

July 15.—The undermentioned young officers directed to join their regts.:—Ensigns A. Pritchard, 28th N. I.; J. W. Stubbs, 46th do.; James Hoskins, 19th do.

July 19.—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry, and Ensigns of Infantry (some of them not arrived), posted to regiments specified:—Cornets J. G. Cookson, to 8th L. C.; E. J. Ferrers to 4th do.; and C. C. Hook to 7th do.;—Ensigns J. P. Watts to 37th N.I.; T. Parkinson, to 47th do.; James Orr, to 27th do.; and Walter Lloyd to 11th do.

Assist. Surg. C. Timins appointed to medical charge of detachment of 2nd Europ. Light Infantry proceeding to join regimental head-quarters at Bangalore.

July 24.—Assist. Surg. C. W. Pickering posted to 1st bat. artillery.

July 27.—Col. (Maj. Gen.) D. C. Kenny removed from 12th to 38th regt., and Col. Robert Home, C.B., from latter to former corps.

July 28.—Lieut. C. Gill, 17th, to act as qu. master and interp. to 27th regt.

Ens. H. J. Beaumont to do duty with 23rd L. I.

July 29.—Lieut. H. Man, 49th N.I., to act as adj. and qu. master.

Ens. G. M. Carter removed from 35th to 1st Madras Europ. Regt.

July 31.—The following removals ordered in the Infantry:—Lieut. Col. J. Perry from 28th to 34th regt.; H. Smith from 9th to 28th do.; J. P. James from 3rd to 9th do.; C. M. Bird from 34th to 3rd do.

Aug. 2.—Capt. D. H. Considine, assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, to act as deputy

qu. master general of army, during absence of Major W. J. Butterworth, c.a., on med. cert.

Capt. R. H. Bingham, deputy assist. qu. master general, Mysore division, to act as assist. qu. master general of army, vice Considine.

Capt. R. H. Richardson, 7th L.C., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Mysore division, vice Bingham.

Cornets the Hon. W. Arbuthnot, of 2nd, and G. Wood, of 6th L.C., appointed to do duty with 7th L.C. until an opportunity occurs for their proceeding to join their regts.

Assist. Surg. C. Timins removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with 2nd European Light Infantry.

Aug. 12.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) M. Riddell removed from 3rd to 8th L.C., and Lieut. Col. G. Sandys from latter to former regt.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Briggs to proceed to Bangalore and assume charge of his duty as acting adj. and qu. master to Horse Brigade.

Cornet Wm. Sapte (not arrived) posted to 1st L.C. as 4th cornet.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoo-stanee language:—Lieut. T. Kiernan, 10th N.I., College, creditable progress; Lieut. C. Kensington, 14th do., Midnapore, creditable progress; Lieut. J. J. Gibson, 26th do., Belgaum, creditable progress; Lieut. T. A. Boileau, 43rd do., Kamp-tee, qualified as interpreter; Ens. T. H. Drury, 49th do., Kamptee, creditable progress; Lieut. C. Carter, 38th do., Bangalore; creditable proficiency. Moonshree allowance to be disbursed to the whole of the above officers; and Lieut. Boileau will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the presidency.

Assist. Surg. A. C. B. Neill, m.b., has passed the examination in the Hindoo-stanee language prescribed by pars. 8 and 9 G.O.C.C. 5th Nov. 1840.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—July 2. Capt. G. Pinnock, 12th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. Col. J. P. James, 3rd L. Inf.—27. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Lang, 48th N.I. (to embark from Western Coast).—Aug. 10. Lieut. W. Selby, 15th N.I., for one year, without pay (to embark from Western Coast).

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 20. Lieut. W. A. Halsted, 11th N.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Sea.—July 23. Assist. Surg. M. Rogers, for two years, for health (also to Cape).—Lieut. G. W. N. Dunlop, 4th N.I.; for two years, for health.—Aug. 10. Lieut. S. G. Prendergast, 13th N.I., for six months, for health (also to the Straits).—Aug. 14. Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C.B., until 1st Jan. 1842, for health, from China).

To Presidency.—July 9. Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens, 1st M.E.R., from 22nd July to 22d Jan. 1842.—17. Lieut. S. T. Watson, 4th L.C., from 17th July to 17th Jan. 1842, on sick cert.—27. Brigadier L. B. Lovell, K.H., for one month.—29. Lieut. Col. J. Henry, 26th N.I., from 2nd Aug. to 2nd Nov. 1841.—Aug. 2. Lieut. E. Sibley, 37th N.I., for four months (from China).—Aug. 3. Capt. W. Leader, 5th N.F., from 20th Aug. to 20th Dec. 1841.—9. Lieut. J. Campbell, 50th N.I., from 16th Aug. 1841 to 16th Feb. 1842.—Ens. W. Southey, 48th N.I., from 23rd July to 23rd Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—12. Major J. K. Luard, 16th N.I., from 1st to 30th Sept. 1841.—Capt. H. L. Harris, from 10th Sept. to 31st Oct. 1841.—16. Assist. Surg. G. C. Courtney, d. d. 1st M.E.R., from 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.

To Bangalore.—July 13. Ens. W. T. Gibson, 32d N.I., from 6th July, 1841, to 5th Jan. 1842.—Aug. 6. Lieut. the Hon. P. T. Pellew, 7th L.C., in continuation till 15th Oct. 1841 (also to Neilgherries).

To Calcutta.—July 30. Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland, 11th N.I., from 25th Sept. to 25th March, 1842.—17. Cornet C. G. Sutherland, 4th L.C., from 15th Aug. to 15th Jan. 1842, on private affairs.

To Neilgherries.—July 1. Brev. Capt. J. Stewart, 7th N.I., in continuation till 31st March, 1842, on sick cert.—17. Capt. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec. 1841.—Assist. Surg. C. D. Currie, till 30th Sept. 1841.—27. Lieut. Burton, deputy superintendent of Government roads, for six months.—Aug. 3. Capt. C. Yates, 46th N.I., in continuation till 31st May, 1842, on sick cert.—6. Maj. E. A. McCurdy, 27th N.I., in continuation till 31st Oct. 1841.—9. Capt. P. Chambers, 1st M. E. R., from 15th Sept. 1841, to 15th Jan. 1842.—16. Lieut. Col. A. M'Pherson, 2nd E. L. Inf., from 28th July to 15th Jan. 1842, on sick cert.—Lieut. F. C. Hawkins, 10th N.I., from 6th Sept. to 6th Jan. 1842.—18. Capt. H. Mackenzie, 34th L. I., in continuation till 31st Aug. 1842, on sick cert.

To French Rocks and Neilgherries.—July 1. Capt. C. H. Wilson, 32nd N. I., from 25th July, 1841, to 25th July, 1843, on sick cert.

To Amba.—July 1. Capt. W. D. Harrington, 3rd L. C., from 17th June to 30th Sept. 1841, on sick cert.

To Cuddalore.—Aug. 3. Maj. J. Ross, 15th N. I., from 28th July to 31st Oct. 1841, on sick cert.

To Eastern Coast.—Aug. 3. Lieut. W. Crewe, 32nd N. I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert. (also to Presidency.)

To Cotallum.—July 13. Lieut. R. Cooper, 45th N. I., from 18th June to 31st Oct. 1841, on sick cert.

To Salem and Presidency.—July 17. Capt. J. Wyllie, 45th N. I., from 5th Aug. to 30th Nov. 1841.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 7.—*Union*, from Coringa, &c.; *Claudine*, from London, &c.—8. *Princess Royal*, from London.—9. *Sesostris*, from Sydney; H. M. S. *Jupiter*, from Northern Ports.—10. *Mauritius*, from Port Louis.—12. *Competitor*, from Penang.—13. *Sarah*, from —.—19. *Wanderer*, from Mauritius.—20. *Defiance*, from Mauritius.—24. *Mazagram*, from Pondicherry.—26. *Anna Robertson*, from London and Cape.—28. *William Barras*, from London.—30. *Lady Nugent*, from Port Nicholson.—AUGUST 2. *Brightman*, from Calcutta.—4. H. M. S. *Larne*, from Bombay, &c.; *Clarendon*, from Mauritius; *Euphrasia*, from Amherst, &c.—8. *Competitor*, from Ennore.—17. *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, from Bombay.—19. *Larkins*, from London; *Gilbert Munro*, from Mauritius; *Essex*, from Batavia; *Victoria*, from Mauritius; *Semarang*, from London.—24. *Malcolm*, from London.

Departures.

JULY 8. *Harrison*, for Calcutta.—12. *Robarts*, for Calcutta; *Clarissa*, for Penang, &c.—13. *Calumet*, for Canton.—14. *Canopsis*, for Calcutta.—16. H. M. S. *Jupiter*, for China.—18. *Sea Horse*, for Calcutta.—20. *Columbus*, for Calcutta.—21. *Wanderer*, for Calcutta.—23. *Princess Royal*, for Calcutta.—25. *Union*, for Northern Ports.—26. *Paragon*, for Calcutta.—27. *Competitor*, for Ennore.—28. *Elizabeth Ainsley*, for Straits; *Stork*, for China.—29. *Orient*, for London; *Mazagram*, for Pondicherry.—30. *Rohamany*, for Colombo; *Britannia*, for London.—31. *Lady Nugent*, for Calcutta.—AUGUST 3. *Posthumous*, for China.—4. *Brightman*, for London; *Mauritius*, for China.—8. *Vansittart*, for China; *Sons of Commerce*, for London.—9. *William Barras*, for Calcutta.—11. *General Kyd*, for China.—13. *Cleopatra*, for Calcutta; *Clarendon*, for Calcutta.—14. H. M. S. *Larne*, for China.—15. *Competitor*, for Calcutta; *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.—19. *Euphrasia*, for Mauritius; *Claudine*, for London; *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, for Calcutta; *Gilbert Munro*, for Pondicherry.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At Kamptee, the lady of the Rev. Edward Whitehead, A.M. Assist. Chaplain, of a son.

29. At Anantapoor, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq., Sub-collector of Bellary, of a daughter.

July 1. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Reuben Twigg, of a daughter.

3. At Vepery, the lady of J. T. Hery, Esq., of a son, since dead.

8. At St. Thomé, the wife of Capt. Pope, 24th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

— At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. James Cooke, of a daughter.

9. At Kamptee, Mrs. Henry J. Lynch, of a son.

10. At Government House, Mrs. Walter Elliot, of a daughter.

11. At Jaulnah, the lady of Captain H. Morland, 27th N.I. of a daughter.

13. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Shelley, 20th Regt. N. I. of a son.

16. At Trivandrum, the lady of W. Elliott Lockhart, Esq. 45th N.I. of a son.

17. At Waltair, the wife of Mr. J. Hughes, of a son.

18. At Cochin, the lady of Major Barnett, 7th N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Clare Cardew, 94th Foot, of a son.

20. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. F. J. Caruthers, of the 2d Regt. of Madras light cavalry, of a daughter.

21. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Dr. Cuming, Madras army, of a son.

23. At St. Thomé, the lady of the Rev. F. H. W. Schmitz, of a son.

23. At Bangalore, Mrs. Longden, of a son.

26. The wife of Lieut. Worster, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Charles Peter Doneaud, of a daughter.

28. At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Ashton, H. A., of a daughter.
29. At Bangalore, the widow of the late Major C. Snell, of a daughter.
30. At Royapooram, Mrs. Edward Mahony, of a son.
31. At Chintadrypettah, Mrs. T. W. D. Clark, of a son.
- Arg. 3. The wife of Mr. Edward Jervis, of a son.
4. At Egmore, Mrs. Edmund Marsden, of a daughter, still-born.
10. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Y. Heyne, of a daughter.
11. On Wednesday, the lady of Z. Macauley, Esq., of a son.
12. At Arcot, the lady of A. J. Curtis, Esq., 7th L. C., of a daughter.
13. At Bangalore, Mrs. J. F. Miller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. At Madras, Mr. John Currie, Apothecary, in the service of Lieut. General Sir John Doveton, G. C. B., to Mary, daughter of Mr. D. Gome, manager of the Military Board Office.

30. At the Vepery Church, Mr. George Mayers, to Miss Mary Bishop.

— At the Vepery Mission Church, Mr. Charles Bishop, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson.

July 15. At Deesu, Capt. H. S. Walkin, 15th N. I., to Anna, daughter of the late W. Penny, Esq., of Glasgow.

— At Ootacamund, T. C. Jerdon, Esq., Assist. Surg. 2d L. C., to Flora, daughter of the late Major Alexander McLeod, 9th Regt. N. I.

17. At Bangalore, John Ratliff, Esq., M. C. S., to Elizabeth Clementina, third daughter of Wm. Procter, Esq.

21. At Bangalore, Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Fifeshire, Scotland, to Miss Virginia Bird, first daughter of Lieut. Col. Bird.

26. Mr. Felix Martinz, to Miss Ann Maria Rodrigues.

Aug. 11. At Vepery Church, by the Rev. H. Cotterill, A. M., Mr. John Langley, to Charlotte Emelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Murray.

DEATHS.

June 9. At Salem, the Rev. G. Walton, of the London Missionary Society.

14. At Hurryhur, Mary, wife of Capt. C. H. Wilson, 32nd N. I.

16. At Kamptee, Major John Fitzgerald, of H. M. 39th Regt.

July 5. At Kulludghee, Catherine Adelaide, the wife of Lieut. Colonel W. N. Burns, 7th Regt. N. I.

16. At Secunderabad, Charlotte Catherine, wife of Capt. Chambers, 1st M. E. Regt., and eldest daughter of Brigadier James Wahab, C. B. aged 26.

20. At Hyderabad Residency, of cholera, Mr. J. B. Franklin, schoolmaster, Hyderabad Residency Charity School, and late of the Hon. C. 1st M. E. Regt.

21. At Nellore, Lieut. G. W. Mackenzie, of the 1st M. E. Regt.

23. At Cannanore, Brev. Capt. Burke, of H. M. 94th Regt.

24. Roza Maria, wife of Mr. John Xavier, aged 31.

29. At Madras, Capt. W. F. Kerr, of H. M. 9th Regt., and brigade major.

30. At St. Thomé, Amelia, relict of the late Thomas Hurst, Esq., aged 67.

— At Cochin, Mary Frances, wife of Major Barnett, of the 7th N. I., aged 36.

Aug. 1. At Black Town, Mrs. Charlotte Kennet.

4. At Ootacamund, Capt. T. D. Rippon, 8th N. I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

Bombay Castle, August 6th, 1841.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the corps of Sappers and Miners to bear the word "Kelat" on their appointments.

SERVICES OF H. M. 6TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 17, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having, with the sanction of the Government of India, ordered the embarkation for England of H. M. 6th Royal Regt. of Foot, His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief cannot allow this old and distinguished corps, which has performed a long and useful service in this presidency, to depart without the expression of his earnest and cordial wishes

for the health and happiness of all belonging to it, and for its speedy and prosperous voyage to the shores of Britain.

The return home of this corps will be cheerfully welcomed, from the recollection of its former services in the Peninsular war, during which the regiment greatly and gloriously contributed in numerous general actions (participated in by its present commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Everest) in raising lasting trophies to the renown of the British name and nation.

CORPS OF LANCERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Aug. 24, 1841.—With the sanction of the Hon. the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry be formed into a corps of Lancers.

The officer commanding the regiment will indent upon the nearest arsenal, for lances and buckets, and also place himself in communication with the clothing agent, to effect the necessary alteration in the uniform of the corps on the next issue of clothing.

THE CLIBBORN COURT OF INQUIRY—MAJOR GEN. BROOKES.

The Governor in Council has published (July 20th), extract of a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 2nd June, conveying the approbation of the Court of the gallant conduct of Major Clibborn and his detachment, and a severe censure upon the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and particularly the "breach of confidence" of General Brookes, in suffering the proceedings of the Court to be divulged, "which marks the individual guilty of it as unworthy to continue in a situation of responsibility." The Court are of opinion, "that nothing less than the major general's removal from his command will meet the calls of justice;" and they direct "that he be removed from his command as soon after the receipt of the letter as circumstances will permit."

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

COMMANDER NOTT, I.N.

Head Quarters, Poona, July 24 1841.—At a general court martial assembled at Bombay on the 8th July, 1841, and of which Lieut. Col. J. G. Griffith, of the regiment of artillery, is president, Commander A. H. Nott of the H. C.'s steam frigate *Sesostris*, was tried on the following charges, viz.

1st Charge.—For tyranny and oppression, in the following instance:—In having, on the 7th of May 1841, caused Benjamin Simmons, James Blair, and Alexander Brown, seamen of the H. C. steam frigate *Sesostris*, ordered to join the *Hastings*, to be drummed out of the *Sesostris*, and to be accompanied from one vessel to the other by the drummer of the *Hastings* playing the "Rogues march," in consequence of which treatment, Benjamin Simmons jumped from on board the boat conveying him and the others to the *Hastings*.

2nd Charge.—For disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, in the following instances:—1st Instance. In not inserting in the log book of the *Sesostris* the circumstances contained in the 1st charge.—2nd Instance. In not reporting the same circumstances in the usual return of punishments of the aforesaid ship sent to the Superintendent.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—*Finding and Sentence.*—With respect to the first charge, that the prisoner, Commander A. H. Nott, did cause Benjamin Simmons, James Blair, and Alexander Brown, seamen of the H. C. steam frigate *Sesostris*, ordered to join the *Hastings*, "to be accompanied from one ship to the other by the drummer of the *Hastings* playing," but attach no criminality to the same, and they fully acquit him of all the rest of the charges.

The Court do fully and honorably acquit him of the preamble of the charges.

With respect to the second charge—That he is not guilty of the first instance. That he is not guilty of the second instance, and the Court do fully acquit him of all and every part of the same.

Revised Finding.—That the prisoner, Commander A. H. Nott, is guilty of “having caused Benjamin Simmons, James Blair, and Alexander Brown, seamen of the H. C. steam frigate *Sesostris*, ordered to join the *Hastings*, to be accompanied from one ship to the other by the drummer of the *Hastings*, playing,” but they fully acquit him of all the rest of the charge. The Court do fully and honourably acquit him of the preamble of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner Commander A. H. Nott guilty of so much of the first charge as has been above specified, do hereby sentence him to be admonished at such time and place as His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed, with the following remarks.

In publishing the finding and sentence in the present case, I consider it necessary to state the grounds on which I felt it my duty to direct a revision of the finding on the first charge, and those which prevent me from giving my approval, even to the partially altered verdict, and to the award of the court.

On the trial, it is clearly established that commander Nott, under the plea of inflicting a minor punishment for “drunkenness and absence without leave,” directed three seamen, who had been previously ordered to be transferred from the *Sesostris* to the *Hastings*, to be conveyed to the latter vessel in an unauthorized and ignominious manner, unknown in the Indian navy, and only sanctioned in the army on the recommendation of a court-martial, in cases in which the delinquent is considered unworthy of remaining in the service.

In respect to the tune which was played on the occasion in question, although it is deposed by Lieut. Campbell (through whom the measure was directed), that he simply desired the drummer to play, the latter distinctly affirms that he received orders to play the “Rogue’s march,” and that he did so.

Without, therefore, attaching the slightest doubt to the correctness of Lieut. Campbell’s testimony, as far as he remembered, it is but a fair inference that a degrading tune was contemplated, for the purpose of effecting the avowed object recorded on the proceeding, “of making an example.” But, independent of this view of the case, it is to be observed, that as a person from whom an illegal order emanates is answerable for its consequences, the full responsibility of every thing which occurred from the time the boat left the *Sesostris* until it reached the *Hastings* (including the circumstance of the seaman jumping overboard) devolved on Commander Nott. The conduct, therefore, of that officer in adopting the measure which he resorted to was, I conceive, of an unauthorized, unusual, and oppressive nature. I am consequently precluded from concurring either in the original or revised finding on the first charge; but as it does not appear that any order for making the entry and report referred to in the instances of the second charge was then in force in the Indian navy, I do not include in my disapproval the verdict of the court on the points therein set forth.

The court having awarded admonition to Commander Nott, I accordingly convey to that officer my recommendation to be more circumspect in his professional conduct in future.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander-in-chief.

Commander Nott is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

LIEUT. TAYLOR.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 26, 1841.—At an European general court-martial assembled at Baroda on the 13th July, 1841, and of which Maj. Gen. Morse, commanding at Baroda, is president, Lieut. J. E. Taylor, of the 18th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz. :—

Charge.—For having, on or about the 25th May, 1841, within the British cantonment near Baroda, in Guzerat, feloniously and unlawfully killed Ooka, an inhabitant of the village of Sama, then residing in the said cantonment, by then and there feloniously and unlawfully wounding him in the chest, by discharging a fowling piece loaded with small shot, from which wound the said Ooka did die on or about the 29th day of May aforesaid.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision :—

Finding and Sentence.—The court, on the evidence before it, are of opinion, that the deceased (Ooka) died of the wounds inflicted by the small shot fired by Lieut. Taylor from his fowling piece ; but it being perfectly accidental, they attach no criminality to the deed, and absolve him from all felonious and unlawful intention. The court, therefore, acquit the prisoner, Lieut. J. E. Taylor, 18th regt. N.I., of the charge preferred against him.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. J. E. Taylor, of the 18th regt. N.I., is to be relieved from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 17. William de Blaquiére, Esq., to be clerk to Hon. the Chief Justice, on resignation of George Robertson, Esq., and to be Sealer of the Supreme Court, on resignation of O. W. Ketterer, Esq.

22. Mr. W. Escombe to act as senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at presidency, during absence of Mr. LeGeyt, on special duty at Dharwar.

Mr. A. Spens to act as stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests.

23. Surg. A. Graham, app. to medical charge of Bycullah Central Schools.

Lieut. J. L. P. Hoare, 13th N.I., to be an assistant magistrate in Candeish collectorate.

26. Surg. A. Graham, appointed surgeon to gaol of Bombay, and house of correction.

28. Mr. James McLean, to be uncovenanted assistant to collector of customs, Bombay, in succession to Mr. W. Wilson.

31. D. A. Blane, Esq., to receive temporary charge from J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of political, secret, and judicial departments.

Aug. 10. Mr. G. Grant re-appointed to office of register of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, from 1st June last.

19. Lieut. H. A. Adams, 13th N.I., to be an assistant to superintendent of roads and tanks, vice Lieut. A. Price, appointed adj. to Sawunt Warree local corps.

25. Mr. N. A. Dalzell to be uncovenanted assistant to collector of Customs at presidency, in suc. to Mr. P. M. Dalzell.

Mr. D. Davidson to be acting second assistant to col. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. G. Invararity to be acting third assist. to ditto ditto of ditto.

Obtained leave of absence.—*July 31.* Mr. A. Battington, for 12 months, to sea, for health. — J. P. Willoughby, Esq., for three months, to the Deccan. — *Aug. 18.* Mr. W. J. Turquand, for two months, to the Deccan.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 21. The Rev. C. Tombs, assistant chaplain at Sholapoor, to be junior chaplain of Poonah ; and the Rev. T. J. Hogg, assistant chaplain, to succeed the Rev. Mr. Tombs at Sholapoor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 19, 1841.—Capt. T. Dickson, 13th N.I. to act as fort adj. at Surat, until relieved by Lieut. McDougall, who has been nominated to the appointment.

Assist. Surg. R. Baxter to officiate as Storekeeper of European General Hospital, until further orders.

July 20.—Cadet of Engineers Harry Rivers admitted on establishment, and promoted to 2nd lieutenant.

Cadet of Infantry W. Scott admitted on estab., and promoted to ensign.

Messrs. R. R. Smith, J. Sproule, M.D., Wm. Bowie, M.D., E. J. P. Pridham, and E. J. Wallace, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

July 24.—Brev. Capt. C. Threshie to act as a deputy assist. com. general in commissariat, v. Hartley absent on sick cert.

July 29.—Capt Hart, 2nd Gr. N.I. to act as staff officer, and to take charge of treasure chest at Kotree consequent on increase of troops at that post.

Lieut. Blenkins, 6th N.I. to act as staff officer and to take charge of treasure chest at Dadur, consequent on departure of Capt. Hart with regt. to Kotree.

Cadet of Artillery W. D. Aitken admitted on estab., and promoted to 2nd lieutenant.

Cadets of Infantry, J. W. Saville, W. F. Pelly, and C. W. Barr, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. J. E. Batho, F. Manisty, G. M. Ogilvie, M.D., Wm. Collum, J. J. Faithfull, W. L. Cameron, S. D. Milligan, and S. M. Pelly, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

July 31.—Assist. Surg. C. O. Bloxham, placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, in naval branch of the service, from 31st March, 1840.

Aug. 2.—Ens. M. P. Hunt, 2nd Gr. N. I., to act as adj. to three companies of that regt. stationed at Kotra; date 6th May.

Lieut. and Qu. Mast. R. H. Young, 2nd Gr. N. I., to act as commissariat agent to detachment proceeding to Shorun; date Kotra, 7th May.

2nd N. I.—Ens. M. P. Hunt (dec.) to be lieut., vice Reveley dec.; Ens. J. C. Moore to be lieut., vice Hunt dec.; date 22nd June, 1841.

8th N. I.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. C. Morse to be capt., and Ens. G. E. Ashburner to be lieut. in suc. to Manesty dec.; date 4th May, 1841.

The following Ensigns posted to regts.:—W. F. Leeson and H. R. C. Moyle to 2nd Gr. N. I.; F. W. Mackenzie to 8th N. I.

Cadet of Artillery John Worgan admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Infantry J. W. Hope, G. E. Horne, F. Harvey, W. D. Dickson, H. F. Davies, W. L. Merewether, and St. J. O'N. Muter (already ranked and posted), admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. T. A. Boyrenson, M.D., J. L. Lowry, M.D., Thos. Cannan, H. Hudson, and G. Allender, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Aug. 6.—Capt. Hart, 2nd or Gr. N. I., to act as commissariat agent at Kotra.

Aug. 10.—Capt. Prior to continue in performance of duties of superintendent of bazars and police at Quetta during sickness of Lieut. Shaw.

Aug. 11.—Lieut. Morrison, 2nd Gr. Regt., to be commissariat agent at Baugh.

Lieut. Barrow to act as qu.-master and interp. to 19th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Renny on detached duty; and Ens. Fenwick, to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Tannah, during period Lieut. Barrow may hold former appointment.

Lieut. and adj. Gabb, 52nd Madras N. I., appointed to take charge of Public Works at Sholapoor. Lieut. Siddons 3rd Madras L. C., to act for Lieut. Gabb on his responsibility.

Aug. 12.—The services of Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th N. I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Aug. 14.—Lieut. G. S. Ravenscroft, 3rd L. C., to take rank of capt. by brevet.

Cadet of Infantry W. F. Holbrow admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

4th N. I. or Rifle Corps.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. W. Honner to be capt., and Ens. A. Morris to be lieut. in suc. to Robinson dec.; date 19th April, 1841.

18th N. I.—Capt. H. N. Corsellis to be major, Lieut. F. Westbrooke to be capt., and Ens. R. L. Taylor to be lieut. in suc. to Willoughby dec.; dated 29th May, 1841.

Ens. C. H. Bayne posted to 4th N. I., and Ens. F. Harvey to 18th do.

Capt. J. C. Heath, 5th N. I., to be pay-master to Poona division of Army, vacant by prom. of Capt. Corsellis to a majority.

Aug. 19.—Lieut. Woodward, 1st Europ. Regt., permitted to resign situation of assistant to Executive Engineer at Aden, and his services placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Aug. 21.—20th N. I. Ens. H. Lancaster to be lieut., v. Jones dec.; 14th July, 1841.

Ens. R. M. Hammond posted to 20th N. I., v. Lancaster prom.

Lieut. G. Rippon, 21st N. I., to be brigade major to 1st Inf. Brigade, vice Lieut. Valiant dec.

Lieut. J. De Blaquiere, H. M. 41st Regt., to be brigade major to 2nd Inf. Brigade from 5th July, 1841, v. Capt. Down resigned.

Capt. H. Hobson, 20th N.I. to act as brigade major to 1st Brigade, until Lieut. Rippon joins, or until further orders.

Aug. 23.—Lieut. Robertson, 25th N. I., placed at disposal of political agent in Upper Scinde.

Aug. 28.—Ens. Jameson, 8th N. I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt. during absence of Lieut. Pelly, on general court martial duty.

Regt. of Artillery—2nd Lieuts. J. Pottinger, G. P. Sealy, W. C. Say, G. K. Bell, W. Hodgson, W. S. Terry, A. B. Kemball, and T. G. McDonell, to be 1st lieuts. on the augmentation, from 17th Aug. 1841.

The undermentioned 2nd-lieuts. posted to regt. of artillery to fill vacancies:—Edw. Wray, J. G. Lightfoot, J. G. Petrie, J. D. Woollercombe, Wm. Davidson, and J. C. Smith.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. A. Price, 4th N. I., to be adj. to Sawunt Warree Local Corps.

Head Quarters, &c., July 16, 1841.—The following medical arrangements ordered:—Assist. Surgeons G. K. Dickinson, J. Sproule and F. Ellis, to do duty under Superintending Surg. Northern Division of Deccan, until further orders.—Assist. Surg. E. P. Pridham to do duty with 2nd Europ. I. I.—Assist. Surgs. J. E. Batho, F. Manisty, G. M. Ogilvie, and W. Collum to do duty in Europ. General Hospital.—Assist. Surgs. W. L. Cameron, S. M. Pelly and S. D. Milligan to do duty with 2nd bat. artillery.

July 20. The undermentioned cadets (lately arrived) to do duty, viz.—W. D. Dickson, H. F. Davies, and St. J. O. Muter, with 15th N. I.; F. Harvey and W. L. Merewether, with 19th do.

July 23.—Assist. Surg. R. Collum appointed to medical charge of European details quartered on Butchers Island, and will proceed to join with least practicable delay.

Lieut. T. R. Morse and Ens. G. Herne, of 1st Europ. Regt., directed to join and do duty with infantry recruits arrived per ships *Quintin Leitch* and *Glenely*.

July 27.—Ens. J. W. Hope, 26th, to do duty with 19th N. I.

Ens. W. P. Pelly attached to 24th N. I. and directed to join.

July 30.—Assist. Surg. Faithfull app. to medical charge of Europ. details at Butchers Island, until arrival of Assist. Surg. R. Collum, when he will continue doing duty with details under latter medical officer.

Assist. Surg. W. Collum to do duty with above details.

July 31.—Assist. Surg. T. A. Boyrenson to proceed in medical charge of Europ. details under orders for Poona and Ahmednugger, and will on his arrival at latter station continue doing duty there until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Brickwell to receive medical charge of 4th N. I. from Assist. Surg. Larkins, and the staff and details from Assist. Surg. Arnott, M. D.

Assist. Surg. Larkins to receive medical charge of detachment of golundauze from Assist. Surg. Arnott, M. D., but to continue attached to 4th N. I. until further orders.

Aug. 3.—The following medical arrangements ordered:—Assist. Surgs. J. L. Lowry and T. Cannan to do duty in Europ. General Hospital; Assist. Surg. H. Hudson to do duty with 2nd bat. artillery; Assist. Surg. G. Allender to do duty in Native General Hospital.

Aug. 9.—Assist. Surg. Minster, of H.M.'s 41st regt., to afford medical aid to the staff and details at Moostung on departure of Assist. Surg. Wright for Kelat.

Assist. Surg. Baines, attached to wing of 8th N. I., Shikarpoor, to proceed to Kotra for medical duty, under orders of senior medical officer at that station.

Assist. Surg. Davidson, doing duty with 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. to proceed to Shikarpoor, and take medical charge of wing of 8th regt. N. I. and details at that station.

Assist. Surg. Jephson, deputy medical store-keeper at Sukkur, to receive medical charge of 1st Gr. N. I. from Assist. Surg. Davidson.

Aug. 13.—Assist. Surg. S. M. Pelly to do duty with 2nd Europ. I. Inf.

Aug. 18.—Assist. Surg. Leith, 1st troop horse artillery, to afford medical aid to right wing H.M.'s 41st regt. and to staff and details at Moostung, during absence of Assist. Surg. Minster.

Aug. 20.—The following medical arrangements are ordered to take place;—Assist. Surg. H. L. Cameron to proceed on opening of the season to Bhooj, for general duty under Superintending Surg. N.W. D. of Guzerat.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Lowry to proceed on opening of the season to Surat, for general duty under Superintending Surg. of Presidency division.—Assist. Surgs. J. F. Forbes, J. E. Batho, F. Manisty, and W. Collum, to proceed by earliest opportunity to Kurrachee, for general duty under Superintending Surg. in Scinde.

Aug. 21.—The following medical arrangements at Karrack are ordered to take place from departure of Assist. Surg. Behan on sick cert. to presidency:—Assist. Surg. F. Harrison, to receive medical charge of Europ. details; Assist. Surg. J. McMorris, to receive charge of wing 16th N. I.; Assist. Surg. W. Bowie, to proceed to Karrack, for general duty.

Aug. 27.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Ogilvie to do duty under Superintending Surg. of Northern division of Deccan.

Returned to Duty, from Europe.—July 19. Lieut. A. Hogg, 5th N. I.—20. Capt. G. S. Brown, 16th N. I.—Aug. 2. Lieut. T. R. Morse, 1st Europ. regt.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—July 17. Capt. T. Gidley, 11th N. I., for health.—Lieut. F. Jackson 1st E. R., for health.—21. Lieut. C. F. Kneller, 11th N. I., for health.—23. Ens. C. J. Bouchier, 2nd E. I. I., for health.—28. Ens. H. N. Robertson, 5th N. I., for

health.—Ens. G. F. Sheppard, 24th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. Wingate, engineers, for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. C. Johnson, 3rd N.I., for one year, on ditto.

To Egypt.—Aug. 14. Lieut. C. Mellersh, 5th N.I., in extension, for one year, for health.

To Sea.—July 24. Capt. T. Donnelly, assist. adj. gen. Scinde Force, for one year, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

July 22.—The services of Acting Assist. Surg. Cunningham to be dispensed with.

July 31.—Lieut. Hewett app. to temporary command of the steam frigate *Sesostri*, in room of Commander Nott, removed from command of that vessel from 14th June last.

Assist. Surg. W. Purnell to act as marine and port surgeon.

Aug. 7.—Jehangeer Nowrojee and Heerjeebhoy Mervanjee, assistant builders, having returned from Europe, permitted to resume situations in dock yard—which they held prior to their departure from India.

Aug. 14.—Assist. Surg. R. Baxter to officiate as port surgeon, until relieved by Assist. Surg. Purnell, or until further orders.

Aug. 21.—The services of Assist. Surg. S. D. Milligan placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy.

The services of Acting Assist. Surgeons Mackintosh and Knight to be dispensed with when relieved by Assist Surgeons R. Smith and S. D. Milligan.

Furlough.—Aug. 13. Lieut. B. Hamilton, to Europe, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 18. *Glenelg*, from Plymouth.—19. *Cornwallis*, from China and Anjer; *Futtay Rahimon*, from Mocha.—21. *Adele*, from Mauritius.—22. *Margaret*, from Sydney.—25. *Six*, from London and Madeira.—28. *Formosa*, from Sydney; *Portland*, from Sydney and Batavia; *Agnes*, from Calcutta.—30. *Herculan*, from Liverpool; *Futtal Kerim*, from Mocha.—AUGUST 5.—*Cleopatra*, from Aden.—16. *Bramears*, from Karrack, Bushire, and Muscat.—15. *Island Queen*, from Macao.—19. *Copeland*, from London; *Herculanum*, from Hull.—21. *Charles Forbes*, from China and Anjer; *Futtal Barry*, from Jeddah and Aden; *Isabella*, from London; *Calcutta*, from Liverpool; *Duchess of Argyll*, from Greenock.—22. *Royal Saxon*, from Liverpool.—*Argyle*, from Sydney; *Fati Reymaney*, from Judda; *Essavie*, from Judda; *Eleanor*, from Liverpool.—24. *Auckland*, from Aden.—27. *Sterling*, from Singapore.

Departures.

JULY 18. *H.M.S. Lorne*, for Madras and China.—19. *Inglis*, for London.—20. *H.C.S. Auckland*, for Suez.—22. *Monarch*, for Liverpool.—AUG. 2. *Briton's Queen*, for Liverpool; *Ritchie*, for Liverpool; *Anne*, for China.—3. *Tory*, for Liverpool; *St. Lawrence*, for Liverpool.—4. *Shannon*, for Liverpool; *Fergus*, for Liverpool; *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, for Madras.—5. *Windsor Castle*, for London.—7. *Euxine*, for London.—8. *Parkfield*, for China.—10. *Lady East*, for Liverpool; *Guisachan*, for China.—11. *Baboo*, for Colombo; *George the Fourth*, for Singapore and China.—13. *William Shand*, for Liverpool.—14. *Fazel Currin*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.—15. *Futtay Rahimon*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta; *William Lushington*, for Liverpool.—16. *Royal Adelaide*, for Greenock.—17. *Caledonia*, for Liverpool; *Argyll*, for Greenock.—AUG. 19.—*Bomanjee Hormusjee*, for China; *Bolivar*, for London; *British King*, for Cork.—21. *Osprey*, for Liverpool; *Luconia*, for Singapore and China; *Malton*, for London.—24. *Agnes*, for Calcutta.—25. *Berkshire*, for London; *Balfour*, for Liverpool.—27. *Fanny*, for Malay Coast; *Osceola*, for London.—28. *Candahar*, for London.—29. *Braemar*, for Calcutta; *Suffinatolla*, for Cannanore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 8. At Kurrachee, the lady of Robert Mackintosh, Esq., deputy assistant quarter master general, of a son.

16. At Sholapoor, the lady of Capt. J. T. Baldwin, M.H.A., of a daughter.

17. At Bhoj, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, C.S., of a daughter.

19. The wife of Mr. Mathews Rodrigues, of a son.

20. At Surat, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Payne, 13th N.I., of a son.

21. At Surat, the lady of J. W. Langford, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

— At Nassick, the lady of Henry W. Reeves, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

21. At Cambay, the wife of Mr. Apothecary Summers, of a daughter.
22. At Poona, the lady of Major Lewis Brown, Cooly corps, of a son.
30. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N.I., of a son.
- At Bombay, the lady of Major A. C. Peat, c.b., engineers, of a daughter.
- At Deesa, the lady of Capt. Lyster, of the 2nd Queen's Royals, of a daughter.
- Aug. 7. At Malligaum, the lady of Assist. Surg. Grierson, m.d., of a son.
8. The lady of R. L. Leckie, Esq., of a son.
9. At Chinchpoglie, the lady of Edward Danvers, Esq., of a son.
13. At Bombay, the lady of Dr. James Burnes, K.H., of a son.
16. At Dharwar, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
17. At Girgaum, Mrs. H. A. Norton, wife Mr. B. L. W. Norton, of a son.
20. At Colabah, the wife of Mr. Wm. Reilly, of a daughter.
24. At Tannah, the lady of H. Hebbert, Esq., C.S., of a son.
27. In the fort, Mrs. W. Taylor, of a daughter.
- At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Duncan Milne, 24th N.I., of a still-born son.
- Lately.* At Sukkur, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Bate, 11th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At Deesa, Captain Henry Spiller Watkin, 15th N.I., to Anna, second daughter of the late William Penny, Esq., of Glasgow.

Aug. 9. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. R. Y. Keays, Lieut. Henry Pottinger, 15th Bombay N.I., to Sarah Anne, third daughter of Thomas Gray, Esq., surgeon Royal Navy.

12. At Nusscerabad, the Rev. Henry Pratt, A.M., district chaplain, to Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Brigadier Kennedy, c.b., commanding Rajpootana field force.

25. At Byculla, J. J. Atkinson, Esq., assistant surgeon B. H. A., to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of M. A. Rancand, Esq., Bombay medical establishment.

30. At Byculla, Mr. E. L. Bennett, to Miss Mary Knox.

DEATHS.

June 6.—At Mhow, of apoplexy, Brev. Capt. T. D. Fallon, 7th Regt. N.I.

July 1.—At Bombay, H. W. Johnson, Esq., lieut. H. M.'s 6th Royal Regt. aged 22.

4. At Kurrachee, Ensign G. W. Hensing, H.M.'s 41st Regt., aged 20.

15. At Quetta, Lieut. Henry Fancourt Valiant, of H.M.'s 40th Regt., and brigade major to the force in Upper Scinde.

16. At Surat, Shapoorjee Furdoonjee, Esq., aged 51.

22. At Bombay, Emily Georgiana Larin, daughter of Thomas Jefferies, Esq.

— At Surat, Hukeem Meer Essa, aged 80.

— At Quetta, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Robert Lewis, adjutant 22nd N.I.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Gregor Grant, Esq., sincerely regretted.

— At Bombay, Mr. Frederick Saunders, aged 39.

25. In Bombay Harbour, Mr. Peter Longrigg, son of J. Longrigg, Esq., of Lancaster.

31. At Kurrachee, Ens. Browne, 25th N.I.

Aug. 2. At Colaba, Alice, only daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Deshon, H.M.'s 17th Regt., aged 3.

5. At Ahmednuggur, Edward Byne, Esq., formerly Major in H.M.'s 4th Light Dragoons, aged 59.

9. At Ahmednuggur, Assistant Surgeon William Calvert, Bombay establishment, and attached to H.H. the Nizam's army, aged 31.

16. At Poona, Lieut. Hogg, 5th regt. N.I.

20. At Poona, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. W. Flower, of Surat, aged 31.

Lately. On board the *Copeland*, on the voyage from England, Anne Maxwell, wife of Assistant Surgeon Sabben.

— At Quetta, Brev. Capt. W. Jones, of the 20th N.I.

— Lieut. Palmer, of H.M. 4th regt., of liver complaint.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

July 1. Andrew Walker, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 2, Negombo, vice T. Oswin, Esq., dec.

SHIPPING.

Departures.—June 4. *Isabella*, for London.—15. *Anity*, for London.—21. *Bri-tannia*, for Madras.—July 3, *Persia*, for London.

BIRTHS.

June 2. At Matura, the lady of C. W. Poulier, Esq., proctor of the District Court of Matura, of a daughter.

July 26. At Trincomalie, the lady of Assist. Surg. Cowper, 90th L.I., of a son, still born.

Aug. 5. At Colpetty, the lady of H. J. Albrecht, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 31. At Colombo, the Hon. A. W. Buller, Esq., Queen's Advocate, to Anne Henrietta, youngest daughter of F. J. Templer, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service.

DEATH.

June 26. At Negombo, Thomas Oswin, Esq., district judge of that station.

July 24. At Colombo, Sarah, wife of Lieut. Hope, gun lascars.

27. At Colombo, Joseph Pedder, Esq.,

Aug. 2. At Colpetty, Miss Ann Boyd.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to May 26. *John Tomkinson*, and *Helen Jane*, both from Liverpool.

Arrivals at Anjer.—June 1. *Beulah*, from Liverpool (for China); *Devonshire*, from London.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to June 3. *Adrastus*, and *John Bull*, both from Liverpool; *Greyhound*, and *Princess Charlotte*, both from London; *Orestes*, *Ganges*, *Collingwood*, *St. Mungo*, *George Washington*, *Barnstaple*, *Hilda*, *Conrad*, and *Margaret Parker*, all from Batavia; *City of Derry*, *Arethusa*, *Harlequin*, *City of Palaces*, *Kitty*, *Moulmein*, *Isabella Robertson*, *Privateer*, *Thomas Grenville*, and *Dido*, all from Calcutta; *Singapore Packet*, *Mary Gordon*, *Corsair*, *Tweed*, *Victoria*, *Julia*, *Sophia*, *Wild Irish Girl*, *Charles Dumergue*, *Marquis of Hastings*, *Simon Taylor*, *Kusroovie*, and *Asia*, all from Bombay; *Harrison*, and *Victoria*, both from Madras; *Competitor*, and *Caledonia*, both from Sydney; *King William*, from Swan River; *Harvest Home*, and *Sterling*, both from Sourabaya; *Slains Castle*, from New Zealand; *Ann*, from Penang.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to June 3. *Eden*, *Thomas Harrison*, *London*, *John Dugdale*, and *Horrocks*, all for London; *Tyrone*, for Borneo; *Adrastus*, for Siam; *Collingwood*, for Bally; *City of Derry*, *City of Palaces*, *Kitty*, *Moulmein*, *Isabella Robertson*, *Privateer*, *Mary Gordon*, *Corsair*, *Charles Dumergue*, *Marquis of Hastings*, *Greyhound*, *Agnes*, *Julia*, *Volunteer*, *James Laing*, *Harlequin*, *America*, *Barbara*, *Lintin*, and *Thomas Grenville*, all for China; *Danish Oak*, for Copenhagen; *Sultana*, *Jacob Perkins*, and *Clarinda*, for Manilla; *H.M.S. Pelorus*, on a cruise; *Mary Laing*, for Batavia.

BIRTHS.

April 12. At Penang, the lady of S. S. Coffin, Esq., 24th M. N. I., of a son.

May 6. At Singapore, Mrs. D. Cunningham, of a daughter.

11. At Singapore, the lady of G. F. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 6. At Singapore, Gregory Zechariah, Esq., aged 78.

— At Singapore, Capt. Augustus Cook, late of New York.

28. At Penang, Capt. George Dawson, a master in the Royal Navy, and harbour master and registrar of imports and exports at that settlement.

July 5. At Penang, J. S. Hardman, Esq., Professor of Music.

China.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 30. Capt. Wm. Caine, of H.M.'s 26th Regt (or Cameronians), to be chief magistrate of the island of Hong-kong, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure.

June 2. Capt. John B. Gough, 3rd Dragoons, to act as deputy qu. master gen. pending pleasure of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieut. W. M. Gabbett, Madras Artillery, to act as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, v. Capt. Gough.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to May 14. *Agrestes, Harlequin, Adventure, Eliza, Laidmans, Sumatra, Amazon, Eben Prebel, Lowell, Lima, Hamilton, Argyle, Horatio, Oneida, James Ewing, Susan, Coromandel, Ariel, Sir H. Compton, Duke of Lancaster, Ann McKinn, Syed Khan, Regina, Hope, George Armstrong, City of Derry, Bencoolen, Thomas Lowry, Candahar, Island Queen, Sovereign, Mayaram Dayaram, and Helen,* from various ports.

Departures.—Previous to May 14. *Parrock Hall, Java, Mellish, Westbrook, Dartmouth, Premier, Clifford, Kingston, St. George, Orleana, Anne Laing, Recovery, Mary Catherine, Julius Caesar, and Eliza,* all for London; *Herald,* for Leith; *Scotland,* for Clyde; *Duchess of Clarence, and Monarch,* both for Liverpool; *Danish Oak,* for Singapore and Copenhagen; *Minerva,* for Greenock; *James Ewing,* for Cork and Clyde; *Chebur,* for Cork; *Giraffe, and Jean,* both for N.S.Wales; *Hope,* for Australia; *Argyle,* for Baltimore; *Oneida, Eben Preble, Splendid, and Hamilton,* all for New York.

BIRTH.

April 8. At Macao, the lady of T. H. Leighton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 6. At Macao, David Laing Burn, Esq., to Elizabeth Anne, third daughter of the late David Brice, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 12. At the Island of Junkceylon, on his passage to China, Lieut. S. Haly, 18th Royal Irish Regt., son of Aylmer Haly, Esq., of Wadhurst Castle, Sussex.

30. Major Becher, deputy quarter-master general British troops, from over-fatigue at the attack on Canton.

June 14. On board H.M.S. *Blenheim*, of violent fever, Capt. Sir H. I.e Fleming Senhouse, K.C.B., senior naval officer of Her Majesty in China. He was buried at Macao.

Lately. At Macao, in his 32nd year, Mr. H. P. Field, only son of the late William Field, Esq., of Stockwell-green, Surrey.

— At Hong Kong, Lieut. Brodie, of the troop-ship *Rattlesnake*.

— At Hong Kong, Lieut. and Adj. Wilson, 18th Royal Irish.

— Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H.M.S. *Modeste*, in consequence of a wound received during the attack on Canton.

— At the storm of Canton, Lieut. Fox, of H.M.S. *Nimrod*.

— Dr. Wallace, of H.M.S. *Conway*.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 28. *Ceres, and Marcrambie,* both from Nantes; *Superbe, North Star, and Peru,* all from Marseilles; *Isabella Blyth,* from Cowes; *Jane Cumming,* from Algoa Bay; *Elizabeth Walker,* from Clyde; *Mary Mitchison,* from Bordeaux.

Departures.—Previous to June 20. *Marchioness of Breudalbane, Juverna, and Mary Lyon,* all for Calcutta; *Cashmere Merchant,* for Rangoon; *Antoinette,* for Pondicherry; *Mauritius,* for Madras and Calcutta.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 5. J. Moore Craig, Esq., to act as secretary to Government, during absence on leave of the Hon. Col. Bell, C.B.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 36. No. 142.

(2 H)

June 29. H. Franklin, Esq., to be inspector of colonial hospitals, v. Dr. Nicholson resigned.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to July 19. *Panope*, James Matthews, *Tyrian*, Senator, *Isabella*, and *Vixen*, all from London; *Arabian*, from Bristol; *Speedy*, from St. Helena; *Layton*, from Sheerness; *Transit*, and *Agenora*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Venus*, from Brazilian Coast (detained); *Hindley*, from Buenos Ayres.

Departures.—Previous to July 19. *Bertha*, for Sydney; James Matthews, for Swan River; Anna Robertson, and John Graham, both for Madras; Senator, for Ceylon; Harmony, Louisa, Conch, Briton, Transit, and Mary, all for Algoa Bay; Thomas and Joseph Crisp, Martha, Hindley, and H.M.S. *Andromache*, all for Mauritius; Arabian, Sir John Byng, and Layton, all for V.D. Land; Isabella, for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

June 6. The wife of the Rev. W. C. Holden, Wesleyan minister, Colesberg, of a son.

14. The lady of G. G. Heathcote, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Wynberg, the lady of the Rev. P. E. Faure, of a son.

17. At Graham's Town, the wife of Mr. Richard Osmond, of a son.

29. At Waterhof, the lady of Mr. Advocate Hofmeyr, of a daughter.

July 6. The wife of the Rev. W. J. Davis, Wesleyan missionary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 31. At Port Elizabeth, the Rev. Wm. Passelt, missionary in Kaffraria, to Christiana Shonheit, of Meklenburg;—also, at the same time, the Rev. Wm. Liefeld, missionary in Kaffraria, to Henriette Wener, of Berlin.

May 1. At Caledon, Mr. M. J. de Kock, only son of J. D. de Kock, Esq., to Geertruyda Christina, youngest daughter of the late G. C. Bergman, Esq.

June 3. At Belmont, Rondbosch, C. D. Bell, Esq., second assistant surveyor general, to Martha Antoinette, daughter of the Hon. J. B. Ebdon, member of Council.

8. At Cape Town, Henry William Laws, Esq., late of Netherlands India, to Miss W. H. Richert.

July 1. At Oatlands, Thomas Donovan, Esq., of the Cape Mounted Rifles, to Susan Maria Ouseley, third daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote.

DEATHS.

May 20. At Cape Town, Geo. Campion, Esq., late cornet in H.M. 4th L. Drags.

June 3. Capt. William Astrope, of the brig *Martha*, aged 55.

15. Capt. Absalom Cole, of the bark *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, aged 55.

18. At Belmont, Catherine, wife of John Carlisle, Esq., and eldest daughter of Thomas Phillips, Esq.

22. James Wm. Seale, Esq., son of the late Capt. William Seale, of the St. Helena Regiment, Hon. E. I. Company's Service.

26. At Riesbock, Maria Ireson, wife of Mr. R. Clarence.

July 7. At an outpost at the Cape, of inflammation of the lungs, Ens. F. F. Stokes, 91st regt., son of Mr. F. Stokes, formerly of Gibraltar.

13. At Claremont, by a fall from his horse, Mr. A. H. Logie, aged 17.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 23rd September, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, in moving for copies of communications from our Indian Governments and the authorities at Goa relative to the residence of Catholic missionaries in India, complained of the grievances sustained by Roman Catholics at Madura, some of whom had been imprisoned, and whilst in prison, had been tortured. The Portuguese governor of Goa had claimed the right of inducting all Roman Catholic priests in India, whence only Portuguese priests of inferior moral and intellectual culture, who did not speak any other language but Portuguese, were sent to India. The great body of Irish-

men, who were serving in the army in India, could be kept in discipline by no other means so effectually as by the presence and advice of one of their native priests. Accordingly, an Irish gentleman, Mr. St. Leger, was sent out, duly authorized, to act as vicar apostolic of the Roman Catholics in Hindostan. This gentleman, after due delay and forbearance, had declared that the Portuguese, who had resisted his authority, could no longer be considered as members of the Catholic church. He (Lord Clifford) could not conceive on what principle it was, that, after a British subject had been authorized to proceed to India as superior of the Roman Catholic body there, sanctioned by the Pope, and recognized by the Government, his declaration, that persons who held those doctrines were no longer members of the Catholic church, should be treated as though it were a nullity. If his information was correct, the Irish Roman Catholic missionary priests had been forced to give up the keys of the churches or chapels, which they had built with their own money, and of which they were trustees, to persons who were not priests, having been solemnly excluded from that character by the vicar apostolic, and not subjects of the Crown. And when they refused to give up the keys, the collector and magistrate of Madura, where the transaction took place, according to his (Lord Clifford's) information, put them to the torture. Lord *Ellenborough* inquired whether the charge of applying torture against a British subject was made by an Englishman or a foreigner. Lord *Clifford* replied, it was not an English subject who used the word "torture," or made such an accusation. He did not assert that it was done by order of the magistrate; he only said that it was so reported. He said that they were put into prison; whether they were tortured or not, he could not say. Lord *Ellenborough* asked if the noble lord would give the foreign word which he translated "torture." Lord *Clifford* read a portion of a letter in French, from which it appeared that the word in question was "*tourment*."—Lord *Ellenborough* said, he would shortly state the origin of this transaction. For above two hundred years, by the authority of a papal bull, the Portuguese priests, under the Bishop of San Thomé, had administered Roman Catholic religious rites to a Roman Catholic population amounting at present to about 1,000,000 of souls. When a vicar apostolic was sent out, the Government of India had thought it expedient to acknowledge him as the channel by which any communications to the Roman Catholic body should be made. The present dispute arose from the vicar apostolic laying claim to authority over temporals as well as spirituals, and out of the quarrel between the Irish Jesuits and the Portuguese respecting temporalities arose the whole of the speech of the noble lord. The course taken by the Government of India was simple and correct. They declared that it was not their custom to interfere in disputes of this nature, and that, if the parties could not settle their difference peaceably, they ought to go to the courts of law. Well, to the courts of law they went; the case was that of a Capuchin convent, the property in which had been decided by the superior court to be in the Portuguese, who were in possession. The only other case was that of this collector and magistrate at Madura, who had no power to interfere, except to prevent riots and breaches of the peace; it was not his duty to give possession; moreover, if he misbehaved, there would be three successive appeals lying to three different courts. Hence it was perfectly unnecessary to tell the house that torture had been administered by this magistrate, who had no authority to do any such thing, and who, if he had done any such thing, would have been dismissed immediately. He was confident that when the matter was investigated, it would be found that the enthusiastic foreigner, who had written to the noble lord upon the subject, had totally misrepresented what had taken place. He (Lord *Ellenborough*) thought it was very wrong to speak as the noble lord had done of any judge, without naming him, though it was pretty clear to whom the noble lord alluded, and also without naming the party on whose authority he made the statement. It was not fair to circulate attacks of that kind in their lordships' house. He was sorry that the noble lord had done so: he might depend upon it he had not thereby done service to his co-religionists. He was certain that the noble lord would only increase the exasperation of that disposition which

subsisted between the flocks who respectively adhered to the priests who were quarrelling about the possession of these chapels. It would have been better to pass over these disputes in silence, as the noble lord had left them for three years whilst his friends were in office. The Government of Madras had stated their determination not to interfere, and recommended a recourse to the courts of law. That was the proper course, and that was the course recommended, not only by the Government of Madras, but by that of Calcutta. After the noble lord had made his motion, he (Lord Ellenborough) should move for such of the papers he had mentioned as were not included in the noble lord's motion, and should produce them on the table immediately, that no delay might take place in inquiring into the matter. If any magistrate had exceeded his authority and the law, there could not be the slightest doubt that the Government would be ready to punish and dismiss him.

Lord Clifford's motion having been agreed to, Lord *Ellenborough* moved for the production of the papers he referred to, which, being agreed to, the noble lord immediately laid them on the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th September, Sir *Robert Peel*, on going into a Committee of Supply, referring to the unsatisfactory financial prospects of future years, said the House had to provide for the expenditure of the China expedition accruing since October, 1841, of which it had no means of judging, the estimates (of the late ministry) stating no more than, "N.B. No accounts have been received from which an accurate estimate can be framed." He had read in the public papers some information on this point, which appeared to have come from tolerably good authority. With respect to the Chinese expedition, Capt. Senhouse, H.M. ship *Blenheim*, writing from Anunghoy, March 10, states, "we had been exercising for eight months the most extreme and unparalleled forbearance and kindness to the Chinese, thereby incurring an expense of probably the full amount of the remuneration we are seeking." A paper had been presented of the expenses of the civil establishment at Hongkong—£900,000. Sir Robert then adverted to the growing tendency to expense in our colonies. In respect to New South Wales, a despatch, dated 31st January, 1841, from Sir George Gipps to Lord John Russell, states that he had issued a great number of bounty warrants, the total number of persons emigrating being 71,315, and the estimated amount of bounties payable on them £979,562. The noble lord stated in reply: "The same mail which has brought to me the report of the commercial embarrassments of New South Wales, and of the overtrading and ill-advised system of credit to which you ascribe them, has also brought me your despatch of the 31st of January, 1841, on the subject of bounties on emigration, from which I learn that you have given orders for bounty, payable within two years, for no less a sum than £979,562. On the part of her Majesty's Government, I must disclaim any responsibility for this proceeding, and any obligation to ratify your engagements to the enormous extent to which you have entered into them. On the other hand, as to the colony, it appears that at the moment of the commercial embarrassments to which you have referred, there were afloat in the market bounty orders amounting to nearly £1,000,000 sterling, the whole of which, it is but too probable, the colonial treasury may be called upon to redeem. It is difficult to measure the effect which such an operation must have had in stimulating that reckless spirit of commercial enterprise to which you ascribe the disasters of the colony; but it is clear that the effect must have been very considerable. It is impossible to regard a financial operation of this kind as one in which the British treasury are not deeply interested: if proof of this were wanting, it would be abundantly supplied by the experience of the present year, in the case of South Australia." Last year, the House had been called on to provide £150,000 to meet the expenses which had been incurred in South Australia. Since then, £14,000 had been incurred, for which no provision had been made. The bills had been protested on the British treasury, and he feared we should be obliged ultimately to pay the bills and the expenses of protest too. With regard to New Zealand, bills to the

amount of £38,000 had been drawn from New Zealand upon the bankrupt treasury of New South Wales, and there are indications that £54,000 more such bills are on their way : a sum of between £80,000 and £90,000 will be required to meet them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. J. D. Norton, of the Chancery bar (late secretary to Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland), has been appointed Chief Justice of Madras, in the room of Sir J. B. Comyn, whose term of service has expired.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, on the 15th September, when Mr. Christopher Webb Smith was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India; and Mr. James Henry Crawford, who took his seat in the Council of Bombay on the coming away of Sir James Carnac, but who will vacate the same on the assumption of the Government by Sir William Hay Macnaghten, was re-appointed a provisional member of Council at that presidency.

Major-Gen. Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., has been transferred to the staff of the army at Bombay, in succession to Major-Gen. Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., who is to return home.

A deputation from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, accompanied by several members of Parliament, on the 22nd September, had an interview with Sir R. Peel, to present a memorial on slavery in British India. The right hon. baronet stated, that he had already directed the special attention of the President of the Board of Control to the subject, as deserving the most serious attention of the Government.

The Spanish Government has given orders to cease the practice pursued in the Philippine Islands, of yearly burning the quantity of tobacco exceeding that required for its own purposes.

The *Scylla* sloop of war, and *Bramble* cutter, to act as tender, have been commissioned at Plymouth, by Capt. F. Blackwood, for the purpose of surveying Torres Straits. Capt. Blackwood's attention is also to be directed to the whole south face of New Guinea, and the many islands which now give shelter to hordes of Malays.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

A letter from Beyrout states, that "the navigation of the Euphrates had experienced fresh difficulties, and two boats had been lost in the shallows. The English had landed their provisions, and intrenched themselves against the Arabs, who intercepted their communications."

Those speculators in tea who placed faith in the "burning," and bought in with the full anticipation that there would be no more supplies, are seriously feeling the effects of their mistake, as they are overloaded with a quantity of teas, which the prospect of the 20,000,000lbs. of fresh supply will not enable them to dispose of but at a sacrifice. The tea-market is to-day in a most uneasy state; teas are offering at 1s. 10d., and a wholesale grocer of great respectability has failed, in consequence, it is said, of overbuying.—*Times*, Sept. 10.

The *Cairo*, a new steamer, made her first appearance in the Thames on the 17th September. She was built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the navigation of the Nile, and is intended as a branch steamer, to convey passengers and luggage to and from various places on the banks of that river. The *Cairo* is a remarkably elegant vessel, similar in appearance to those steamers called the *Watermen*, running between London and Woolwich, but is four feet longer, and

flat-bottomed, to adapt her for the shallow waters of the Nile, her draught being only two feet. She is propelled by two engines of 16-horse power each. The cylinders are oscillating, and the machinery, which occupies a very small space, is precisely similar to that in the *Watermen*, and of the same dimensions. The cabins, fore and aft, are tastefully fitted up with bed-places and other conveniences for passengers. The *Cairo* is an iron vessel, and divided into five compartments, with water-tight bulkheads, separating each, which adds much to the safety of the vessel. The engines and machinery occupy such a small space, that one hundred persons can be accommodated in the cabins, and there are two spacious stow-rooms for luggage only, between the engine-room and the fore-cabin, and the engine-room and after-cabin. Several other iron steamers, of similar dimensions, are to follow the *Cairo* to the Nile.

A writership, presented to Eton School, by Mr. Bayley, the East-India director, was obtained, after a severe examination, which ended on the 29th Sept., in favour of Mr. Buckland, son of Dr. Buckland, the eminent geologist, of Oxford. There were two other competitors.---*Bucks Herald*.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal license and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Dooranee Empire*, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of their services rendered during the campaign in Afghanistan:—Lieut. G. H. MacGregor, Bengal artillery, and political agent at Jellalabad, the insignia of the Second Class; Major C. Griffiths, 37th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the Third Class; Major J. Kershaw, captain H. M. 13th Foot, the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. James Fraser, 2nd Bengal L.C., the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. Alex. Watt, 27th Bengal N.I., and assist. com. gen. of the Bengal army, the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. A. Younghusband, 35th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the Third Class; Lieut. C. Rattray, 29th Bengal N.I., and political agent at Turkestan, the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. C. Codrington, 49th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the Third Class; Major H. Hancock, 19th Bombay N.I., the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. Francis Wheeler, Bengal Cavalry, and deputy judge advocate general, the insignia of the Third Class.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Capt. G. P. Cameron, 40th Madras N.I., lieutenant colonel in Persia, and C. B., her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the *Portuguese Orders of the Tower and Sword, and of the Conception*, which the late Regent of Portugal was pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his distinguished gallantry on several occasions, during the year 1833, while in the actual service of Portugal.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3rd L. Drags. (in Bengal). Serj. Maj. Abraham Crabtree to be cornet without purch., v. Harbord deceased.

14th L. Drags. (on way to Bombay). Lieut. S. L. Horton, from 49th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Peterson who retires.

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. G. A. Ede, from 2nd Dr. Guards, to be lieut., v. Key who exchanges.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. A. Walshe, from 19th F., to be paym. v. Moore dec.

9th Foot (in Bengal). F. P. Lea to be ens. by purch., v. Palmer who retires.

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. F. Heatley, from 54th F., to be lieut., v. Williams who exch.

21st Foot (in Bengal). 2nd-Lieut. O. T. Graham to be 1st-lieut. without purch., v. Martin dec.; L. J. Thompson to be 2nd-lieut., v. Graham; Lieut. T. B. Mortimer to be capt. by purch., v. Lonsdale who retires; 2nd-Lieut. L. Macquarie to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Mortimer; 2nd-Lieut. F. E. N. Tinley to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Murray who retires; A. E. Tuke to be 2nd-lieut. by purch., v. Macquarie; J. M. Whitehurst to be 2nd-lieut., by purch., v. Tinley; Surg. J. Dempster, M. D., from 17th L. Drags., to be surg., v. Pilkington who exchanges.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. W. Thomas to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Johnston who retires; R. A. Lindsey to be ens. by purchase, v. Thomas.

49th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. H. C. Baddeley to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Horton app. to 14th L. Drags.; C. S. Glazbrook to be ens. by purchase, v. Baddeley.

50th Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. J. H. Serjeantson to be major without purchase, v. Turner, whose promotion has been cancelled; Lieut. A. C. D. Bentley to be captain, v. Serjeantson.—*To be lieutenants without purchase*; Ens. S. P. Joyce, v. Bentley; Ens. C. A. Mouat, v. Waddy app. adjutant; Ens. C. G. Smith, 25th F., v. Allan whose app. has been cancelled.—*To be Ensigns without purchase*: H. W. J. Gray, v. Joyce; C. E. Young, v. Mouat.—*To be Adj.*: Lieut. R. Waddy, v. Tudor prom.

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. L. Cassidy to be lieutenant, v. James Allan dec.

62nd Foot. Ens. W. F. Dickson to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Halton who retires; Ens. John Bendyshe, from 35th F., to be ens. v. Dickson.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Ens. S. F. C. Annesley to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Hardie whose promotion has been cancelled; Wm. Mayne to be ens., v. Annesley prom.

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. Gen. Sir Alex. Leith, K. C. B., to be colonel, v. Sir H. S. Keating appointed to 54th Foot; Lieut. J. D. G. Tulloch to be captain without purchase, v. Cumming dec.; Ens. H. A. Evatt to be lieutenant, v. Tulloch; H. J. Suckling to be ens., v. Evatt.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. C. T. Clement to be 2nd lieutenant by purchase, v. May who retires.

Brevet.—Maj. H. E. Somerville, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to be lieutenant-col. in East Indies only.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 6. *Fairy Queen*, Cousens, from Ceylon 1st May; and *Niagara*, Champion, from Bengal 6th April; both at Deal.—*Herald*, Watt, from China 24th April; off Peterhead.—*Argyleshire*, Scott, from Bengal 31st May, at Deal.—*Houghton-le-Skerne*, Proud, from Singapore 30th March; off Dover; *Ceres*, Kettler, from Batavia; off Portland.—7. *Arab*, Hedges, from Bombay 23rd March; in the River.—*Rothschild*, Luckett, from Bombay 11th March; off Liverpool.—8. *Scotland*, Cunningham, from China 22nd April; and *Pink*, Patterson, from Bengal; both in the Clyde.—9. *Mellish*, Jones, from China 24th April; and *Dartmouth*, Jacob, from China 27th do.; both off Portsmouth.—*Glen Huntly*, Brown, from Bengal 3rd April; at Deal.—10. *Iris*, Linton, from Ceylon 8th April; off Brighton.—*Majestic*, Smith, from Port Phillip 14th May; off Hastings.—*Enterprise*, Robertson, from Bengal 25th April; off Liverpool.—11. *Premier*, Were, from China 28th April; at Deal.—*William Sharples*, Jones, from Bombay 26th May; at Liverpool.—13. *London*, Gibson, from Singapore 7th May; off Brighton.—*Favorite*, Lagraver, from Manila 5th April; at Havre.—14. *Herschel*, Adamson, from Bengal 21st April; in St. Kath. Docks.—*Narwhal*, Baker, from South Seas; off Portsmouth.—*Socrates*, Grant, from Port Phillip; off the Wight.—*Munster Lass*, Carrew, from Cape 2nd July; off Falmouth.—*British Merchant*, Bernie, from Bombay 10th April; off Liverpool.—*Jean*, Clark, from Port Phillip and Cape; off Plymouth.—*Catherine*, Rietmeyer, from Batavia; at Deal (for Rotterdam).—16. *Grecian*, Richards, from V.D. Land 29th April; off Hastings.—17. *Henry Davidson*, McDonald, from Bengal 12th April; at Deal.—*Rosanna*, Keith, from Bombay 28th April; in London Docks.—18. *Emma*, Carnil, from N.S. Wales 8th May; off Cape Clear.—*Junna*, McGill, from Bengal 5th May; off Liverpool.—20. *Mary Ann*, Cocks, from Cape; in the Docks.—*Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, from China 29th April; off Cork (for London).—*Parland*, Tait, from Bengal 5th May; *Hesperus*, Kelly, from Bengal 9th May; *Martha Ridgway*, Bissett, from Bombay 12th May; and *Cassiopea*, Presley, from Calcutta 18th April; all at Liverpool.—*M. S. Elphinstone*, Biddle, from Bengal 21st April; off Portsmouth.—*Rio Packet*, Withcombe, from Cape and Zanzibar; off Brighton.—*Thomas Harrison*, Smith, from Singapore; off Plymouth.—*Honduras*, Weller, from N.S. Wales; off Portsmouth.—*Avoca*, Boodle, from Madras 15th May; at Liverpool.—*Theresa*, Young, from Bengal 6th April; off Brighton.—*Prince Albert*, Bruton, from Madras and Allepie; off the Wight.—*Spartan*, Butchard, from N.S. Wales and Bahia; off Portsmouth.—*Pilot*, Lawson, from Singapore 27th April; off Plymouth.—*Bucephalus*, Small, from Bombay 18th May; in the Clyde.—21. *Monarch*, Robertson, from China 13th May; off Falmouth, *Java*, Pickering, from China 22nd April; off the Wight.—*Chevalier*, Duncan, from Singapore 14th April; off do.—22. *Lord Lowther*, Pattenson, from Bengal and Cape; off Fowey.—23. *Helena*, Denning, from Bengal 20th April; at Cowes.—24. *George*, Donaldson, from Cape; at Deal.—*Assam*, Macalpin, from Bengal 2nd May; off Liverpool.—*St. George*, Wright, from China 28th April; off St. Maures (for London).—25. *Bencoolen*, Stamp, from Bengal 6th May; at Deal.—*Midas*, Keir, from Bombay 26th

April; off Dover.—*Mary Ridgway*, Hawkes, from N.S. Wales; off Eastbourne.—*Alexander Barclay*, Fish, from South Seas; off Dartmouth (for Bremen).—*Emerald*, Dugdale, from Cape 16th July; at Bristol.—*Crown*, Kerr, from Bombay 11th June; off Liverpool.—*William Stovell*, Davidson, from N.S. Wales; off Dover.—*Doggershank*, Smith, from Batavia; off New Romney (for Rotterdam).—27. *Egyptian*, Skelton, from Ceylon 2nd May; at Deal.—*Medusa*, Purdie, from Bengal 11th April, and Cape 20th July; at do.—*Westbrook*, Linnington, from China and Mauritius; off Cork.—*Elphinstone*, Fremlin, from Bengal 1st May; off Margate.—28. *Agenoria*, Le Gresley, from Cape 22nd July; in London Docks.—*Ocean Queen*, Harrington (late Nixon), from Madras and Cape; off Portsmouth.—*Royal Admiral*, Greives, from Java, &c. off Portsmouth.—30. *Pink*, Pointz, from Valparaiso; at Deal.—Oct. 1. *Rapid*, Thomas, from Mauritius 31st May; off Fowey.—7. *Isabella Blyth*, Line, from Mauritius; at Portsmouth.—*Argyra*, Reed, from Bengal and Cape; at Deal.

Departures.

AUG. 30. *William Jardine*, Crosbie, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Sultana*, Scott, for N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—In SEPT. *Sir Henry Parnell*, Crockett, *Baronet*, Whitehead, and *East Lothian*, Lewis, all for Mauritius; from Newcastle.—SEPT. 1. *Alexander*, Ramsay, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Mary Bulmer*, Gaskin, for Cape, Singapore, &c.; from Liverpool.—2. *Spencer*, Birkett, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—3. *Agostina*, Perry, for Launceston; from Cork.—*Gazelle*, Ogg, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—4. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, for N.S. Wales; from Cork.—*Wm. Nicol*, Eldon, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Leith.—*Isabella*, Gray, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Ocean*, MacMinn, for Bengal; from Clyde.—5. *Lord Hungerford*, Pigott, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—*Ingleborough*, Rea, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—6. *Isis*, Graham, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—7. *True Briton*, Consitt, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Lady Lilford*, Scott, for Bombay; and *Corea*, McKeir, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—9. *Lady Kinnaird*, Robb, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Helen*, Boag, for Halifax and Mauritius; *Ianarkshire*, Carmichael, for Bombay; and *John Wickliffe*, Cheyne, from Bengal; all from Clyde.—*Kingston*, Broadfoot, for Bengal; *Robert Whiteway*, Bartlett, for China; and *Nabob*, Wilson, for N.S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—*Queen Victoria*, Southgate, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—10. *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, for Mauritius; and *Cove*, Smith, for Aden; both from Deal.—*Oriva*, Ager, for Manila and China; from Liverpool.—*Mary Campbell*, Sintons, for Bombay; from Londonderry.—11. *Sultan*, Potter, for Port Phillip; from Portsmouth.—*Fanny*, Andrew, for N.S. Wales; and *Agrippina*, Rodger, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Earl Grey*, Bell, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Mary Pring*, Brown, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—12. *John Line*, Brodie, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Marchioness of Bute*, Kemp, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—13. *Nankin*, Palmer, for Bengal (with troops); and *Lloyds*, Green, for New Zealand (with emigrants); both from Deal.—*Glasgow*, Holdreth, for Bombay; from Clyde.—15. *Emanicipation*, Winter, for Port Phillip; from Deal.—*Cambridge*, Brown, for Bombay; and *Colchester*, Withers, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Margaret Pollok*, Pye, for Bombay; from Clyde.—16. *Leguam*, Brown, for Madras, Penang, and Moulmein; and *Hugh Walker*, Shanks, for Bengal; both from Clyde.—*Lynheer*, Brown, for Hobart Town, and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Ann Milne*, Thoms, for N.S. Wales; from Leith.—17. *Dawson*, Price, for N.S. Wales; from Deal.—18. *Salem*, Milford, for Bombay; from Newcastle.—19. *Kandiana*, Rogers, for Bengal; *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras; and *Harbinger*, Candleish, for Hobart Town; all from Deal.—*Prima Donna*, Kelf, for China from Liverpool.—*Robert Benn*, Ritchie, for Port Phillip; from the Clyde.—20. *Jupiter*, Longridge, for Ceylon; *Henry*, Walmsley, for Launceston; and *Francis Spaight*, Winn, for Bombay; all from Deal.—*Malcolm*, Sim, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Prince Regent*, Jeffrey, for East Indies (coasting); from Plymouth.—21. *Maria Some*, Baker, for Singapore (troops); from Deal.—*Sarah*, Hall, for Cape; and *Woolington*, Pearson, for Ceylon; both from Deal.—*North Briton*, Fyall, for Bengal; from Leith.—*Hindustan*, Bowen, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Argaam*, Leitch, for Bengal; from Clyde.—22. *Rebecca Jane*, Valrent, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Nerva*, Melville, for Singapore; from Clyde.—23. *Francis Burn*, Edingstone, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Samuel Boddington*, Noakes, for Port Phillip; from Cork.—*Champion*, Stule, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—25. *Meteor*, MacKinlay, for Mauritius; and *Harmony*, Smith, for Bengal; both from Clyde.—27. *Meq Merries*, Skinner, for Bordeaux and Mauritius; from Shields.—28. *Fortfield*, Bowman, for Batavia; and *Rosanna*, Johnstone, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Earl Durham*, Crouch, for Bengal; from Shields.—29. *Agnes Ewing*, Reed, for N.S.

Wales; from Liverpool.—30. *Emily*, for Bombay; from Shields.—Ocr. 1. II.M.S. *Ardent*, for Brazils and Cape; from Portsmouth.—2. *Chieftain*, Clark, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Isabella Cooper*, McKellar, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—3. *Spartan*, Tarbet, for Mauritius; *Fifeshire*, Arnold, for New Zealand (with emigrants); *Mary Ann*, Bolton, for ditto (with ditto); *Caroline*, Woodsworth, for Ceylon; *Thunder*, Small, for Cape and Singapore; *Ellen*, Brewer, for Cape and Bombay; *Sydney*, Potter, for Hobart Town; *Fortitude*, Payne, for Hobart Town; *Barrys*, Dixon, for Cape and Fort Beaufort; *Lord Auckland*, Jardine, for New Zealand; *Palestine*, Sim, for N. S. Wales; *Edinburgh*, Paterson, for Bombay (with troops); *Orator*, Terry, for Bombay; *Mercury*, Carr, for China; *Clifton*, Cox, for New Zealand; *Velox*, Watts, for Algoa Bay; *Brougham*, Robertson, for New Zealand; and *Martin Luther*, Swan, for Port Phillip; all from Deal.—*Carthaginian*, Robertson, for N. S. Wales; and *Mona*, Shaw, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Liverpool.—*Bland*, Callan, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—5. *Walmer Castle*, Campbell, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Broxbornebury, from Bengal: Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Bousherville and family; Capt. Hardwick; Mr. T. Tosh.

Per Henry Tanner, from Bengal: Mr. J. Hammond.

Per M. S. Elphinstone, from Bengal: (see *As. Journ.* for June, p. 164)—additional: Dr. Anderson.

Per Bencoolen, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Creigh.

Per Lord Lowther, from Bengal: Mrs. White and family; Mrs. Gavin; Mrs. Sweetenham; Mrs. Dane and family; Capt. White, I.C.S.; Capt. Gavin, 16th Lancers; Messrs. Robinson, Ballaird, Dane, Nicholas, Sharp, and B. Rose.

Per Medusa, from Bengal: Lieut. Jones, U.S. Navy; Dr. Phillips; Mrs. Phillips and family.

Per Jumna, from Bengal: Mr. Pittar.

Per Prince Albert, from Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Maycock and two children; Capt. Robertson, N.I.; Lieut. Beadle; Lieut. Taylor; Ens. Mortimer. (The Rev. Mr. Fox died at sea.)

Per Fairy Queen, from Ceylon: Mr. Percival; Miss Wright; Mr. Braconier.

Per London, from Singapore: Miss Gibson.

Per Pilot, from Singapore: Capt. W. Braithwaite.

Per Thomas Harrison, from Singapore: Mr. J. Gilbert.

Per H. M. S. Melville, from Cape, &c.: Colonel Bell; Lady Bell; Mr. Balston.

Per Dartmouth, from China: Edward Elmslie, Esq., secretary and treasurer to the superintendent; Major P. Dudgeon.

Per Birman, from St. Helena: Capt. and Mrs. Den Taaffe and family; Mr. Brennan; Mr. Leech.

Per Oliver van Noordt, from Batavia: Mr. J. Milne.

Per Honduras, from Sydney: Capt. Wickham, R.N.; C. Barr, Esq. R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Matthew and child; Mrs. Leicester and child; Capt. Rains; Mr. and Mrs. Norris; Mr. Croft.

Per Cicely, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Liddell and child: Mr. Dickinson: Mrs. Overs and children; James Pearson.

Per Munster Lass, from Cape: Mrs. Carrew and family; Mr. Vanderchuyts and family.

Per Rio Packet, from Zanzibar: Colonel Henderson; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Clark.

Per Mary Ann, from Algoa Bay: Capt. and Mrs. Falconer, late of the *Velox*: Lieut. Walker, H.M. 75th regt.; Mr. Rubridge.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 7th Sept.): Sir J. Wilson; Capt. Gidley; Lieut. Jackson; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Heugh; Mr. Black; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Fergusson; Mr. Cleveland; Miss Copeman; Mr. Bonince; Mr. Roberts; Mrs. Adamson and child; Mr. Eynaud; Mr. Gleddon; Lieut. Boys, R.N.; Lieut. Blunt.

Per Victoria steamer, from Bombay 1st Sept. (arrived at Suez): Mrs. Servante; Mrs. Crocket; Mrs. Shean; the Hon. J. A. Dunlop; Major Master, and Capt. Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart., H.M.'s 4th Light Drags.; Lieut.-Col. Gascoyne, H.M.'s 6th regt.; Ens. H. N. Robertson, 5th Bombay N. I.; Capt. Servante, 29th Madras N. I.; T. W. Stephens, Esq.; — Vertue, Esq., and child; Ens. C. J. Bouchier, 2nd Bombay Europ. L. I.; Lieut. Kneller, 11th Bombay N. I.; Ens. Sheppard, 24th Bombay N. I.; Capt. Barlow, of H. M. S. *Nimrod*, the bearer of despatches from China; Brigadier Gen. and Governor of Mosambique Joaquim Pereira Marinho; A. J. Magalhaens, Esq., secretary to do.; Messrs. Roussac and Viegas.

Expected.

Per Persia, from Ceylon: Mrs. Mylius and child; Dr. Stewart; Major Eyles; Capt. B. Layards and child.

From Bombay: *Per Louisa*, Mr. William Welby; *per China*, Mrs. Phillips; *per William Miles*, Mr. W. Pearse; *per Florist*, Mr. W. M. Wettington; *per Royal Sovereign*, Mrs. Leeson; *per Belvidere*, Mr. Miles Patrick.

Per City of Poonah, from Bengal: Mrs. Thompson and child; Col. and Mrs. Tronson, H. M. 13th Regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, M. N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Oxley; Mrs. Moxon and child; Miss Pogson; Capt. Reid, late 5th cavalry; Capt. Trimmer, 50th regt.; Lieut. A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th regt.; Lieut. A. H. C. Sewell, 47th regt.; Lieut. W. Q. Pogson, 43rd regt.; Lieut. Blackall; — Buckle, Esq., C. S.; Mr. Hunter.

Per Claudine, from Madras: for the Cape: Major and Mrs. Butterworth and family; Lieut. and Mrs. Halsted and family, and 2 grooms. For England: Mrs. Hatley Frere; Miss Chester; Capt. Pinnock, 12th N. I.; Sub-Conductor Bird, and an artilleryman.

Per Inglis, from Bombay: Lady Fitzgerald, child and servant; Mrs. Isaacson; Capt. Dunbar, H. M.'s 39th regt., two children and servant; Lieut. Blanckley, H. M. 6th regt.; Surgeon McMorris, 4th Bombay N. I.; Mr. Watson; Master Mant; and four servants.

Per Osceola, from Bombay; Mrs. Griffiths and three children; Captains Griffiths, and Tighe; Lieuts. Ogilby, Sullivan and Bishton; Dr. Jackson, 179 men, women, and children of H. M. 6th foot.

Per Candahar, from Bombay: Col. Everest; Captains Dennis and Ralph; Dr. Knox; Adj. Fraser; Ensign Loynsworth; Pay-Master Blakeman; Qr.-Master Sheehan; 157 soldiers H. M. 6th foot; ten women and twenty-five children.

Per Hindostan, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Mathias and child; Mrs. G. Young, Miss Young; Mrs. Seton and three children; Mrs. Syme and two children; Col. Mathias, Lieut. Syme, H. M. 62nd regt.; Lieut. Bruer, B. Artillery; Lieut. Wilson, B. N. I.; four children of Capt. Lloyd; one child of Major Birch.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per True Briton, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Freshfield, 1st L.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Macauley, 21st N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie, 2nd L.C.; Lieut. and Mrs. Dallas, 33rd N.I.; Misses McLeod; Messrs. Campbell, Edwards, Elwyn, Harrison, Keighley, Metcalf, Muller, Selby, and Stewart.

Per Nankin, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Gale; Mr. Goodrich; Mr. Goodyear; Mr. Thurburn; detachment of troops.

Per Orator, for Bombay: Mrs. Follett; Mr. Phillips.

Per John Line, for Madras: Mrs. Onslow; Capt. Dunford; Mr. Dansey; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Oswald Smith.

Per Bland, for Cape and Bengal: Mrs. Simpson; Mrs. Wybrow; Mrs. Barrett; Mrs. Lackerstein; Mrs. Callan; Miss Grant; Professor Cole; Capt. O'Brien; Dr. Roux; Messrs. Barrett, Grant, Lackerstein, Guthrie, De Costay, Wilson, Drabell, Roux, and Morris.

Per Walmer Castle, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Fagan and family; Mrs. Dartwell; Mr. and Mrs. Francis and family; Mr. and Mrs. Hilton; Mrs. Col. Dick and family; Lieut. Mainwaring; Lieut. Paley; Messrs. Bayley, Brown, Fraser, Grace, Hilton, Holland, Shepherd, Thurburn, and Wauchope.

Per Edinburgh, for Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Arnott; Mr. Young and family; Misses Arnott, Combe, and White; Capt. Coddington; Lieuts. Bowden, Dorehill, Gordon, Joblin, Smyth, and Young; Ens. Gilder; Dr. McGrash; Messrs. Harrison, McGowan, and Webster; detachment of troops.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd Oct.)—For India, via Alexandria: Mrs. Webb; Mr. Wallace; Mr. Gibson; Mr. Beecher; Mr. A. Beecher; Lieut. H. Rose; Mrs. Rose and infant; Mr. L. Heyworth and party; Capt. Ward; Mrs. Ward and infant; Mr. Compton; Mr. Colquhoun; Mr. and Mrs. Colvin and servant; Mrs. Watson; Miss Ballingall; Mrs. Boyd; Major Poole; Mrs. Poole; Mr. Smedley; General Hill and servant; Colonel McDonald; Mr. Cheap; Mr. Scott; Mr. Nisbett; Mr. Wells and servant; Mr. Chambers; Mr. Matheson; Capt. Shawe; Mr. Keir; Col. Felix; 2 Arabs; Mr. Cameron; Capt. Holmes; Mr. B. Cater; Mr. Davidson; Mr. D. Church; Miss Jones; Mr. Proctor.—For Malta: Mr. Cross; Mr. Watson; two Misses Hamilton; Mrs. Le Grand; Mr. Burn; Mrs. and Miss Burn and servant; two Misses Hales; Dr. Wright; Mrs. Wright and attendant; Dr. Liddell; Mrs. Liddell and maid; Mr. Samuel; Rev. Mr. Clarke; Mr. Abbott; Mrs. Abbott; Mrs. and Miss Falconer, governess and infant; Mr. Manford; Mrs. Manford and ser-

vant; Miss Meares and maid; Miss Bowling; Mr. and Mrs. Allnutt, maid, and infant; Col. and Miss Mein; Col. Campbell; Capt. Mackland and servant; Major Finnucane; Mrs. Hearne; Mr. Ede; Mr. Bush; Mr. Wood; Mr. Strickland; Mr. Prescott; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boissier and 2 servants—in all 99 passengers.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Miranda*, Hayes, from Hobart Town to Lombeck, is totally lost at the island of Madura; crew saved, and arrived at Sourabaya.

The *India*, Campbell, from Grenock to Port Phillip, was totally destroyed by fire 19th July, in lat. 16 S. long. 30. E; 18 people drowned; 180 saved by a French vessel, Capt. Lecossannet, and landed at Rio de Janeiro.

The *Dryade*, Heard, which sailed from Mauritius 24th Feb. for London, sprung a leak at sea, when the crew and passengers took to the boats, arrived at Madagascar, and returned to Mauritius 3rd June.

The *David Scott* took fire at the Mauritius 12th June, by the accidental ignition of spirits in the spirit-room, and was burnt to the water's edge. She had on board at the time 6,451 bags of rice, some wheat and gram, and 1,000 planks.

The *Republic* (American ship) took fire at the Mauritius 21st June, in consequence of fermentation from wet of a quantity of linseed in the hold, and was burnt to the water's edge.

The *Regia* (Arab brig) has been destroyed by fire off Ceylon.

The *Rapid*, Devlin, from Port Jackson to China, was wrecked on a coral reef 13th Jan. last, in lat. 21 S., long. 175 E.; crew and passengers saved.

The bark *Risk* (whaler), Renwick, was wrecked at the Suadiva (Attol), Maldives, on 2nd February last; crew saved.

The *Pelorus*, 16 guns, which was stranded in a gale of wind at Port Essington, near Swan River, has been, by the exertions of her officers and crew, again made effective for sea, and arrived at Singapore on 23rd April, in command of Captain Kupar.

The *Kelso*, Roxburgh, fitted up for the conveyance of emigrants to New Zealand, caught fire on the night of the 8th Sept. in the West-India Docks, and was scuttled. She had about half her cargo on board, the whole of which is destroyed, or rendered useless.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. At Brighton, the lady of C. R. Hogg, Esq., Bombay European regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 4. At Dorking, the lady of James Crawford, Esq., Bengal C.S., of a son.

5. At Chudleigh, Devon, the lady of Captain John Evans, late of the 15th regt. Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

7. At Botleys, the lady of Robert Gosling, Esq., of a son.

8. At Clifton, the lady of Capt. George Cox, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, of a son.

16. At Margate, the lady of R. A. J. Hughes, Esq., assistant surgeon Bombay medical service, of a son.

22. At Sneaton Castle, near Whitby, the lady of J. Gerrard, Esq., captain 45th Madras N.I., of a daughter.

23. The lady of Col. Digby Coxe, 25th Bengal N.I., of a son.

24. At Walmer, the lady of Wm. T. Hall, Esq., 6th regt., of a daughter.

26. At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, of a son.

27. At Hordle House, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of John Rivett Carnac, Esq., of a daughter.

29. The lady of Capt. Isacke, Hon. Company's service, of a son.

30. At Barnsbury Park, Islington, the lady of the Rev. Daniel Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. At the Residency, Zante, William Edmonstone, Esq., R.N., second son of the late Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Major T. W. Parsons, resident of that island.

Sept. 3. At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Maria Frederica Morgan, relict of the late Alexander Morgan, Esq., of Batavia, to Thomas Walshe, Esq., late of Havannah.

6. At Hanover, Bridges Taylor, Esq. of her Majesty's Office for Foreign Affairs, to Emily Alice, third daughter of his Exc. Sir Hugh Halkett, &c. &c. &c.

7. Cecil Fane, Esq., to Harriet Anne, only daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., K.C.B. and G.C.H.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Francis Earle, Esq., to Henrietta youngest daughter of the late Sir George Dallas, Bart.

14. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Christopher Pelly, eldest son of Capt. J. C. Lochner, of Forty-hill, Enfield, late of the Hon. Company's service, to Anna Julia, youngest daughter of J. G. Brett, Esq., of Grove-house, Old Brompton.

16. At West Moulsey, F. H. Burkingyoung, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Agnes Sophia, fourth daughter of J. G. Nicholls, Esq., of West Moulsey.

— At Edinburgh, William, only son of the late William Fallowfield, Esq., M.D., garrison surgeon at Bangalore, to Jane, daughter of the late Robert Gordon, Esq., of Madras.

21. At Hampstead, the Rev. Thomas Wood, B.A., chaplain on the Bengal establishment, and youngest son of the late Jas. Wood, Esq., of Sandwich, to Georgiana Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. F. Harrison, Esq.

— At Aston Church, the Rev. Pelham T. Maitland, eldest son of the late Capt. G. G. Maitland, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Sarah, eldest daughter of T. H. Hasluck, Esq., of Birmingham.

22. Alexander Duncan, Esq., civil engineers, late captain in the Spanish service, Kt. St. F., and government assistant surveyor at the Island of Ceylon, to Catherine, daughter of James Tallan, Esq., of Dundalk.

23. At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Major George Willock, K.L.S., to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D., and granddaughter of Richard Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

28. At St. Marylebone, A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. A. Keating, senior chaplain at Madras.

29. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Sir R. C. Dallas, Bart., to the Hon. Frances Henrietta, relict of the late Charles Des Vœux, Esq. (eldest son of Sir C. Des Vœux, Bart.), and youngest daughter of the late Lord Ellenborough.

Lately. At Everton, Lancashire, Thomas Stirling, eldest son of J. B. Lennard, Esq., to Frederica, youngest daughter of the late Major Brooks, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Gerard Viscount Lake.

— At Cheltenham, Capt. George Clarkson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza Anne, daughter of the late Col. Kingston Egan, of the same service.

DEATHS.

April 24. At sea, on board the *Osceola*, on the passage to Bombay, five days after giving birth to a daughter, who survives, Mary, wife of Capt. Ralph, 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.

June 14. At sea, having been hove overboard, by a lurch of the vessel, and drowned, Mr. Pitt, third officer of the ship *Lord Lowther*.

Sept. 2. At Tralee, Capt. Henry H. Cumming, of the 90th Light Infantry, eldest son of the late General Cumming.

4. At Tiverton, near Liverpool, Archibald Anderson, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

10. At Melville Castle, North Britain, the Viscountess Melville.

11. John Smith, Esq., of Ashbourne-road, Derby, late on the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay civil establishment.

— At Gravesend, Richard Huddart, youngest son of the late R. H. Leech, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, St. Helena, aged 23.

14. At Rosmoor-lodge, near York, General Wharton, in his 76th year.

15. At Leamington, Thomas Lamb, Esq., late captain in the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal army, aged 52.

16. At Birmingham, Isabella Ann, eldest daughter of Capt James Vetch, R.E.

17. At Cheltenham, Frances Wentworth, daughter of the late Sir Rupert George, Bart., and widow of C. P. Taylor, Esq., late lieut. col. of H.M. 22nd regt.

20. At Islington, Miss Martha Roberts, of Hobart Town, V.D. Land, aged 17.

30. At Worthing, in the 75th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of Henry Crawford, Esq., formerly of the Madras civil service.

Lately. In Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, Judith, relict of the late Lieut. Gen. Nicholson, Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 80.

— Near the Persian Gulf, in the 33rd year of his age, James Charles, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Saph, of Stapleford, Wilts.

— On his passage to Bombay, from overboard the ship *Bangalore*, Oscar J. St. Albin, aged 17 years.

— In Arlington-street, the Hon. G. B. Molyneux, lieut. col. com 8th Hussars.

— At sea, of dysentery, on the passage from Madras, Capt. T. H. Nixon, commander of the *Ocean Queen*; also Mrs. Nixon.

— At sea, on board the *Ocean Queen*, on the passage from India, Lieut. R. M'Dowall, 7th regt. Madras L.C.

— At Aden, of apoplexy, Mrs. General Wabab.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 3 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, July 3, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	11 8	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 14	@ 5 0
Bottles 100	10 4	— 11 0	— flat do.	5 0	@ 5 2
Coals B. md.	0 7	— 0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 8	@ 2 10
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	35 12	— 36 2	— flat do.	2 8	@ 2 10
— Brasiers' do.	36 2	— 36 8	Bolt do.	2 8	@ 2 12
— Ingot do.	35 8	— 35 12	Sheet do.	4 10	@ 5 0
— Old Gross do.	36 12	— 37 0	Nails cwt.	12 0	@ 17 0
— Bolt do.	35 14	— 36 4	— Hoops F. md.	4 4	@ 4 10
— Tile do.	35 5	— 36 2	— Kentledge cwt.	0 13	@ 1 0
— Nails, assort. do.	36 0	— 40 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 9	@ 6 10
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 4	@ 6 7
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	@ 25 D.
Copperas do.	1 10	— 1 12	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	2 12	@ 3 0
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	3 0	— 5 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	11 5	@ 11 7
— Muslins do.	1 1	— 9 0	Stationery do.	10 to 15 A.	@ D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2 10	@ 0 6 7	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	@ 6 8
Cutlery, fine. do.	20 D.	— 35 D.	— Swedish do.	9 0	@ 9 8
Glass Ware. do.	20 D.	— 35 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	18 8	@ 20 8
Ironmongery do.	35 D.	— 50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 0	@ 9 0
Hosiery, cotton. do.	10 D.	— 20 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 1	@ 4 0
Ditto, silk do.	10 A.	— 30 A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 8	@ 1 6

MADRAS, July 7, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	10	@ 11	Iron Hoops candy	28	@ 30
Copper Sheet. candy	275	— 290	— Nails do.	52	@ 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	245	— 250	Lead, Pig. do.	45	@ 50
— Old do.	270	— 280	— Sheet do.	50	@ 52
— Nails, assort. do.	290	— 290	Spelter do.	52	@ 55
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10 A.	@ 15 A.
— Gingham do.	3	— 7	Steel, English candy	38	@ 45
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	— 10	— Swedish do.	50	@ 60
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	20	@ 21
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	22	— 23	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3	@ 10
— Bolt do.	27	— 28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	@

BOMBAY, July 17, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	5	@ 12
Bottles, quart. doz.	0 14	— 1	— Nails do.	10	@ 12
Coals ton	12	— 16	— Sheet do.	6	@
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	59 8	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	27	@ 40
— 'Thick sheets or Brasiers'. do.	59 8	—	— do. for nails do.	36	@ 40
— Plate bottoms do.	59 8	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	11 4	@
— Tile do.	53 8	—	— Sheet do.	11 8	@
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0 7	— 0 11	Millinery do.	10 A.	@ P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 lb.	0 16	— 0 21	Shot, patent cwt.	10 8	@ 11
Cutlery, table. do.	15 D.	— 40 D.	Spelter do.	12 8	@ P.C.
Earthenware do.	40 D.	— 40 D.	Stationery do.	10 A.	@ 20 D.
Glass Ware. do.	20 D.	— 40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11 12	@
Ironmongery do.	25 D.	— 40 D.	— Tin Plates box	18	@
Hosiery, with half hose P. C.	—	— 25 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6 10	@
Iron, Swedish St. candy	52	—	— Long Ells do.	18	@
— English do.	99 4	—	— Flannel, fine do.	1 8	@

SINGAPORE, May 27, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	64	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. corgie	31	@
Bottles 100	4	— 4 1/2	— do. do. Pullcat. doz.	1	@ 4
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 80 pecul	30	@ 42
Cottons, Madapollams, 34 yds. 33-36 pce.	18	— 22	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	40	@ 40
— Ditto 24	40-44 do.	2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 60. do.	100	@ 14
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	21	— 5	Cutlery do.	25 D.	@
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4	— 4 1/2	Iron, Swedish pecul	41	@
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5 1/2	— 7	— English do.	2 1/2	@ 3 1/2
Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2 1/2	— 5	— Nail, rod do.	3	@ 3 1/2
Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1 1/2	— 3	Lead, Pig do.	7 1/2	@ 8
— two colours do.	1 1/2	— 2 1/2	— Sheet do.	7	@ 7 1/2
— Turkey reds do.	5	— 6	Spelter pecul	7 1/2	@ 8
— fancies do.	3	— 4	Steel, Long Ells tub	8	@ 8 1/2
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pce.	1 1/2	— 3	Woolens, Long Ells pce.	8	@ 9
Jaconet, 20 42 to 45 do.	1 1/2	— 5	— Camblets do.	20	@ 29
Lappets, 10 40 to 42 do.	1	— 1 1/2	Bombasetts do.	4 1/2	@ 4 1/2

Calcutta, Aug. 16, 1841.—Mule Twist is in demand, and the inquiry is principally for Nos. 40, 50, 80, and 90; for which higher prices of about 2 to 3 pie per morrah on the rates last current are offering. Sales have not been extensive in consequence of holders showing some firmness; and as the stocks of these assortments are not large, we may look for a further rise in prices.—Turkey Red Yarn has been inquired for during the week, and sales have been made at improved prices. In other dyes there is nothing doing.—A limited business continues to be done in all sorts of Chintzes at steady prices.—Turkey Red Twills and Plain Dyed Cloths continue to be sold to a fair extent, but at rather low prices. A sale of assorted Colour Velvet is reported at discouraging prices. In Gingham there is nothing doing, and there is no inquiry for them.—A fair business continues to be done in heavy fabrics, such as Long Cloths and Madapolams, but the prices realized hardly show any encouragement. Jaconets of ordinary to low qualities have been sold to a good extent, but at rather low prices. Book Muslins and Lappets are in limited inquiry, the season for demand being out.—Woollens of all qualities are in demand, but the sales reported show no encouragement as to prices.—The coppering of several vessels returned from sea has caused inquiry for Sheathing Copper of sizes from 24 to 28 oz., for which exceeding high prices have been offered.

Prices throughout the assortments have improved; and as the stock in the first hands is small, and orders for operation have been received from the Upper Provinces, they have a tendency to a further rise.—Iron continues in demand, and the recent importations have obliged holders to submit large parcels to the low prices now offering. The stocks in the hands of importers and buyers are considerable.—We have heard of no transaction in Steel during the week, and prices have undergone no change since our last.—Lead has slightly improved as to demand and prices.—Spelter is in demand; and as the stock in the hands of importers is small, the price of the metal has advanced about 12 annas per maund on the current rate of last week.—Tin Plates without transaction, and prices remain.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Aug. 28, 1841.—The dealers in Cotton Piece Goods have been very active in their inquiries, and the market has had the appearance of considerable business; but we regret to hear that sales have only been practicable at very low rates. The stocks of Grey Long Cloths are heavy, and for Domestic and some descriptions of Muslins prices are offered considerably below their cost.—Sales of Cotton Yarn have been made at rates which show the depressed state of the market, particularly for Fine Yarns.—Nearly 600 tons of English Iron have been sold at Rs. 27½ per candy. Of Swedish we hear no sale.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 14, 1841.

Government Securities.

Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem.	Sell. Buy.	
			Sa. Rs.	per cent.
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nos. 1,151 ..	disc.	0 6 0 4	Co.'s Rs.
	a 15,200 according to Number ..	disc.	0 6 0 4	
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	4 per cent.	disc.	0 6 0 4	
		disc.	0 3 0 0	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,200 a	2,500
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	220 a	230
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	170 a	180

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange, June 7.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Co.'s Rupee.	
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Madras, Aug. 21, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—4 disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4 disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—12½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—do.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—no transactions.	

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.	Exchange.
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Bombay, Aug. 28, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 107 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 95 to 96 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 99 to 98.8 per do.	
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 109 to 110 Bom. Rs.	
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.8 to 100 do.	

Singapore, May 27, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.	
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Macao, June 18, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, — per Sp. Dollar.—Impossible to quote a rate.	
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Sugar.—There has been an increased desire evinced on the part of both grocers and refiners to purchase British Plantation Sugar this week; indeed, the supply is not ample for the wants of the trade. The stock is 1,897 hhds. and trs. greater than last year, but the deliveries are on the increase. For Mauritius, a good demand has prevailed. The stock is 60,000 bags more than in 1840. Prices have been fully supported for white qualities of Bengal, and for home consumption a good demand has existed, especially for the better sorts; in brown, the operations have been on a more extended scale, prices being sufficiently low to enable shippers to make purchases.

Coffee.—The West-India Coffee market has been in a quiet state all the week, the trade continuing to purchase barely ample for their present wants: this may be attributed to the large stocks of Coffee remaining in bond, and which are equal to nearly two years consumption at this port; prices have been supported this week for all middling sorts, the supply of which having been small, but for ordinary to fine ordinary kinds, prices have suffered a depression of 4s. to 6s. per cwt., there having been a fair quantity offered for sale. The market for East-India and Cape sorts have been in a languid state,

but importers having supplied the market less freely, have prevented any material decline in prices, still they have a downward tendency.

Tea.—The operations in Free-Trade Tea have been upon a small scale only this week, and the market has presented a quiet appearance; holders, however, have evinced firmness. To-day there was an improved demand for Free-Trade Tea, and holders displayed more firmness. The public sales attracted a large attendance of the trade, who were desirous to purchase Black Tea, for which the demand was good, and a large proportion of the quantity offered found purchasers at 1d. advance for the better kinds of Congou; common fetched the rates established in the market this week.

Indigo.—Prices remain the same as previously quoted for East-India, and which are on a par with those of the last quarterly sale for the better qualities, but rather lower for common kinds; the demand has been limited both for home consumption and export, the attention of the trade mostly being directed to the sale of 13,900 chests, which commence on Tuesday, at which the common sorts are expected to decline in value; but for good and fine kinds, prices are expected to differ little from those of the July sale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Sept. 4 to Oct. 4, 1841, inclusive.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
4	Shut.	Shut.	89½ 89½	Shut.	98½ 98½	Shut.	247	89½ 90	—	14 16p
6	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	246	89½ 90	—	13 15p
7	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	247	89½ 90	—	12 14p
8	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 90	—	11 13p
9	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 90	—	11 13p
10	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 90	—	11 13p
11	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	246	90 90½	—	12 14p
13	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	90½ 90½	—	12 14p
14	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 99	—	—	90½	—	12 14p
15	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 99	—	—	90½ 90½	—	12 16p
16	—	—	89½	—	98½ 99	—	—	90 90½	—	13 15p
17	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 99	—	—	90½ 90½	—	12 14p
18	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 99	—	—	90½ 90½	—	11 13p
20	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 99	—	247	90½	—	11 13p
21	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	246½	89½ 89½	—	—
22	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	15 17p
23	—	—	89½	—	98½	—	247	89½	—	15 17p
24	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	15 17p
25	—	—	89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½	—	15 17p
27	—	—	89½ 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	246	89½	—	15 17p
28	—	—	89 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	13 15p
29	—	—	89 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	12 14p
30	—	—	89½	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	12 14p
Oct. 1	—	—	88½ 89	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	11 13p
2	—	—	88½ 89	—	98½ 98½	—	—	89½	—	11 13p
4	—	—	89 89½	—	98½ 98½	—	246	89½ 89½	—	11 13p

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>British Monarch</i>	310 tons.	Baillie	Oct. 12.
<i>Rookery</i> *	311	Bourn	Oct. 15.
<i>Britannia</i>	500	McLachlan	Oct. 20.
<i>Echo</i>	400	Burtsal	Oct. 20.
<i>Zenobia</i>	650	Owen	Nov. 10.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Margaret Thomson</i>	272	Thurtell	Oct. 12.
<i>Catherine</i> *	246	Browne	Oct. 15.
<i>M. S. Elphinstone</i>	700	—	Nov. 1.
<i>Lord Lowther</i>	1424	—	Dec. 10.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Prince Albert</i>	476	Bruton	Nov. 15.	Portsmouth.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Elizabeth</i> †	324	Weatherley	Oct. 12.
<i>Dartmouth</i>	730	Jacob	Nov. 1.
<i>Henry Davidson</i>	469	McDonnell	Nov. 15.
<i>Broxbornebury</i>	751	Burnett	Dec. 1.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Hebe</i>	250	Younger	Oct. 20.
<i>Iris</i>	300	Linton	Oct. 20.
<i>Fairy Queen</i>	300	Cousens	Oct. 31.
<i>Inaum of Muscat</i> *	456	Riches	Oct. 31.

* Touching at the Cape.

† Touching at the Malabar Coast.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14.....(<i>per Berenice</i>)	38	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 6	May 8.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	33	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6.....(<i>per Auckland</i>)	33	June 15 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7.....(<i>per Victoria</i>)	32	July 13 ..	38	July	
July 5	Aug. 5.....(<i>per Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug. 12 ..	38		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 1st Nov., and *vid* Marseilles, on the 4th ditto.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8.....	38	Feb. 11	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11 ..	38	March 13 ..	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	39	April 13	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	33	June 8	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2	40	July 7	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 45
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44	Aug. 5	(<i>per Oriental</i>) 47
July 19	<i>Auckland</i>	Sept. 4	47	Sept. 9	(<i>per Gr. Liverpool</i>) 53
Sept. 1	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 6	37		

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FOR
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CONTENTS.

	Page
REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.—No. XI.VII.	129
DEBATE ON THE LAND-TAX IN INDIA	132
THE STEPPES OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—No. I.	133
A HOME SCENE	142
DR. ROBINSON'S "BIBLICAL RESEARCHES IN PALESTINE"	143
READING IN A COLLEGE LIBRARY	149
MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.—Chapter XV.	150
FROM KHAKANI	158
STATISTICS OF CHINA.....	159
THE BUCHANAN PAPERS	161
REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR	163
LINES FROM JAMI	176
THE PURANAS.....	177
ÆSOP'S FABLES IN CHINESE.....	182
THE BENCH, THE BAR, AND THE PRESS OF BOMBAY.—No. III.	184

CRITICAL NOTICES:—

Thornton's History of the British Empire in India	191
Capt. Gerard's Account of Koonawur	<i>ib.</i>
Forbes's East-India and Colonial Guide.....	192
Parkin on Epidemic Diseases	<i>ib.</i>
Catherwood on Diseases of the Lungs	<i>ib.</i>
Gliddon on the Cotton of Egypt	<i>ib.</i>

CONTENTS—(continued.)

	Page		Page
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Lord Auckland's Minute on Native Education—Claim to the Discovery of the Tea-plant in Assam—Improvement of Bengal Pottery—Churches in the Diocese of Calcutta—Grand and Petty Juries—The late Mr. Ross Bell—Hindu Converts—Inundations from the Indus—Public Works—A Persian Prince and a Mogul Merchant—Dost Mahomed Khan—Assam Tea—Native States—Excerpta	253	and Military Appointments, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	303
<i>Madras.</i> —The Governor—The Nizam's State—Mercenaries—Excerpta	276	<i>Bombay.</i> —Government Orders (Clibborn Court of Inquiry)—Fourth Member of Council—H.M. 14th Light Drags.—Services of Commander T. E. Rogers—Lieut. Moore and Ensign Campbell)—Court Martial (Lieut. Brockman)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Marine Appointments, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	308
<i>Bombay.</i> —Supreme Court (Security by Administrators)—Scinde—Mr. Ross Bell—Excerpta ...	279	<i>Ceylon.</i> —Appointments—Shipping—Births, Marriage, and Deaths	318
<i>Ceylon</i>	281	<i>Dutch India.</i> —Shipping	ib.
<i>Burmah</i>	282	<i>Penang, Singapore, &c.</i> —Shipping—Birth, Marriage, and Deaths ...	319
<i>Australasia.</i> —New South Waies—Port Phillip—South Australia	283	<i>China.</i> —Shipping—Deaths	ib.
<i>China</i>	284	<i>Mauritius.</i> —Shipping	ib.
REGISTER.		HOME INTELLIGENCE.	
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Government Orders—(Transportation of Soldiers—Connection of Civil Surgeons with business)—Court-martial (Assist. Surg. McKean)—Civil and Military Promotions, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths	293	The new Governor-General of India—Miscellaneous	320
<i>Madras.</i> —Government Orders (Movement of Corps)—Civil		Promotions and Changes in her Majesty's Forces in the East ...	324
		Expedition to China	325
		India Shipping	ib.
		Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	328
		Prices of European Goods in the East	330
		Markets in India	331
		India Securities and Exchanges ...	ib.
		Ships destined for India, &c. ...	332
		Overland Mail, &c.	ib.

NOTICES.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLVII.

THE overland mail, which left Bombay on the 1st October, brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 18th September, from Madras to the 21st September, from Canton to the 24th August, and from Singapore to the 4th September. Our latest advices from Australasia are dated July 1st from Sydney.

Although the intelligence from China extends over a period of two months, it communicates no event of any importance, except the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger and the naval commander-in-chief, Sir William Parker. The latter proceeded, without a day's delay, to Hong-kong, where he was soon joined by the new plenipotentiary, both of whom embarked on an expedition which sailed to the northward on the 21st August. Its precise destination was not known, Sir Henry Pottinger being very abstemious in his communications upon the subject. In his official notification, he declares that the truce agreed to by his predecessor, Capt. Elliot, will subsist, unless the Chinese should act in contravention of its stipulations. These prompt measures, this decided tone, and the manner in which Sir Henry treated an evident attempt at cajolery on the part of the Kwang-choo-foo (the provincial officer, with whom Capt. Elliot concluded the armistice), encourage us to hope for a skilful management of the unfortunate contest in which we are engaged, and a speedy termination of it. Little can be inferred, from the various official edicts, of the final intentions of the court of Peking, which will probably be influenced materially by the course of proceeding adopted by the new British functionaries. The tone of those documents, however, is less truculent than formerly; the imperial reply to the report, made by the commissioners, of the ransom of Canton, though warlike, is temperate compared with a previous edict, in which the very words "make peace" were proscribed. By allowing the English, in spite of their presumption in attacking Canton and routing the imperial troops, to trade according to custom, if they be "implicitly obedient to the laws," a prospect of accommodation is held out. If it be true (as reported) that Keshen has been restored to favour, it would be reasonable to attribute this change of language to his counsel and suggestions. The statement of Keshen's confiscated property must be grossly exaggerated, if it be not altogether fictitious.

It would appear that the crews of our ships of war, as well as the troops, still suffer much from sickness. One account supposes that the departure of the ships from Hong-kong had no other object in view than to try the effect of a cruise upon the health of the debilitated seamen and soldiers.

Two severe typhoons have visited the coast of China, and occasioned fearful destruction amongst the shipping. It appears that Commodore Bremer and Capt. Elliot were wrecked in the *Louisa* cutter, in consequence of this sudden calamity, and narrowly escaped the two-fold peril

of the elements and the people on shore, who appear to have exacted an exorbitant ransom of the English "mandarins," although they were happily ignorant of their real rank.

The Indian intelligence is likewise devoid of any feature of much interest, if we except the successes gained over the Ghilzie and Dooranee subjects of Shah Shooja, who have taken arms against him and his allies. The private accounts of these conflicts (no official reports having been published) exhibit the heroism of the victors or the pusillanimity of the vanquished in strong colours. In the action of the 5th August, the formidable Ghilzies, though in some force, were totally routed by a very small detachment, our troops killing 100, without any positive loss. In the "decisive and hard-fought engagement" of the 17th, with the Ghilzie and Teree forces, 4,000 in number, under Akhtar Khan, the chief who attacked Capt. Woodburn with so much resolution on the 2nd July, the British sepoy and the Shah's troops vied with each other in valour; the enemy were defeated with much slaughter, having lost 1,000 men, including three chiefs. The Janbaz, or Affghan levies, who appear to have acted like cowards in the action of the 2nd July, in this engagement "behaved in a manner which elicited from all beholders the highest encomiums." In the former affair (of the 5th August), the 5th Bengal Cavalry likewise conducted themselves in so gallant a manner, "that no stain can longer rest on that branch of the service." This gallantry, it seems, is to be further exerted in the Kohistan, Teree, and other parts of the Shah's territories, where the zemindars and sirdars refuse to pay the government revenue. This is a service from which British troops can gather no laurels; it is an odious as well as an endless employment; but the circumstances in which our government is placed, in relation to Shah Shooja, render it not a matter of choice, but of necessity, at present, for our commanders to perform this ungracious duty. It is probably to this cause that we must trace our declining popularity in Affghanistan. The cold-blooded murder at Candahar (where the life of every European is threatened), and the assaults upon our sepoy and there and at Ghuznee, are probably symptoms of a disaffection created by their being regarded as the instruments of oppression.

The Punjab is still quiet. Surmises and speculations are vented in some of the Indian papers as to the intentions of the British Government towards its ruler, but they are improbable. The Sikhs are said to be making great progress in extending their dominion over the country north of the Himalaya, where they have to contend only with the timid Tibetans. As they approach the Nepalese territories, the old animosity between the two people may revive, and there is a rumour of a probable collision betwixt the Sikhs and the Nepalese.

In proportion as the attention of political writers in India is withdrawn from our western frontier, it is directed with the greater anxiety to the eastern, and the motions of the King of Ava are watched with suspicion. It seems that Tharawaddie is about to visit the maritime parts of his dominions with a large army, and as there is not even an ostensible reason for this proceeding, it has been inferred from thence, and from the erection of

some defences near the British frontier, at Martaban, that he is about to commence active warfare against us. Reports are, indeed, current, that the Emperor of China has written to the sovereign of Ava, urging him to make some diversion in his favour, by exciting apprehensions on our part of an invasion of our territories. If we supposed the Burmese monarch to be actuated by the maxims of prudence which govern European rulers, it would be irrational to conclude that, having neglected the most favourable moment for annoying us, he should choose a period when a powerful fleet of English ships is collected in the China seas, and our army is comparatively unemployed. The King of Ava, as is well observed in an Indian paper, is more afraid of us than he can expect that we are of him; and it is probable that his southern journey is merely for domestic objects. His being attended by an army may be partly for pomp and state, partly because he is unwilling to leave so dangerous an engine behind him. The erection of defences may be the act of a local officer, with a view of showing the king that his frontiers are not unprotected. We know too little of the politics of these semi-barbarous courts, and of the motives which sway them, to speculate upon their proceedings with accuracy.

The territories of the Nizam, and the southern Mahratta country, appear to be in a very disturbed condition, owing to the bands of Arabs and other marauders scattered about them, who are supposed to act in secret concert with the native authorities. One of the latest Bombay papers asserts, upon what it declares to be authentic information received from Hyderabad, that the Nizam is desirous of ridding himself of our yoke, and that, generally, the durbars of the native princes of India are the *foci* of discontent. If this be the real state of things, it may be the fruit of our recent policy, which, by extending the radius of our power, and employing our sword with so little compunction, in the west of India, has belied our former professions, that the acquisition of territory and of political importance was not courted but avoided by us.

Little addition is made this month to the former news from Scinde. Nusseer Khan, respecting whom so much has been said and unsaid, is at length a guest of Col. Staoy. The settlement of Khelat, however, seems still a knotty question.*

The incidents at the presidencies are few. The ex-Ameer of Cabul, after suffering in health from his visit to the uncongenial climate of Bengal, has departed for his state prison at Loodiana. He will prove a convenient instrument for securing the fidelity of the sovereign of Cabul. The affray at Calcutta, between a Persian prince (one of the multitudinous progeny of the late Shah of Persia) and a Mogul merchant, will shew the mode in which these quarrels used to be adjusted in India. The report of the Military Board of Bengal, on public works (p. 265), may surprise some readers, who are not aware of the extent of the outlay made by the Indian Government for roads, canals, embankments, and other useful undertakings,

* We have heard that some demur has been made abroad to the indemnifying the estate of poor Lieutenant Loveday, for the property of which he was plundered at Khelat. This should not be.

which has amounted to a million and a half sterling, in the last twenty years, and is going on at the rate of £75,000 a-year.

The other heads of Asiatic intelligence from Asia and Australasia comprise no circumstance which calls for particular notice. The difficulties with which trade has to struggle in our settlements on New Holland, as they have arisen from the fault of the settlers, will subside by the exercise of a little patience and more circumspection.

We cannot conclude this Review without expressing our satisfaction at the recent appointment of a Governor-General of India. Upon principle, the nomination of a President of the Board of Control to that station is, perhaps, objectionable, as affording a precedent that may be abused; but when, as in the present instance, it was difficult to select from public men another in all respects so fit for the post, which is becoming one of the most arduous in the state, and demands a previous preparation, the nation would gain nothing by the exclusion of Lord Ellenborough upon that ground. Relying upon his known abilities and experience, upon the diligence and attention he has always evinced towards Indian affairs, upon the confidence reposed in him by those who know the exigencies of India, and are responsible for their choice, and upon the sound and statesman-like views developed by his Lordship in his speech at the inaugural festival, we expect from him a wise, liberal, and pacific administration of the affairs of India.

DEBATE ON THE LAND TAX IN INDIA.

The following are the observations which fell from Mr. Hodgson, in the Debate at the East-India House on the 22nd September, and which were not correctly heard:—

Mr. Hodgson observed that the long course of his service in the revenue department in India ought to have made the subjects under discussion familiar to him; that he thought many of the calculations and statements which had been made would admit of easy explanation; but he concurred with the Chairman in opinion, that it was not desirable to discuss in that Court the important subjects of the landed tenures in India, and the disposal of the waste lands, on the plan suggested by Mr. M. Martin; that these were questions of private right, which the courts* of judicature in India were alone competent to decide; that his belief was, that in Bengal—and he spoke more confidently of his belief as to Madras—no great evil had resulted from calling the zemindars “landholders” and “actual proprietors of the land,” because, in the local regulations which contained these declarations, it was enacted, that “no actual proprietor of land shall impose any new tax upon the ryots, under a penalty of paying three times the amount;” so that the proprietary right, claimed by some for the zemindars, could not be the absolute right to the land, but only to the revenue from the land; that no ryot could legally be deprived of his land so long as he paid to the zemindar the revenue due to the sovereign, which revenue is declared in the same regulations to be, “by the ancient law of the country, a certain portion of the produce of every acre of land,” payable in money or kind, according to the custom established in each village.

* See a decision by the chief court of justice at Madras, published by Mr. Hodgson in 1830, *Asiatic Journal*, O.S., vol. xxv. p. 718.

THE STEPPES OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

No. I.

THE physical peculiarities of the southern provinces of Russia are likely to exercise no little influence on the future development of that vast empire, and as few books of real value have appeared on the subject in England, we believe we shall do a welcome service to our readers by condensing for them the information contained in a work* recently published in Germany, by a gentleman who resided many years in different parts of the Czar's dominions, and was himself a frequent witness to the scenes he describes.

The steppes, as they are generally called, extend from the borders of Hungary to those of China. They constitute an almost uninterrupted plain, covered in spring and autumn by a luxuriant herbage; in winter by drifting snows, heaped up in some places, and leaving the ground bare in others; and in summer by clouds of dust so excessively fine, that even on the calmest day they hang suspended in the air, having the appearance rather of a vapour exhaled from the ground, than of earthy particles raised by the agitation of the atmosphere. The slight undulations that occasionally occur assume but rarely the character of hills, but artificial hillocks or tumuli are frequently met with, the origin of which it is impossible to trace through the darkness of by-gone ages. The most singular characteristic, however, of the steppe, is the total absence of trees, on a soil remarkable for its richness and the luxuriance of its herbage. For hundreds of miles, a traveller may proceed in a straight line without encountering even a bush, unless he happen to be acquainted with the few favoured spots known to the Tartar sportsmen, to whom they answer the purpose of game preserves. Countless herds of cattle roam over these noble pasture grounds, on which a calf born at the foot of the Great Chinese Wall, might eat his way along till he arrived a well-fattened ox on the banks of the Dniester, prepared to figure with advantage at the Odessa market. The poor animals suffer much during the hot and dry summers, when every blade of grass is parched up; but the careful herdsman, who has provided himself with an abundant stock of hay, is able to keep his beasts alive till autumn returns to gladden them with fresh abundance.

Wherever a ridge of hills occurs, of sufficient height to afford protection against the northern blasts that come sweeping in an unbroken course from the shores of the Arctic Ocean, the character of the country is changed. In the Crimea, for instance, though the northern portion partakes of all the rude characteristics of the steppe, the south coast, sheltered by the central mountains, enjoys a climate equal to that of Italy, and allows the vine and the olive to be cultivated with as much success as in Provence. What these mountains are to the southern coast of the Crimea, the Himalayas are to India, which, if divested of her mountain fence and laid open to the breath of the North Pole, would soon be converted into a new steppe; the icy blast driven far into the tropics would quickly sweep her jungles and pagodas from the earth, and her fair fields, invaded by the Tartar and his herds, would cease to excite the cupidity of foreign adventurers.

A country constituted by nature as are the Russian steppes is evidently destined rather for a wandering and pastoral people, than for a settled and agricultural population; for in regions where but few prominent objects occur, there is but little to attach man to any particular spot. The Russian govern-

ment, however, in a spirit of perversity not unusual in governments over which public opinion exercises but little influence, appears to have prescribed to itself the task of converting the nomadic tribes into settled agriculturists, and the steppe itself into one vast corn-field. German and Bulgarian colonists have been tempted, by the offer of peculiar privileges, to establish themselves in different parts of the country, in the hope that their example might gradually wean the native tribes from their roving habits. Where the colonists have been located in the vicinity of large towns, the plan has been attended with partial success; but the foreigners soon discover the capabilities of the country, and, in proportion as their means increase, rarely fail to invest their surplus capital in the purchase of flocks and herds, the numerical amount of which constitutes the customary standard by which wealth is estimated throughout the steppe.

We have described the steppes as one vast plain, but it must be borne in mind that this plain is of an elevated character, and terminates at the Black Sea in an abrupt terrace, rising above the water to the height of from 120 to 180 feet. The rivers which intersect this plain, and which in spring are swollen by the rapid thaw of the accumulated snows of winter, cut deep furrows in the surface, and as they frequently change their courses, they occasionally leave dry ravines that break in some measure the uniformity of the country. Little importance would be attached in other parts of the world to the trifling elevations and depressions thus formed; but in the steppe, the slightest variation of surface becomes a landmark of importance, and separate denominations are given by the inhabitants to every peculiarity of shape which the ground is made to assume under the action of water.

The rain-water flows but slowly away from the level surface of the steppe, and often, after a succession of rainy weather, remains for many days upon the ground, to the depth of several inches. A portion of this water is absorbed by the soil, but the greater part finds its way slowly and imperceptibly into the rivers, carrying along with it a sufficient quantity of earth to impart a black and turbid look to all the streams that intersect the steppe. Many of the rivers, indeed all but the principal streams, are fed only by the rain and snow, and their beds, consequently, are dry in summer. Each of these ravines terminates in a waterfall, formed originally, no doubt, by the terrace that bounds the sea; but in proportion as the water wore away a channel for itself, the waterfall gradually receded, and, in the course of ages, made its way farther and farther into the interior of the country. In some instances this gradual retrogression of the waterfall or termination of the river-bed, is sufficiently rapid to be noticed by the inhabitants, who frequently pretend to be able to determine the average number of feet which a ravine works its way backward year by year.

The elevation of the ground being so nearly alike throughout the whole of the steppe, the ravines formed by the action of the rain-water are of nearly equal depth in every part of the country. They are seldom less than a hundred feet deep, and seldom exceed a hundred and fifty. These ravines, or *vui-polotsh*, with their lateral branches on each side, as their edges are at all times exceedingly abrupt, offer to the traveller, as well as to the herdsman driving his lowing and bleating charge across the plain, an impassable barrier, to avoid which it is often necessary to go round for many miles. The consequence is, that several roads or tracks are always sure to meet at the head of a *vui-polotsh*, which thus becomes a spot of some importance throughout the surrounding country. In winter, the ravine is usually filled by the drifting

snow, and is then extremely dangerous to any one not well acquainted with the country. Men and cattle are at that season often buried in the snow-drifts, and their fate is ascertained only when the melting of the snow leaves their bodies exposed at the foot of the precipice.

The above description does not, of course, apply to the larger rivers that are supplied with water throughout the year. The banks of these are less abrupt, but their elevation, though more gradual, is about the same, being seldom less than a hundred, nor more than a hundred and fifty, feet over the level of the water. The beds of these large rivers are in general remarkably broad, and are almost always fringed with a belt of reeds, six or eight feet high, that forms an excellent cover for every description of water-fowl.

While the action of the rain is exercising so powerful an influence in the interior, the sea, as may easily be supposed, is not idle on the coast. A very remarkable characteristic of the Black Sea is, that at the mouth of every river a large lake is gradually formed by the action of the sea. If any of our readers will take up a map of the Black Sea, they will perceive a lake of some extent laid down at the mouth of almost every river, and some of these lakes, it will be seen, are marked as unconnected with the sea. These lakes are known along the coast by the name of *liman*. These limans, Mr. Kohl supposes to have been formed by the action of the sea driven into the mouth of the river by the violence of the prevailing storms, and constantly undermining the terrace of the overhanging steppe. During tranquil weather, an opposite action is going on. The rivers, as we have above said, are always turbid with the soil of the steppe, and their water, arrested in its course by the tideless sea, deposits its sediment in front of the liman, where a low strip of land is gradually formed. This natural mound, by which every liman is in course of time protected against the farther encroachments of the sea, is called a *perissip*. Where the supply of water brought down by a river is tolerably large, the *perissip* is never complete, but is broken by an aperture called a *gheerl*, that forms a communication between the liman and the sea. Many limans, however, are fed by streams that bring down so feeble a volume of water, that the mere evaporation is sufficient to carry off the whole surplus, and the *perissip* in such cases becomes perfect, forming a barrier that completely cuts off all communication between the river and the sea. Limans so circumstanced exercise a baneful influence upon the country, in consequence of the offensive effluvia that arise from the stagnant water in summer. All the inhabitants of a village, we are assured, have fallen sick in a single night, when the wind has happened to blow upon them from one of these putrid lakes.

Occasionally, in passing over the steppe, the traveller perceives a slight depression of the surface, as if a mighty giant had laid his hand upon the plain and pressed it down. In such natural basins, called *stavoks* by the natives, the rain collects, and though the soil soon absorbs the water, the place generally retains some moisture long after the rest of the country has been parched up by the summer heats. The *stavok*, it may easily be supposed, is, at such a time, an object of no trifling importance to the herdsman, and is carefully guarded against the intrusion of strangers. A belief prevails upon the steppe, that the *stavoks* are holes formed by the ancient Mongolians, who dug out the earth to form their tumuli, but there is no good reason to suppose that the depression has originated otherwise than by a slight sinking of the subjacent strata.

The climate of the steppes is one of extremes. In summer, the heat is as intense as the cold is severe in winter, the waters of the Black Sea exercising

apparently but little influence in tempering the atmosphere. This is accounted for by the abrupt rise of the coast, which arrests the strata of air immediately above the surface of the water, and leaves a free course only to those portions of the air that fly at a higher level. The steppe therefore has, usually, an arctic winter and a tropical summer, and enjoys, only during spring and autumn, short intervals of that moderate temperature to which its geographical position, in the temperate zone, would appear to entitle it.

The core or substance of the long winter of the steppe is formed by the three months of December, January, and February, during which all the energies of nature appear sunk in an unbroken sleep; but though unbroken, it is by no means a quiet sleep that Dame Nature is allowed to enjoy during this period of the year, for the snow storms are of frequent occurrence, and so excessively violent, that even the most seasoned veterans of the steppe stand in awe of them. The Russians distinguish these snow-storms into three separate classes. A storm during which the snow simply falls from the clouds is called a *myattyol*; a storm that raises the snow from the ground, and drives it in large masses before the wind, is called a *zamet*; but the storm which combines the characters of both the foregoing, and which goes by the name of a *viuga*, is the dreaded foe against whom all hasten to seek shelter. A *zamet* is not without its beauties when contemplated from the summit of a tumulus or from some other accidental elevation; the sun may then be seen shining brilliantly overhead, its rays reflected by myriads of icy crystals floating in the air below. For the traveller, however, who does not happen to look down upon it, but, on the contrary, is closely cultivating its acquaintance, the *zamet* has few charms, and is not unattended by danger. Every road or track is frequently altogether effaced, the ravines are filled up, and cases even occur where men and cattle are suddenly caught by a drift of snow, and completely buried under its accumulating mass. To the *viuga* no traveller attempts to expose himself, and even the government couriers are excused if, during the three days, the usual duration of one of these storms, they remain closely housed at the station which they happen to have reached.

The winter of the steppe, in intensity of cold, frequently surpasses the severest seasons known on the shores of the Baltic, and the cutting blasts from the north, sweeping huge masses of snow into the Black Sea, often cover it with a thick coating of ice for many leagues from the shore. In the winter between 1837 and 1838, the maximum height of the thermometer for four weeks was -10° R., and several times it fell below -30° (32° below the zero of Fahrenheit), a temperature at which, in St. Petersburg, it is customary to close churches and theatres. The steppe, accordingly, participates in all the severity of a Russian winter, but enjoys few of the advantages which to the northern Russian go far to redeem the intensity of the cold. In northern Russia, and even in the Ukraine, the snow remains on the ground during the greater part of the winter, and the sledges quickly wear the surface of the road into a smooth mass of ice, over which the heaviest goods may be transported with a speed and facility surpassed only by a railroad. The Russian, therefore, usually prefers the winter months, not only for travelling, but also for the conveyance of heavy goods from one place to another. To the denizen of the steppe this natural railroad is unknown. The storms that prevail throughout the greater part of the winter keep the snow in a constant state of agitation, and prevent it from "caking" on the ground. The snow, in consequence, never covers the steppe, but seems to lie scattered over it in patches, according as the wind may have drifted it about.

When the snow melts on the steppe, the spring may be said to commence. This usually takes place in April, but May is sometimes far advanced before the mass of water has had time to find its way into the rivers. During this *melting season*, the whole surface of the steppe is converted into a sea of mud, through which neither man nor beast can wade without positive danger. Through every ravine rushes a torrent of the dirtiest water that can well be imagined, and about the dwellings of men the accumulated filth of the winter is at once exposed to view, by the disappearance of the snowy mantle that, for a season, had charitably covered a multitude of sins. This operation is frequently interrupted by the return of frost, and the descent of fresh masses of snow, for there is no country, perhaps, where Winter makes a harder fight for it, before he allows himself to be beaten out of the field. For a few days, perhaps, a delightful south wind will diversify the plain with tulips, crocuses, and hyacinths; then all at once a rude north-easter will come scouring from the Ural mountains, making the flowers vanish in a trice, and enveloping the whole scene anew in one white shroud; another shift of the wind, and a gale from the north-west will come sweeping along, discharging its heavy clouds, and washing the face of the steppe from the Ural to the Carpathians. When at last boisterous old Hyems has really been forced to beat his retreat, a most delightful period of the year succeeds, and the steppe, covered with a beautiful and luxuriant herbage, smiles like a lovely oasis between the parched desolation of the summer and the dreary waste of the winter. The whole earth now seems clad in the colour of Hope, while the sky assumes that of Truth; and though it is certainly monotonous enough to behold nothing but blue above and green below, yet the recollection of past hardships, and the consciousness of present abundance, make the season one of rejoicing to the native, and even excite for a while the admiration of the stranger. The latter, however, is certain, before long, to grow weary of a spring unadorned by a single flowering shrub, unvaried by a single bubbling brook. Not a hill to break the tedium of the landscape, through which a well-mounted rider may gallop for hundreds of leagues, and scarcely meet an object to make him conscious that he has quitted the spot whence he started! From Hungary, he may urge his steed to the borders of Circassia without passing one grove of trees; from the Carpathians to the capital of Mongolia he will not once be gladdened by the sound of a streamlet murmuring over its pebbly bed. Grass, grass, grass—and nothing but grass! Nor must this grass be supposed to resemble that which embellishes the velvet lawn of an English park. The herbage of the steppe is so coarse, that an English labourer would have to look long before he found a place soft enough for an afternoon nap; and then, the tulips and hyacinths must not be judged of by the beautiful specimens reared by a Dutch florist.

Thunder and lightning are frequent throughout May, but a thunder-storm on the steppe is, comparatively, but a poor kind of spectacle, there being neither trees nor rocks for the lightning to shew his might upon, nor mountains, by their reverberating echoes, to give increased majesty to the pealing artillery of heaven; but these discharges of atmospheric electricity, though they want the grandeur of the alpine tempest, are dear to the people of the steppe, where they are always accompanied either by showers or night dews, so that as long as it thunders there is no lack of fodder for the cattle. In June, the lightning ceases to play, and the periodical drought announces its approach, the whole month passing frequently away without depositing a particle of moisture on the ground. The consequences of this begin to manifest themselves in July, when the heated soil cracks in every direction, opening

its parched lips in supplication for a few drops of water that are not vouchsafed. Heavy and tantalizing clouds, it is true, sweep over the steppe, but instead of showering their blessings on the thirsty land, hurry away to the Carpathian mountains or to the sea. The sun at this season rises and sets like a globe of fire, but the evaporations raised from the earth by the mid-day heat seldom fail to give a misty appearance to the sky towards noon. The heat, meanwhile, is rendered intolerable by its duration, for any thing like a cool interval never occurs, and shade is not to be thought of in a country where hills and trees are alike unknown. This season is one of great suffering to all living beings on the steppe. Every trace of vegetation is singed away, except in a few favoured spots; the surface of the ground becomes browner and browner, and at last completely black. Men and cattle assume a lean and haggard look, and the wild oxen and horses, so fierce and ungovernable in May, become as tame as lambs in July, and can scarcely crawl in August. Even the tanned skin of the poor *Khakhols* (as the Russians call the inhabitants of the steppe) hangs in wrinkled folds upon their hollow cheeks; their steps are feeble, and every thing about them assumes a dejected and melancholy look. Ponds dry up, wells cease to furnish water, and the beds of lakes are converted into sandy hollows. Water now rises in price, and becomes an article which it is worth a thief's while to steal. The few springs that continue to yield must have a guard set upon them night and day, or the legitimate owner will scarcely keep enough to slake his own thirst. At this season, thousands of cattle perish on the steppe of thirst, while, as if to mock their sufferings, the horizon seems laden with humid clouds, and the parched soil assumes to the cheated eye in the distance the appearance of crystal lakes and running streams. Such is the faithful picture of a dry summer on the steppe, but, of course, the description does not apply every year. The years 1837 and 1838, for instance, were remarkable for their humidity; but in general, the summer is a period of wretchedness over the whole face of the steppe, and three or four thirst-and-hunger summers frequently succeed each other. The following description of the summer of 1833 is given by an eye-witness:—

“The last rain fell early in May, and throughout the summer the whole steppe presented an endless black plain, in which the eye sought in vain for a green spot. Scarcely a breath of wind ever stirred, and the nights were as sultry as the days. However exhausted the frame might be, it was scarcely possible to obtain any refreshing sleep. The moment either man or beast stirred, a thick black cloud was raised from the ground; nor could even a bird rise without filling the atmosphere with a column of what looked more like smoke than dust. Even the plants that were most carefully tended by the hand of man had a sickly look. The wheat, that usually rises to so luxuriant a height, scarcely peeped from its furrows, with its red blades and cornless ears. The hunger and thirst of the poor horses rose to a scarcely credible pitch, and the wretched animals were only kept alive by driving them into the corn-fields, to crop what had been intended as food for man. The few wells from which water could be obtained were guarded against intrusion by locks, and chains, and bars; but these were broken without hesitation, and even where sentinels had been set, they were driven away by the famishing multitude. All business was at a standstill, for no merchant could venture to send a caravan from the coast, when it was known that a draught of water could not be had by the traveller without fighting for it. Many of the *taboons** were broken up altogether, the animals refusing to submit to any control, and dispersing in different directions in search of water. Straggling horses were

* Herds of half-wild horses.

everywhere to be met with, rushing madly up the ravines, and sniffing the air in search of a few drops of moisture to cool their burning thirst."

In many respects, the summer on the steppe is more cruel even than in the Sahara of Africa, or in the Llanos of Spanish America, for in neither of these does the moisture so completely disappear from the soil, and in the African desert, wherever there is water, a little terrestrial paradise of date trees and flowering shrubs is certain to be grouped around; but in the steppe, even the rivers flow only between grass, and reeds are the only shrubs by which the banks are fringed, while from the parched and gaping earth not even a cactus or an aloe peeps forth, into which a thirsty animal might bite to moisten its lips with the juice.

In August, the dryness of the atmosphere reaches the extreme point; but before the end of the month, the night dews set in, and thunder-storms are occasionally followed by rain. The leaden dusty sky becomes clear and blue again, and every thing reminds you that the delights of autumn are approaching. The temperature of September is mild and refreshing, and the detestable black dust of the steppe, kept down by frequent showers, no longer gives to every creature the complexion of a negro. A fresh green herbage quickly covers the whole plain, and man and beast in a short while recover their strength and spirits. Could Darius and his troops, when they invaded Scythia, but have endured the thirst of July, they might easily have kept their ground in September, and would have had abundant leisure to prepare their winter quarters.

Delightful the autumn of the steppe unquestionably is, but short and fleeting are its charms, for October is already a gusty Scythian month, marked by cold rains and fogs, and usually closing amid *zamets* and *viugas*; and as to November, that is set down as a winter month even by the most seasoned Russian, and the severest weather of an English January might almost be deemed autumnal, compared to the cold that often prevails at Odessa in November.

One of the first words that a stranger learns in the steppe is *burian*. The constant topic of the farmer's lamentations is *burian*; and the gardener, the herdsman, and the herd, join with equal bitterness in heaping maledictions on the detested *burian*. The curiosity of every new arriver is, therefore, soon excited by an expression of such constant occurrence, and after some inquiry he finds that every plant or herb on which the cattle will feed is known by the general name of *trava*, and that every woody, wiry stem, from which they turn away, is ruthlessly classed in the condemned list of *burian*. Weeds of various kinds are, indeed, of frequent occurrence, owing to the salt and acrid nature of the soil; and many, which with us remain modestly concealed by the grass, shoot up into bushes on the steppe, driving the gardener and the husbandman to despair, and seldom rendering any other service either to man or beast than that of helping to boil the Russian's national dish of *borsht*. The thistle deserves the first place among the *burian* of the steppe. We have but little notion in England of the height to which a thistle will often grow in Southern Russia, where it not unfrequently assumes the form and size of a tree, overshadowing with its branches the low-sunken dwellings of the Trogodytes of the steppe. In places peculiarly favoured by the thistle, this description of *burian* will sometimes grow in such abundance, as to form a little grove, in which a Cossack on his horse may completely hide himself.

Another description of weed that stands in very bad odour in the steppe, has been aptly denominated wind-witch by the German colonists. This is a

worthless plant, that expends all its vigour in the formation of innumerable thread-like fibres, that shoot out in every direction, till the whole forms a light globular mass. The little sap to be obtained from this plant is bitterer than the bitterest wormwood, and even in the driest summer no animal will touch the wind-witch. It grows to the height of three feet, and in autumn the root decays, and the upper part of the plant becomes completely dry. The huge shuttlecock is then torn from the ground by the first high wind that rises, and is sent dancing, rolling, and hopping over the plain, with a rapidity which the best mounted rider would vainly attempt to emulate. Hundreds of them are sometimes detached from the ground at once on a windy day, and when seen scouring over the plain, may easily be mistaken at a distance for a taboon of wild horses. The Germans could not have christened the plant more aptly, and in bestowing on it the expressive name by which it is known among them, they no doubt thought of the national legends long associated with the far-famed witch-haunted recesses of the Blocksberg. The wild dances with which fancy has enlivened that ill-reputed mountain are yearly imitated by the wind-witches on the steppe. Sometimes they may be seen skipping along like a herd of deer; sometimes describing wide circles in the grass; sometimes rolling madly over one another, and sometimes rising by hundreds into the air, as though they were just starting to partake in the diabolical festivities of the Blocksberg itself. They adhere to each other sometimes like so many enormous burrs, and it is not an uncommon sight to see some twelve or twenty rolled into one mass, and scouring over the plain like a huge giant in his seven-league boots. Thousands of them are yearly blown into the Black Sea; but with this *salto mortale* ends the witch's career, who loses in the water all the fantastic graces that distinguished her while ashore.

As next in importance among the *burian* of the steppe, the bitter wormwood must not be forgotten. It grows to the height of six feet, and sometimes, in a very dry summer, the cattle will not disdain to eat of it. All the milk and butter then becomes detestably bitter, and sometimes particles of the dry wormwood adhere to the wheat, in which case the bitter flavour of the plant is certain to be imparted to the bread.

Poisonous herbs are but little known in the European steppes, but in those of Asia there is a great abundance of venomous fungi, which spring up in autumn in such quantities, that at times the plain appears to be covered with them as far as the eye can reach. They are mostly white, and sometimes make the steppe appear in the morning as though there had been a heavy fall of snow during the night. The noon-day heat generally destroys them, but the following night often produces a fresh crop.

We might, of course, extend our list of the botanical peculiarities of the steppe much farther, but, upon the whole, the variety of plants that grow upon this vast grazing land of the Tartars is more limited than would be supposed. Botanists, we believe, reckon only five hundred species as native to the steppe, and each species usually grows in large masses. For leagues together the traveller will see nothing but wormwood; and, on leaving so bitter a specimen of vegetation, he will come to a tulip-bed, covering many thousands of acres; and at the end of that, to an equal extent of wild mignonette, to which, cultivation has not, however, imparted the delicious perfume which recommends it to the horticulturist of more civilized lands. For days together, the *droshky* will then roll over the same description of coarse grass, ungainly to look upon, but on which the sheep thrive admirably, and which is said to give to Tartar mutton a delicious flavour that the travelled epicure

vainly looks for in the gorgeous restaurants of Paris, or in that joint-stock association of comfort and luxury, a London club.

A singular phenomenon of the steppe manifests itself when man presumptuously attempts to invade it with his plough. The disturbed soil immediately shoots forth every variety of *burian*, against which the farmer must exert unceasing vigilance, or else farewell to the hope of a productive harvest. If the same land is afterwards left fallow, the *burian* takes possession of the field, and riots for a few years in undisturbed luxuriance. A struggle then goes on for some years longer between the weeds and the grass; but the latter, strange to say, in almost every instance, triumphs in the end, and a beautiful pasture-ground succeeds, which goes on improving from year to year, till it attains its highest degree of perfection. A reaction then ensues. A species of coarse grass, known by botanists under the name of *stipa pinnata*, takes possession of the ground, which it covers with its hard and woody stems, till the farmer, taking advantage of the first dry weather in spring, clears away the whole plantation by setting fire to it.

The burning of the steppe is the only kind of manuring to which it is ever subjected, and is generally executed in spring, in order that a fresh crop of grass may immediately rise, like a young phoenix, from the ashes. This department of Tartar husbandry is usually managed with much caution, and the conflagration rarely extends beyond the limits intended to be assigned to it; but sometimes a fire arises by accident, or in consequence of a malicious act of incendiarism, and then the "devouring element," as our newspapers call it, rages far and wide, sweeping along for hundreds of leagues, destroying cattle and corn-fields, and consuming not only single houses, but whole villages, in its way. These fires are more particularly dangerous in summer, owing to the inflammable condition, at that season, of almost every description of herbage. The flaming torrent advances then with irresistible force, towering up among the lofty thistles, or advancing with a stealthy snakelike step through the parched grass. Not even the wind can always arrest its destructive course, for a fire of this kind will go steaming in the very teeth of the wind, now slowly and then rapidly, according to the nature of the fuel that supplies its forces. At times the invader finds himself compressed between ravines, and appears to have spent his strength, but a few burning particles blown across by a gust of wind enable him to make good his position on new ground, and he loses no time in availing himself of the opportunity. A well-beaten road, a ravine, or a piece of sunk ground in which some remnant of moisture has kept the grass green, are the points of which advantage must be taken if the enemy's advance is to be stopped. At such places, accordingly, the shepherds and herdsmen post themselves. Trenches are hastily dug, the flying particles are carefully extinguished as they fall, and sometimes the attempt to stop the course of such a conflagration is attended with success. Often, however, the attempt fails, and the despairing husbandmen see one wheat-field after another in a blaze, their dwellings reduced to ashes, and the affrighted cattle scouring away over the plain before the advancing volumes of smoke.

The course of one of these steppen-fires is often most capricious. It will leave a tract of country uninjured, and travel on for eight or ten days into the interior, and the farmer whose land has been left untouched will begin to flatter himself with the belief that his corn and his cattle are safe; but all at once the foe returns with renewed vigour, and the scattered farm-houses, with the ricks of hay and corn grouped in disorder around, fall a prey to the remorseless destroyer. The farmer, however, is not without his consolation on these

occasions. The ashes of the herbage form an excellent manure for the ground, and the next crops invariably repay him a portion of his loss. Indeed, so beneficial is the effect, that many of the large proprietors subject their land regularly every four or five years to the process of burning; but this operation is then performed with much caution, wide trenches being first dug around the space within which it is intended that the fire should remain confined.

To the same process likewise are subjected the forests of reeds by which all the rivers of the steppe are fringed, but this is deemed so dangerous, that the law imposes banishment to Siberia as the penalty of the offence. Nevertheless, there are few places where the reeds are not regularly burnt away each returning spring, at which season, during the night, the Dnieper and Dniester appear to be converted into rivers of fire. There are two motives for setting light to the reeds, and these motives are powerful enough completely to neutralize the dread of Siberia: in the first place, the reeds serve as a cover to multitudes of wolves, which, when driven by the fire either into the water or into the open plain, are easily destroyed by their remorseless enemies, the shepherds and herdsmen. The second motive is, the hope of obtaining a better supply of young reeds, by destroying the old ones. The reeds, it must be borne in mind, are of great value in the steppe, where, in the absence of timber and stones, they form the chief material for building.

A HOME SCENE.

A WIFE WAITING FOR HER HUSBAND.

The noon-day sun has set, and still she stands
 (The oft-read letter rustling in her hands),
 Gazing aslant along the glimm'ring lane,
 Her prest lip breathing on the clouded pane;
 The evening shadows darken round,—and—see!
 With misty lantern twinkling through the tree,
 The ponderous waggon rolls its weight along,
 Cheered by rude gladness of a rustic song,
 High in the air the swinging canvas flows,
 Brushing the twilight foliage as its goes;
 Now deep'ning fast on her attentive ear,
 Up the green path a shadowy step draws near;
 And winds *he* now beneath those branches dim?
 No; other cottage-faces look for him;
 And other cottage-ears his steps await;
 Hark! down yon field rebounds his garden-gate.
 Sadly she shuts again the parlour door,
 And through the parted shutter, on the floor,
 The pallid rays of autumn moonlight fall,
 And the quick firelight flickers on the wall.
 Now pensive, in the chair, she thinks awhile
 O'er the fond parting sweetness of his smile;
 Now to the window goes, and now returns;
 And now hope dies away, and now it burns.
 In vain with book she soothes the hour of grief,
 Startled by ev'ry rustle of the leaf.—
 Oh joyous sound!—her tearful vigil past,—
 The threshold echoes now—he comes at last!

DR. ROBINSON'S "BIBLICAL RESEARCHES IN PALESTINE."

No. II.

WISHING to examine Dr. Robinson's remarks on the Dead Sea, it will be sufficient to observe that his excursion to 'Ain Jidy contains some very interesting scriptural illustration. The name and site of 'Ain Jidy were discovered by Seetzen in 1806; but Dr. Robinson believes his own to be the earliest account of the place, from personal observation, which has been published for several centuries. The whole length of the Dead Sea he estimates at thirty-eight or forty geographical miles; but the length is influenced by the seasons of the year. The width of the sea appeared to him to be between ten and twelve English miles; at 'Ain Jidy he fixes it at nine geographical miles. The height of the western cliffs he reckoned at 1,500 feet, and that of the eastern ridges of the mountains, at from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. Dr. Robinson corrects Burekhardt's description of the form and character of the shores, which he probably gave on the authority of the Arabs. He also refutes the vulgar error respecting the pestilential influence of these waters. During a sojourn of five days in the neighbourhood, neither he nor his companions perceived any unpleasant smell or noxious vapour. The evaporation from the sea, by its influence on the atmosphere, may have promoted the belief of these stories. The presence of intermittent fever is easily accounted for by the sun and the marshes. Mr. Stephens suffered from inflammation in the eyes, after bathing in the sea. Messrs. Moore and Beke, in 1837, were the first travellers who noticed the depression of the level of the Dead Sea below that of the Mediterranean. Soon after, Schubert made some successful measurements to ascertain the extent of this depression. But Dr. Robinson expresses his conviction that the question can only be satisfactorily settled by a trigonometric survey of the intervening country. The buoyancy of the waters—recorded from Tacitus to our own day—is also attested by the present travellers. Dr. Robinson, though unable to swim, either in fresh or salt water, could sit, stand, or lie in the Dead Sea without any difficulty. Stephens tells us, that he could have read, while floating, with perfect ease, and it is related of the unfortunate Mr. Costigan, that he picked a fowl as he lay upon the water. This remarkable buoyancy is produced by the great specific gravity of the water, which arises from "the heavy solution of various salts contained in it, chiefly those of magnesia and soda." The observation of Dr. Robinson confirmed also the previous testimony of ancient and modern travellers, as to the absence of life in the Dead Sea, whether animal or vegetable.

Among Dr. Robinson's contributions to Biblical Topography, his discovery of the spot where David fought with the Philistine is peculiarly interesting. Travelling from Jerusalem to Gaza, after leaving Beit Nettif, the travellers descended, south-westerly, into Wady es-Sūmt, the bottom being a fertile plain covered with corn-fields, and surrounded by hills; on their left lay the ruins of the ancient Socoh. We read in *Samuel*, xvii. 1, 3, that

the Philistines were assembled at Socoh, and pitched between Socoh and Azekah, while Saul and his army were drawn up in battle array by the valley of Elah. The Socoh here mentioned is the modern Shuweikeh, and the valley of Elah is the Wady es-Sümt. The ancient name was derived from the Terebinth (Butm), of which Dr. Robinson saw a very large specimen in the vicinity; the modern name, in like manner, es-Sümt, comes from the acacias which grow there.

At Huj, during the same journey, the travellers were gratified by a curious illustration of a custom, recorded in the Bible. Ruth is said to have beaten out what she had gleaned; so they found several women beating out with a stick the grain which they seemed to have collected by gleaning. The object of the travellers in this journey, from Gaza to Hebron, was to ascertain the site of Eleutheropolis, which they succeeded in identifying with Beit Jibrim. The distances specified by Eusebius and Jerome, between Eleutheropolis and the places he enumerates, first suggested this identity; in Beit Jibrim these distances meet.

In connection with Eleutheropolis, and as depending for their locality upon its accurate position, Dr. Robinson mentions Gath, famous for the transfer of the ark from Ashdod, and for the residence of Goliath; Maresha, in the plain of Judah, where Asa defeated the army of Zerah, the Ethiopian, of which Dr. Robinson thinks some remains may be found in the south-eastern part of the Tell, south of Beit Jibrim. The city of Zoar Dr. Robinson assigns, with Irby and Mangles, to the mouth of the Wady Kerak, where vestiges of an ancient site were clearly traced by the last-mentioned travellers. The Scriptural Valley of Salt he discovers in the Ghôr, south of the Dead Sea, and near the mountain of salt. Sectzen in 1806, Irby and Mangles in 1818, and the present travellers, seem to have been the only European visitors to this region in the present century.

Dr. Robinson now pursued his way along the base of Usdum, in a south-westerly course, being about to investigate a tract peculiarly interesting, as connected with the approach of the Israelites to Palestine. The narrative is very pleasing, but is too extensive to admit even of a summary. We join the travellers at Wady Musa, which they entered from the east by the magnificent chasm; the narrowest part is twelve feet in width; the broadest places may be forty-eight feet. Dr. Robinson felt the impossibility of conveying by language the impression produced by this magnificent entry. As they drew near the western end, the sun broke in upon the rugged crags before them, and the façade of the Khūzneh met their eyes in all its richness and beauty. The object of the structure has not been ascertained. Dr. Robinson is not disinclined to regard it as a temple; but Laborde's pages will of course be consulted by every reader who wishes to obtain a glimpse of this wonderful city of the dead. Laborde mentions, with delight, the rosy hue of the stone, as contrasted with the sombre colour of the mountain.

Before we refer to Dr. Robinson's observations on Petra, it may be interesting to bring together his notices of some of the ancient towns of this wonderful region of prophecy. Six or eight miles north of Kerak, in the

ruins of Rabba, is recognized the site of the Ar of Moab, of which Isaiah speaks as "laid waste" in the night, and "brought to silence." In Kerak is discovered the Kir Moab of the Old Testament, which the prophet includes in the same desolation. The identity of Tūfileh with the ancient Tophel, enables Dr. Robinson to explain a difficulty in the first verse of *Deuteronomy*. El-Busaireh, two hours and three quarters south of Tūfileh, suggested to him the probability of another Bozrah having been situated within the proper limits of Edom, and by this hypothesis, moreover, he obtains a more natural and satisfactory position for the chief city of the Edomites. Further south, we see Ghüründel, the ancient Arindela; Maàn is regarded as the seat of the Maonites, who, together with the Zidonians and the Amalekites, as we read in *Judges*, oppressed the children of Israel.

These remarks introduce us to the city of Petra, so famous in the inspired narrative and prophecy. The last allusion to Petra contained in the Bible is supposed to be about 700 B. C. In less than four centuries from this period, the city was plundered by the armies of Antigonus. In the reign of Augustus, it had risen to great commercial fame. In the fourth century, the name of Petra occurs in Eusebius; but, after tracing it into the sixth century, Petra "suddenly vanishes from the pages of history:" the darkness of death rests upon it. The faint glimmer of light, which was cast by the Crusaders, only bewilders the explorer; they identified it with Kerak. It was reserved for the sagacity and diligence of Burckhardt to discover the mysterious capital of Arabia Petræa in the ruins of Wady Musa.

Since, however, the identity of Petra with Kerak is still maintained by one or two writers, it will be desirable to give a brief analysis of the arguments which Dr. Robinson employs to shew that Wady Musa was the true site of Petra. The argument is threefold. (1) The character of the situation—an area encircled by rocks. (2) The testimony afforded by an examination of the distances of Petra from the Dead Sea and the Elanitic Gulf; the three hundred stadia—equivalent to fifteen hours with camels,—which Demetrius traversed from Petra to the Dead Sea, if not perfectly in harmony with the measurement from Wady Musa, is utterly irreconcilable with the situation of Kerak. (3) The authority of Josephus, Eusebius, and Jerome, places the mount Hor, on which Aaron died, in the immediate neighbourhood of Petra. These considerations satisfied Dr. Robinson, and they are certainly fatal to the hypothesis respecting Kerak. For the complete oblivion of the original name no cause has ever been assigned. The Crusaders only speak of Vallis Moysi.

Thus far we have been considering a few of the topics suggested by Dr. Robinson's first and second volumes. The third is rich in subjects of interest; it will be necessary to allude only to a few of them, and with a rapid pen. The volume opens with an account of a journey from Hebron to Ramleh and Jerusalem. In Akir, the travellers saw the ancient Ekron, the most northerly of the five Philistine cities. "It afterwards became

remarkable in connection with the capture of the Ark by the Israelites, which was sent back from Ekron upon a new cart drawn by two milch-kine." They reached Ramleh over a tract of sandy country. Dr. Robinson investigates the question, whether the present Ramleh can be connected with an ancient Ramah; "either the Ramathaim-Zophim of Samuel, or the Arimathea of the New Testament." This connection has been generally assumed. The existence of a Ramathem, or Ramatha, in this neighbourhood, is not denied; but Dr. Robinson thinks it impossible to shew its identity with the modern Ramleh; nor can the Arimathea of the New Testament be supplied with greater probability. The inquiry seems not to be susceptible of a satisfactory answer.

They entered Ludd, the Lydda of St. Peter, in the early dawn; it is described as a considerable village of small houses. Passing through Daniyal, they came to Jimzu, unnoticed by former travellers, but interesting, according to Dr. Robinson, as the Gimzo which was invaded by the Philistines; he hazards a conjecture that the village now called El-Burj may have been the ancient Thamma, which lay on the borders of Lydda. The sites of the upper and nether Beth-horon were also ascertained in Beit'Ur. A pass between the two descended into the western plain. "Down this pass Joshua drove the five Kings of the Amorites, who made war upon Gibeon. Both the upper and lower town were afterwards fortified by Solomon. By the same road the Apostle Paul was doubtless conducted by night to Antipatris, on his way to Caesarea." The plain which the travellers saw at their feet attracted their anxious attention. In the little village of Yalo, south of the plain, they perceived the ancient Ajalon, and in the Wady, on the north of it, they discovered the valley upon which Joshua commanded the sun to stand still.

Having taken their last look at Jerusalem, the travellers set out to Nabulus. They were anxious to discover the Shiloh, hallowed by the presence of the ark, from Joshua to Samuel. A remark of their guide from Jiljilia induced them to leave the direct road, for the sake of visiting Seilun, which they seem to have succeeded in identifying with Shiloh. Arrived at Nabulus, they hastened to the Samaritan quarter, in the S. W. part of the city. Accompanied by a guide, they reached the summit of Genzim in twenty minutes. Dr. Robinson's geographical description is succinct and pleasing. Never inclined to yield his ear to the voice of tradition, he, nevertheless, thinks the locality of Jacob's Well justly assigned. The historical testimony commences in the fourth century, and its identity remains, therefore, to be proved by circumstantial evidence. This is very convincing in the present case, and is well stated by Dr. Robinson, whose remarks upon the woman's selection of the water of this particular well are apt and ingenious. Nor should his illustrations of the history of Nabulus, the Sochem of the Old Testament, be passed without notice. The sketch of the Samaritans is also valuable.

They now turned towards Nazareth, of which very copious accounts

are contained in the works of preceding travellers; but Dr. Robinson's notices of its environs are recommended by some novelty of illustration. The little village of Yâfa may be identified, he thinks, with the Japhia of Scripture. The Cana of the New Testament is placed by modern travellers at a village N. E. of Nazareth, called Kefr Kenna. Dr. Robinson, however, prefers Kana El-Jelil, lying beyond the plain, at the foot of the northern hills, and about three hours' journey from Nazareth. He produces some strong evidence to support his opinion. From Nazareth they went to Tabor, which is described as a beautiful mountain, formed of limestone: its elevation above the plain they estimated at one thousand feet. Dr. Robinson denies the truth of the tradition which sanctifies Tabor by the Transfiguration. Lightfoot points to the northern part of the Lake of Galilee; but the circumstance mentioned by Robinson—that the summit of Tabor, before and after the Transfiguration, was covered with a fortified city, which probably remained in the days of Josephus—is conclusive as to the connection of Tabor with this wonderful incident in the life of Jesus. From this mountain, the travellers saw the Endor, where the sorceress appeared to Saul, and Nain, now a small hamlet, where the widow recovered her lost son. The eastern parts of the plain of Esdraelon, which they beheld from Tabor, have never been correctly described by any traveller; and even in the map of Jacotin, according to Dr. Robinson, the portions of the plain, eastward of Zer'in and Jenin, are inaccurately laid down. 'The remarks of the present traveller upon the course of the "ancient river" Kishon are important, and should be consulted. It was in this plain of Esdraelon, as he writes, that Deborah and Barak defeated the army of Sisera, that Gideon vanquished the Midianites, and that "the glory of Israel was darkened for a time, by the fall of Saul and Jonathan upon Gilboa."

In the journey from Tabor to Tiberius, Dr. Robinson examined the Latin tradition which connects our Lord's Sermon on the Mount with the Khurum Hattin. Several mountains in the neighbourhood of the lake might be selected with equal probability; and from frequent inquiries at Nazareth and other places, he found that the Greek church was completely ignorant of such a tradition. It has been traced to the conclusion of the thirteenth century. On the Lake of Tiberius, so hallowed to every Christian beholder by wonders and miracles, the travellers saw a little boat with a white sail—the only one upon that beautiful expanse of water. The surrounding scenery was sad and naked. The town of Tiberius, which had suffered so severely from the earthquake of 1837, appeared to be "the most mean and miserable place" they had yet visited.

The position of Capernaum is not very clearly defined by the Evangelists; but from a careful comparison of Matthew, Mark, and John, it has been assigned to the western shore of Tiberius. Dr. Robinson very ingeniously and copiously argues the correspondence of this site of Capernaum with the present Khan Minyeh. The absence of any extensive ruins he

accounts for by the vicinity of the lake, in whose waters the stones may have been engulfed. The names, so familiar and so dear to our memory, of Capernaum, Bethsaida, and Chorazin, Dr. Robinson believes to have utterly perished. His most persevering inquiries could not discover even a possible resemblance in any existing ruins, although he sought for them with the minutest anxiety and attention. The conjecture of Pococke, who found Bethsaida at Irbid, is considered to be entirely unsupported.

The remarks on the sources of the Jordan are carefully digested; but we pass on to Tyre, where a few hovels only serve to illustrate the page of Prophecy. The red and grey granite columns—the only memorials of the departed city—are scattered along the shore. Sidon naturally rises to the mind after any allusion to Tyre. The distance between the two places is about eight hours. Sidon (Saïda) offers an agreeable contrast to the modern Tyre. Although the streets are narrow and dirty, many of the houses are well built and pleasantly situated. The population is about five thousand. The gardens and orchards of Saïda are celebrated for their beauty. From Sidon the travellers pursued their journey to Beirut, and from the houses of their friends, the heights of Lebanon, with its cultivated terraces, refreshed their eyes, and awoke some of the holiest feelings of the heart. The famous cedars are somewhat more than two days' journey from Beirut. Professor Ehrenberg informed Dr. Robinson that the cedar grew abundantly—contrary to the common opinion—on those parts of the mountain "lying north of the road between Ba'albek and Tripolis."

Of so elaborate a work as that produced by Dr. Robinson, it will be sufficient to have indicated the character and the objects. It is unquestionably a valuable contribution to Biblical history, condensing a very large store of important information. Its interest, however, is in a great measure *scholastic*. The tone of composition is not always in harmony with the earnest feelings of the Christian reader. A mitigated rationalism pervades the volumes; and if the writer sheds new light over some dark questions, he certainly unsettles many articles of critical and topographical faith. The style is plain, often forcible, never eloquent; nor will the scholar omit to notice several American phrases, which *jar* upon the ear of taste. The work possesses, however, great and positive merit; it has a definite object, and it keeps that object in view; the traces of diligent historical research are numerous, and generally interesting; and to those readers, especially, who desire to purchase *one* work on Biblical geography and history, we feel justified in recommending the *Researches* of Dr. Robinson.

READING IN A COLLEGE LIBRARY.

She touch'd him with her harp, and rais'd him from the ground ;
The shaken strings melodiously resound.
Art thou return'd at last, said she,
To this forsaken place and me ?—*Cowley.*

By scholar old,
Solemnly musing o'er some antique strain,
When summer evening, from her wing of gold,
Scatters her crimson hues and bloomy rain :—

By him is seen
The gorgeous pageant of Athenian rite ;
Or Dian's silver bow on forest green ;
Or Venus gleaming in her spotless white.

Black cedars close*
Their sacred branches o'er the mountain crest ;
And Evening, Flora of the cloud-land, sows
Her flowers along the gardens of the blest.

With verdant charm,
The Mantuan bower unto his eye returns ;
The moonlight sleeps upon the Sabine Farm ;
While Hebe feeds the poet from her urns.

In golden chair,
The Olympian Queen moves on with radiant pride,
Her garments glowing in the purple air ;
Her peacocks' glitt'ring " tayles dispredden wide."†

Or flow'r-intwin'd,
In Milton's twilight garden stretch'd along,
Through fancy's painted windows, on the mind,
Steal in the sunshine and the bloom of song.

Here, in dim light,
The jasper columns of Fame's house uprear'd,
That flash'd on Chaucer's slumb'ring eyes at night,
Care's clouded cheek have often smooth'd and cheer'd.

O joyous hour !
Far from the tumult of the world be mine,
To shed poetic rainbow on the shower
Of grief, and gild it with a ray divine !

In this dark nook
Pondering—unheard life's billows dash their foam ;
And rapt into the spirit of the book,
I bless the Muses, in the Muses' home !

* Alluding to the different books which he glances over.

† These words are taken from one of the loveliest descriptive stanzas in Spenser—*Faery Queen*, l. l. c. 3, xvi.—beginning, "So forth she comes," &c.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XV.

I HAD now been about twelve days a visitor with my hospitable friend, the indigo planter—a period, as the reader has seen, fertile in events—when I began to think of returning, and a letter or two which I received served to hasten my departure. One was from an old friend and schoolfellow, Tom Rattleton, a good deal my senior, and whom I had not seen or heard of for four or five years. It ran thus:—

My dear Frank,

It was by the merest chance that I heard from a Capt. Marpeet, who has been staying here, in his way up, of your arrival in India. How I missed seeing your “well-known” name in the papers or General Orders I really cannot imagine. Capt. Marpeet, who appears a worthy old stager, and one of those whose great delight is “to teach the young ideas” of us griffins “how to shoot”—(*à-propos*, of shooting, have you forgotten our adventure with the horse-pistol and the tom-tits, and your blowing up the magazine in your waistcoat-pocket?),—Marpeet says, you only want a little more of his tuition to become a *ne plus ultra*—in short, I must not tell half the handsome things he has said of you; but in all I could not fail to recognize, clearly and distinctly, my old class-mate and companion of the third form. How I long, my dear fellow, to have a good dish of chat with you about school-days, and all the fun and frolic we have had together in times past! Do you recollect lame Tomkins, the pieman, and your unsuccessful attempt to prove to him, synthetically and dialectically, that long credit and great gains were preferable, as a mercantile principle, to small profits and quick returns, to which logic many an empty pocket sent forth, doubtless, a confirmatory echo? But oh, that stony-hearted man! Orpheus himself could not have moved him—no eloquence, no wiles—nought but the *ipsa pecunia*, the money’s chink. Do you remember your set-to with Oliver Tinker, the town boy, and old Thwackem’s calling you the arch-rebel, at which terrible name we all looked aghast, and thought he meant the d——l, and our killing and then roasting the stray duck—I acting Argus whilst you purloined the butter and stuffing? My regiment has lately arrived here from Berhampore. I have been for some time out of my griffinage, and though but a “jolly ensign,” like yourself, and not very deep in the mysteries of the *Hindee Bolee*, have lately obtained the command of a company—we being rather deficient in old hands. This works me a good deal, but I like my new powers, and if I could but understand the fellows, I should get on famously. I have a small bungalow near the river, and am comfortable enough, all things considered, so you must come and spend a month with me at least. Why not get to do duty with our regiment at once? it can be easily managed. There are some very pleasant men in the corps, to whom, of course, I shall be happy to introduce you. I hear you are on a visit to the son of that old fire-eater, General Capsicum. I hope you enjoy life amongst the “True Blues” in the Mofussil. I have had some experience of them myself, and a kinder-hearted and more hospitable set of fellows, taking them in a body, does not exist. Give me a few lines to say on what day I may expect you here, and I will ride out and meet you (if you dawd it), and have breakfast ready. So for the present adieu—*au revoir*.

Your friend and school-fellow.

T. RATTLETON.

P.S.—By-the-bye, do you recollect your changing old Thwackem’s digestive pill, daily deposited at the corner of his desk, for a pea rolled in flour (or a bolus of your own manufacture), and how unsuspectingly the old boy would gulp it down, preparatory to locking up his cane and descending from his awful elevation? Many a good laugh I’ve had at this piece of *friponnerie* of yours.

This letter delighted me, and Mr. Capsicum, to whom I read it, with some slight reservation, seemed also a good deal amused by it. I felt an intense longing to see my friend Tom again, and in fact fell into such a fidgetty and excited state, that I could take an interest in nothing. Old Time, instead of flying, seemed to me all of a sudden to have lost the power of locomotion altogether. Rattleton and I were the Castor and Pollux of the school, sworn brothers—backers and abettors of each other in all fights, scrapes, and difficulties, of which we generally had *quantum suff.* on hand; he was also the manager in a thriving business we carried on (I believe junior partner), and of which peg-tops, marbles, birds'-eggs, and lollipops constituted the principal stock in trade.

There are few opinions current in the world which have been less the subject of dispute than those entertained respecting our school-boy days, a season which poets and sentimentalists love to paint as amongst the happiest of our lives. There is, however, I think, great self-delusion indulged in regard to these retrospections; for in the mental as well as the material prospect, it is too often that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Pope observes, and it is the fundamental maxim of all true philosophy, "What can we reason, but from what we know?" and if I can judge from my own experience, and that of others of my acquaintance, nothing can be more questionable than the justice of the claims thus established by a sort of prescription, and banded about from mouth to mouth, as amongst the most indubitable of dogmas. If those who echo the prevailing opinion mean merely that our pleasures at this season are enjoyed with a keener relish than at any other period of our life, I fully agree with them; but then it must be borne in mind, that the intensity of our school-enjoyments arises principally from the effects of contrast; that it is the natural elasticity of youthful spirits, rebounding from painful restraints, and too often odious petty tyranny, and no more proves the general tenor of the life to be a happy one, than a famished man's devouring a meal with avidity, or a captive's enjoyment of temporary freedom, proves starvation and imprisonment to be pleasurable states. My remarks, however, have reference to schools as they were; they are now conducted, I am aware, on much better principles than formerly (though much remains to be done), and, as a proof of it, I observe that boys return to them with more alacrity than in my juvenile days. The march of intellect has invaded the school-room, as well as the senate, and pedagogues are beginning to learn, as well as rulers of a higher order, that boys, like "children of a larger growth," may be taught and governed through a far nobler medium than their fears; and that as respects the former, it is possible to cast aside the relics of barbarism, and furnish one extremity of the human animal without the application of torture to the other.

School was truly a black passage in my life, in which the happiness was to the misery in about the proportion of honest Jack Falstaff's bread to his quantum of Sherris sack. "*Ah, chien de livre, tu ne me feras plus répandre de pleurs!*" exclaimed the enraged Scipio of Le Sage, as he wreaked his vengeance on the "*maudite grammaire*," the passive instrument of all his sufferings. I can too well understand the feelings which actuated, on this occasion, the little son of the honest usher of St. Hermandad, for never to this day do I enter a school-room, or my eye light on a grammar, dictionary, or other buff-coloured associate of the long-past days of my pupilage, but a host of painful and degrading recollections rush on my mind, of the hundred thwackings, confinings, mortifications, of which they were the proximate cause, as nauseous to the feelings as the remembrance of a black dose, or

James' powder "grating harsh music" through its envelopment of black-currant jelly. The young mind may, in truth, be likened to the notes of an instrument, from which an harmonious result can only be extracted by the hand of a master, acquainted with their respective powers; whilst a bungler may thump away at them to the end of the chapter, and nothing but discord, or the instrument irretrievably put out of tune, will be the consequence. In fact, the art of developing, governing, and improving "the young idea," the most important of all, is yet in its infancy, particularly as regards the moral training. But to curb my erratic vein, and proceed with my narrative.

A period having been fixed for my departure, Mr. Augustus asked me in what manner I proposed to return. I told him, that was a matter I had not considered, but that I should be entirely guided by him. "Well," said he, there's the boat you came in at your service; but the Sunderbunds are round-about, and I'd strongly recommend your going by dawk; you'll find it pleasanter as you're alone, and you'll reach your destination much sooner." "Very well," I replied, "let it be so; but may I ask what mode of transport this said dawk is, of which I have heard such frequent mention made—'tisn't any sort of animal, is it?" "Animal!" exclaimed my friend in astonishment, and laughing heartily, "why you are a greater griffin than I took you for: this beats your spearing the village pig. A dawk is a relay of bearers at stages of ten or twelve miles apart, to carry you, at the rate of four or five miles an hour, to your journey's end." "Thank you," said I, "for the information; but not possessing intuitive knowledge, you see, one can't be expected to know all things until told of them." Augustus admitted that there was reason in the observation.

Well, it was decided that I was to proceed to Barrackpore on the second night after the day on which this conversation took place; so I wrote at once to my friend Tom, to tell him that he might expect me immediately. The last day of my stay, De la Chasse and his *fidus Achates* dined with us, and we all appeared depressed at the prospect of separation, for our short acquaintance had already ripened into a friendly feeling. Like towns in an ill-governed country, where, owing to the absence of sound laws and honest administrators of them, every one is afraid of his neighbour, hearts, in artificial England, are too often petty fortresses, where pride, caution, and suspicion, are incessantly on the watch to guard against surprise, and to break down these barriers and effect a lodgment is the work of years; but in India, amongst Anglo-Indians, the case is reversed; the gates are thrown wide open, and intimacies and cordial (though, perhaps, not always lasting) feelings are generally the result of a few days' acquaintance. Both extremes are bad; but it is indubitably far pleasanter to live amongst those, the approaches to whose confidence and kindness are supinely, rather than too rigorously guarded; the one system, 'tis my belief, shuts out more good than the other admits of bad.

"*Sahib, ka daktiar hyr,*" said a servant, entering the apartment some time after dark, on the day of which I am speaking. "Gernon," observed Mr. Augustus, "the best of friends must part; your palankeen is ready outside, and only waits your orders." I arose, walked to the terrace, and there was my equipage. The sentimental St. Pierre, with all the *accuracy* of a Frenchman, thus describes the equipage of his truth-seeking doctor, who, if as subject to blundering as himself, might have been a long time in discovering that valuable treasure:—"The Company's superintendent of Calcutta furnished the doctor with every thing necessary for his journey to Juggernaut, consisting of a palankeen, the curtains of which were of crimson silk, wrought

with gold; two relays, of four each, of stout coolies or bearers; two common porters; a water-bearer; a juglet-bearer, for his refreshment; a pipe-bearer; an umbrella-bearer, to shade him from the sun; a nuslogee (or torch-bearer, for the night; a wood-cutter; two cooks; two camels and their leaders, to carry his provisions and luggage; two pioneers, to announce his approach; four sepoy, mounted upon Persian horses, to escort him; and a standard-bearer, bearing the arms of England!" I, being no philosopher, and bound on a less important mission, could pretend to none of this splendour; my turn-out consisted of a palankeen, eight or ten cahars or bearers (for in my time, whatever might have been the case in the doctor's, it was not usual to carry the palankeens upon coolies); a banghy, or two baskets, containing my immediate necessities, slung on an elastic bamboo; and a mussaulchee, or link-bearer; the torch carried by the latter being formed of rags rolled about an iron spindle, and looking something like a bandaged stump. I thought there would have been no end to the hand-shaking and last "adieu," with the repeated injunctions not to forget that I should always find a knife and fork and a hearty welcome at the Junglesoor Factory. At last, however, I "broke away," as the fox-hunters say, I believe, and threw myself into the palankeen; the bearers, with a groan, lifted their burthen on their shoulders; the mussaulchee poured oil on his link from its long-spouted receptacle, which, flaring up, brought out the whole scene, house, trees, and congregated groupe on the terrace, with a wild and spectral glare. I waved my hand, half-closed the doors of my palankeen, threw myself back:—the curtains had dropped on act the second of my griffinage, and I was soon on my journey to Barrackpore.

On we went, through the murky gloom of night, dispelled for fifty yards around by the glare of the mussaul; sometimes on a fair and beaten track, at others splashing through wet rice-fields, or traversing with infinite caution some causeway or embankment, as perilous as the bridge of Al Sirat. The monotonous *Urree-hy-he-haw* chaunt of the bearers soon sent me off into a doze, from which I was only aroused occasionally by blundering attempts to put me and my palankeen on board a boat, in crossing some lazy river, on which occasions, the torch-light, the red glare on the water, and the dark figures on board, would bring old Charon and his Stygian ferry to my imagination; or the disturbance arose when they set me down, not over gently, on the skirts of some village or thannah, preparatory to a change of bearers. At the end of the first stage, one of my active bipeds opened the doors of my palankeen, popped in his greasy frontispiece, reeking with oil and perspiration, and, with a grin, said something I did not understand, but in which the word *buckshish* (presents) was remarkably distinct. "Go to the d—I," exclaimed I; "boxes, no *sumjha* boxes." My friend now tried it on another tack, and, placing the finger of one hand in the palm of the other, with a knowing look, repeated the word "rupee." Oh, thought I, are you there? I see your drift; but, knowing they had already been paid, I abruptly closed the doors and the conversation at once, with thundering "*Jow-jehanum!*"* a phrase I had picked up (without knowing the precise meaning of it) from Capt. Marpeet, who, in his intercourse with the natives, made frequent use of it, as a sort of receipt in full. I passed the greater part of the following day with a planter on the road, a friend of Mr. Capsicum's, and started again in the evening.

The fresh air of the morn aroused me after my second nocturnal journey, and

* *Jow-jehanum* : a peremptory injunction to proceed to a place which it is not usual to mention to "ears polite."

I looked out. We were in a rich, flat, and luxuriant country; all nature looked smiling; the ryot was moving out to his work, and ruddy streaks appeared through the tall, tufted stems of coco-nut and taree-palms, blushing Aurora truly looking out of the barred casements of the East. I calculated that I must now be nearly at the end of my journey; and this supposition was, in a few minutes, most agreeably confirmed by a young officer, in a red raggie and hunting-cap, riding up on a poney, and addressing a few words to my bearers in Hindostanee. I looked hard at him, and in an instant recognized the well-known features of my school-fellow, Tom Rattleton. The recognition was mutual, and electrical the effect; out I rolled, *sans chapeau*; off he tumbled from his tattoo, and we were soon locked in a close embrace—aye, I say in a close embrace; true affection, like true courage, is a desperate grappling affair, and a mere hand-shaking would have been high treason to the feelings which, at that moment, swelled our bosoms. “My dear Frank!” “My dear Tom!” “How glad I am to see you!” “How you are grown! but I should have known you any where, old fellow.” “So should I you, old boy.” “Well—eh—and how goes it?” Thus we exploded a volley of queries and interjections, which escaped by fitful jerks, like water from bottles suddenly inverted. There was no acting here, but a hearty burst of honest nature—fresh as the morning air we were breathing.

The warmth of our greeting a little subsided, I resumed my recumbent position in the palankeen, and on went the bearers, jolting along at a rattling pace, having apparently caught all our animation, with revived hopes of “*buckshish*.” Rattleton trotted alongside, talking incessantly, and in a short time the military cantonment of Barrackpore broke in view. We crossed the parade, where all was life and animation; soldiers drilling, recruits on one leg doing the goose-step, drums beating, drill-serjeants shouting, and bugles sounding. We passed through the lines, thronged with sepoys in their graceful undress, and were soon at my friend’s bungalow, in which, after dismissing my bearers, I entered to take up my quarters, Rattleton giving me another shake, as if he had been working a pump-handle, and cordially bidding me welcome.

A certain writer, who laid the scene of a romance in India, when not quite so well known as at present, describes her hero, I have been told, as sailing in a bungalow on the broad and placid surface of the Ganges, which, by a slight geographical error, is made to traverse the vale of Kashmere. Now, though I give my reader credit for knowing something more of the matter than this, a slight description of a bungalow may not be unacceptable, nevertheless. The houses occupied by Europeans in India are of two descriptions; the *pucka* house—*havilee*, or *kotlee*—and the bungalow. The former, of brick or stone, is flat-roofed, and, excepting in Calcutta, almost always of one story, *i. e.*—the rooms are all on the ground floor, though considerably raised from the ground; they have green Venetian windows, and are encompassed, wholly or partially, by a terrace, covered with cement, shaded by a verandah or awning. The bungalow partakes more of the cottage, or, I should perhaps rather say, the barn, being, in nineteen cases out of twenty, covered with a ponderous thatch, requiring frequent renewal, the operations of the white ants and periodical rains soon converting it into a cake of mud, through which pactolean rills frequently find their way to the interior, meandering down the walls. The bungalow is invariably of one story, and constructed on the principle of a single or double-poled tent, or routie, according to the size; the resemblance to tents occupied by officers is indeed striking, though which is the original and which the copy I cannot say. It has usually double walls, though in some cases that

which answers to the outer is little more than a range of pillars. The space between, called the verandah, is occupied by master's palankeen, camp equipage, &c.; there, too, the bearers, or *cahars*, lie and snore during the sultry hours, till roused from their slumbers by a kick from master's foot; there, too, the patient *Dirgee*, or snip, sits cross-legged, hard at work on the beebie sahib's ball-dress, or the sahib's nether garments, which he holds on with his great toe and the next one to it with all the skill of the *genus quadrumana*, to the astonishment of the griffinish beholder. Talk of our "light fantastic toes," indeed; what are they to a black fellow's, adorned, too, with a fine silver great-toe-ring to boot? *Mais revenons*. The ceilings, instead of lath and plaster, are composed of coarse cotton cloth, white-washed, and tied with numerous tags or strings to a framework of bamboo running round the apartment, and concealed from view by the projecting cornice; between this and the rafters is a dark void, the airy hall of the rats and bandicoots, who sometimes hold their *soirées dansantes* and *conversazione* in it, careering over the cloth with lively and varied squeakings. *Purdahs*, *chicks* (blinds), and *jhamps* (frames of straw and bamboo), and sometimes glass doors, serve to close the entrances; the latter are, indeed, pretty common, except at very uncivilized and out-of-the-way stations. Furniture harbours reptiles, and is expensive to carry about; officers' bungalows are, consequently, but slenderly supplied with moveables. A couch, one or two tables, half-a-dozen chairs, a book-shelf, a *settrinjie* (or cotton carpet, with blue and white stripes, and which also serves for the tent when marching), and a few wall-shades, &c., generally constitute the adornments of an Indian officer's residence. In the abodes of civilians, whose lots are cast in pleasanter places, and who lead less erratic lives than the military, and have far longer purses, things approximate more nearly to the English standard of luxury and comfort. At military stations, pukka flat-roofed houses are rare, and generally occupied by the general commanding, or some other exalted functionary in the receipt of large allowances. My friend's was a regular Indian sub's abode, and fell woefully below my standard of comfort, though in his opinion, formed on more experienced views of Indian life, it was quite *comme il faut*. *Imprimis*. The grand *salon*, or *salle à manger*, contained one square camp-table, two chairs and a half, a footstool of basket-work in the shape of a devil (the thing played with two sticks, I mean); his hog-spear and gun occupied one corner, and hard by hung suspended his library; not quite so large as the Bodleian, to be sure, but containing, nevertheless, some very good cut-and-come-again sort of books. First, there was a family Gibbon, properly docked and curtailed, a present from his grandmother; Gilchrist's Grammar; Williamson's *Vade Mecum*, and Taplin's Farriery; the *Tota Kuhance*, Mother Glass's Cookery, and a ponderous *tome*, which I at first took for a Family Bible with explanatory notes, but which turned out to be an abridgment of the rules and regulations of the Bengal army, monuments of the legislative skill of all the commanders-in-chief and governors-general from the time of Clive downwards. My friend's dormitory was still more scantily furnished; it contained a small camp-cot, on which, much at its ease, reposed a terrier bunow—own brother to Teazer, I could have sworn—a chair, a wash-hand stand, or chillumchee, a cracked looking-glass, two camel trunks, and as many *pataras*; whilst on a peg hung what he sometimes jocularly termed his badges of slavery—to wit, a sword, sash, and shoulder-belt. The third apartment in the bungalow, small and bare, was assigned to me, and Rattleton good-naturedly sent a servant off to the fort to bring up the things I had left there in a *paunchway*.

After shewing me the interior, we proceeded to the shady side of the bungalow, where, on a terrace, stood a chair, a tea-poy, a small carpet, and other preparations for my friend's second toilet. After parade or the morning's ride, it is the invariable custom to dress again, an operation which, in the hot seasons, is repeated sometimes three or four times in the course of the day. We should be rather surprised to see gentlemen in England sitting *al fresco* on the lawns, barring a short pair of drawers, as naked as gladiators; but, as I said before, the sun makes a very considerable difference in our perceptions of things in general. Prior to dressing, it is usual to take a bath, which is effected by the *bhistee's* (water-carrier's) sluicing over you the frigid contents of a *mussack*, or tanned sheepskin bag. This braces the whole system, and adds a fresh edge to the appetite, already sharpened by the ride in the morning air. Breakfast is, consequently, attacked with a degree of vigour and determination not often seen even in our hyperborean clime.

After a comfortable meal, and disposing of a vast quantity of fish, rice, and muffins, Rattleton cocked his legs on the table, bade me do the same, and make myself quite at home. The pipeman brought the hookha, and the bearer pulled the punka, and we proceeded to discuss a plan of proceeding for the morning. "In the first place, we must call on the colonel this morning," said Rattleton; "he is a very good sort of man, takes matters easily, and patronizes me especially, but is rather tenacious of having proper respect paid to him; then, after that, I'll introduce you to the general, and some of the other officers of the corps and station, and in the evening we'll drive you out in the park, where you'll see all the beauty and fashion of Barrackpore. By-the-way, Frank, there are some devilish nice spins just now here, which perhaps you'll not be sorry to hear." "Certainly not," I replied; "but I hope, Tom, you're not thinking of committing matrimony just yet, are you?" "Why, I don't exactly know," said Tom; "there's a very sweet little girl here, who has made a sad hole in my heart; such a pair of eyes as she has—oh Frank!—but you'll see. I have made a hundred resolutions against being spliced, but one glance of those death-dealing orbs sends them all to shivers in a minute. I am like a moth flitting about a candle, and shall go plump into the mischief at last, I see that very plainly. Perhaps, though, Frank, as you are not a bad-looking fellow, you may keep down or divert a little of the fire of that terrible artillery?" "Why, I don't know," said I, laughing; "it is not so easy to create a diversion in these cases, and not over safe; besides, who knows, if successful, but that the fire of your love may be changed into that of jealousy, and that you may be opening another sort of battery on me! But seriously, I can feel for you, Tom, for already my poor heart has been amazingly riddled by a charming young lady we left at Madras, and more recently by a widow. 'Pon my life, I begin to think the orientals do wisely in locking up their women." "I begin to think so too," said Tom, with a sigh; "they do a confounded deal of mischief; at all events, those radiant and Mokannah-visaged dames should be closely veiled with good opaque stuff, as you muzzle dangerous dogs." "What a simile, Tom! But your plan would be of no avail; a mere masking of the battery, which, upon fit occasions, would open upon us with more deadly effect."

Whilst we were thus chatting, the blind of the room was drawn aside, and Cherby Khan and Loll Sing (which translated mean 'the fat lord' and 'the red lion'), the subadar and lance-naick or corporal of my friend's company, marched in to make their morning's report. A native of Hindostan, well off in the world, and with a mind at ease, fattens as regularly and surely as a pig

or a stall-fed ox. The subadar was consequently a punchy, adipose little fellow, something of the cut and build of "*mon oncle, Gil Perez*." The naick, on the contrary, was tall and spare, and a very proper and handsome man of his inches. On entering (stiff as a ram-rod), the little subadar, who shewed a good civic rotundity in front, threw out his right arm horizontally, with a jerk, which might have almost dislocated it from the shoulder-joint, and then bringing up his hand to his cap, saluted in a most military style, and reported that "all was well," "*sub ucha*," in the company of the "*Gurreeb purwar*," or "protector of the poor," for so he designated my friend Tom. This was the statement in the gross, with which, however, it appeared there was little correspondence in the items; these proved, I afterwards understood from Tom, to be—2 men dead, 5 gone to hospital, 3 deserted, a musket lost, and sundry other mishaps. The "red lion" now stepped briskly forward, as if going to knock Tom down; recovered his arms with a crack, which made me almost jump out of my chair, and proceeded at once to "unfold a tale" of considerable length, to which my friend replied, "*Ucha*,"* and "*Bhote khood*,"† though it was pretty clear, from his perplexed look and embarrassed air, that he did not understand one-third of it. In point of fact, the aforesaid statement was evidently one which involved some knotty point for the "protector of the poor's" decision, and requiring something more tangible in the way of comment than the aforesaid "*Bhote khood*." My friend, however, dismissed him with a "*Peechee hookum*," "orders deferred," a sort of "call again to-morrow" phrase, much in use in India, when time is sought to be gained. Another salute from the subadar, another formidable crack of the fusee from Loll Sing, and both wheeled on their heels and *exeunt*. "*Buggy lou juldec*" ("bring quick the gig"), "*Jal, krecch do*" (and "give me my sash and sword"), shouted Rattleton. A sort of whisky, which my friend sported on his ensign's pay, was soon at the door. He was duly equipped, and in we both stepped, and drove off to the bungalow of Col. Lollsaug, the commandant of my friend's regiment, which I shall call the 95th N.I., or "*Zubberdust Bullm-teers*." We were ushered in, and found the colonel smoking his hookha, with a sneaker of cold tea before him, a sort of prolongation of the breakfast almost universal in India. The colonel rose as we entered, and shook hands with Tom, who presented me as his friend recently arrived. The colonel was a gaunt figure of six feet two, or thereabouts, with sallow sunken cheeks, and two little tufts of grizzled whisker near the corner of his mouth; he was dressed in a not uncommon morning dishabille, consisting simply of a shirt and red camlet jacket, a pair of immense *paJammas*, or native trowsers, tied with a silken string at the waist, whilst an immense pair of spangled Indian slippers, with curly toes as long as rams' horns, adorned his feet; an embroidered velvet skull-cap was perched on the top of his head: and altogether he was as striking a specimen of the epicene gender of the Orientalized European as I had as yet seen. The colonel asked me if I had recently arrived? how I liked India? what the folks were doing at home? if St. Paul's stood where it used to do? and sundry other questions of a like nature, to all of which I gave suitable replies. Rattleton told him we were old schoolfellows, and that I had a strong desire to do duty with his corps for a month, if it could be so arranged. The colonel kindly undertook to manage the matter, and told Tom to introduce me to the adjutant, who would have me instructed in the drill, and manual and platoon, with some other young men then with the regiment. The colonel now asked my friend if he had been at the grand ball an evening

* 'Well.'

† 'Very well.'

or two before, and how it went off? Tom said he had, and they had a very pleasant evening, second supper, lots of dancing, and some good songs, and that there were strong suspicions that the general was a little "fou." "Well," said the colonel, "that's all right, but was *she* there?" "Who, Sir?" asked my friend, very innocently. "Come, come, that won't do, Mr. Slyboots," said the colonel; "I know all about it; ha! ha! ha!" "'Pon my honour, Sir," said Rattleton, blushing, "you are too enigmatical for me." "Capital," said the colonel, who was in a bantering humour, "why Prattle tells me it's all settled, license written for, and that you are going to cart her* immediately, ha! ha! ha!" I saw, of course, that all this had reference to the spinster with the fine eyes. Though my friend affected ignorance of the matter, he was evidently flattered by being made the subject of such an agreeable *on dit*. Whilst this was going on, I was startled and surprised by seeing the head of a very pretty Indian lady, with jet black locks, large gazelle eyes, and a huge gold ring in her nose, pop from behind the *pardah*, or curtain, and the owner of which exclaimed, at the top of a very shrill voice, "*Urree Dhyya Paundaunneclou*." The colonel said something rather sharply; "*To vau*," pettishly exclaimed the apparition, and the head and a pretty be-ringed hand were withdrawn, and immediately from an opposite door an elderly black duenna, with a pair of wrinkled trowsers, or *pajammas*, and half-concealed by a cowl-like sort of muslin robe, marched in a stately manner, *sans cérémonie*, her anklet bells jingling, right across the apartment, with a huge metal box under her arm, which I afterwards learnt was a betel-box, and which it seems was the article which the colonel's sultana stood in need of. Egad, thinks I to myself, they order things in the East rather differently from what they do in the West. After a little more conversation we took our leave, having previously received an invitation to dine the next evening with the quaint commandant.

FROM KHĀKĀNĪ.

گویند که هر هزار سال از عالم
آید بوجود اهلِ وفاي محرم
آمد زین پیش و ما نا زاده ز عدم
آید پس ازین و ما فرو رفته بغم

* A strong phrase for driving a lady out in a buggy; in India, looked upon as a strong symptom of an approaching matrimonial crisis.

STATISTICS OF CHINA.

M. PAUTHIER, of Paris, has published a translation* of certain official documents from the *Ta-tsing-hwuy-t'ien*, a collection of regulations of the reigning dynasty, which relate to the population, the lands, and the revenues of China. The date of the edition is not apparent from the copy of the work, which is in the Royal Library at Paris, but from internal evidence must be posterior to 1812: the preface is dated 1810. The results of these documents, being founded upon returns made for official and revenue purposes, are, therefore, to be relied upon.

The census of the population is directed to be taken, by means of registers accurately made, by special military officers, Manchoo, Mongol, and Chinese, under the supervision of the Board of Finance. The mode in which the numbers are obtained is as follows: the governor and lieutenant-governor of each province cause little tablets of wood (*mun-pae*, 'door-tablets'), which are attached to the doors of the different houses, in order that the exact number of persons inhabiting each may be inscribed on them, to be collected by certain officers, every year, when the assessment is made, and sent to the Board of Finance, where they are arranged, and a list is drawn up from them at the end of the year. The returns distinguish males, who have reached virility, and are subject to contribution, denominated *Ting*; and women and youths below puberty, who are called *Kow*, or 'mouths.' The whole population (*Ting-kow*) in the eighteen provinces of the empire amounted, in the seventeenth year of Kea-king, or A.D. 1812, to 361,693,179 souls, exclusive of the eight Tartar banners at Peking, and of the population of the dependencies beyond the frontiers of China Proper, which are not included in the returns.

The numbers in the several provinces are as follow:—

Chih-le (including Moukden and Kirin)	...	...	29,240,655
Shan-tung	...	...	28,958,764
Shan-se ...	...	...	14,004,210
Ho-nan ...	...	...	23,037,171
Keang-soo	...	...	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy	...	...	34,168,059
Keang-se	...	...	23,046,999
Fo-k'ien (including Formosa)	...	...	14,779,158
Ch'ē-keang	...	...	26,256,784
Hoo-ph...	...	...	27,370,098
Hoo-nan	...	...	18,652,507
Shen-se ...	...	...	10,207,256
Kan-suh	...	...	15,354,875
Sze-chuen	...	...	21,435,678
Kwang-tung	...	...	19,174,030
Kwang-se	...	...	7,313,895
Yun-nan	...	...	5,561,320
Kwei-choo	...	...	5,288,219
Total	...	...	361,693,179

In the registers, the "honourable" population (*leang*) is distributed into four classes, namely, the people (*min*), the military (*keun*), the mercantile

* Documents Statistiques Officiels sur l'Empire de la Chine. Traduits du Chinois, par G. PAUTHIER. Paris, 1841. Didot.

class (*shang*), and the 'fire-places,' (*tsaou*); the *ts'een*, or vile population, comprises slaves, hired servants, courtezans, actors and actresses, and certain other classes in particular localities. The registers of adventurers (*maou*), persons who move about from place to place (*kwa*), cross the frontiers, and lodge at inns, are required to be kept with great vigilance.

The lands throughout the empire are classified under various heads, amongst which are the *heü-t'een*, or fields for study, that is, land appropriated to the public education of the people. "In each province," says the Chinese commentator, "there are establishments for public instruction, which have lands appropriated to their support, and to the common maintenance of those who prosecute their studies there." All the lands in the empire are measured, and the quantity of cultivated land in the eighteen provinces, in the year 1812, was 7,915,251 *king*, and 96 *mow*, or about 150,000,000 English acres. The minute details which accompany this statement shew that it is the result of very exact returns.

The amount of the revenue, land and capitation taxes, &c., paid in money or bullion (besides what is taken in kind), in all the provinces and cities of the empire, is stated to be 32,845,474 silver *leang*, or taels, and 9,005,600 copper *ts'een*, or cash. Reckoning the tael at 6s. 3d., and the cash at one-tenth of the tael, the aggregate sum will be upwards of ten millions and a half sterling. The copper *cash*, however, which is collected only in the province of Kan-suh, is the *para*, a coin with which the Mahomedan tributaries of China, in Yarkand, Kashgar, &c., pay their capitation-tax, and which is worth less than a halfpenny: this would make the money revenue amount to £10,279,220, thus distributed :*

Ch'ih-le	£1,045,715	Hoo-p'ih	£344,166
Shan-tung	1,073,360	Hoo-nan	376,250
Shan-se	982,212	Shen-se	518,520
Hoo-nan	1,104,381	Kan-suh	123,566
Keang-soo	1,133,755	Sze-chuen	252,488
Gan-hwuy	603,205	Kwang-tung	336,558
Keang-se	674,432	Kwang-se	150,428
Fo-k'ien	431,362	Yun-nan	118,763
Ch'ê-keang	922,560	Kwei-choo	46,037

The amount of contributions in grain and pulse, of different kinds, was 4,356,382 *shih* (stone), a measure which is nearly equal to the French *hectolitre*, and in forage, 5,494,780 *shih*, trusses or bundles.

These contributions are specified, in respect to species and quantity, under each province. We subjoin, as an example, the province of Ch'ih-le in detail, giving the totals of the rest :—

Grain of the first quality, furnished by the lands of the people and of the military colonies	Shih.	Shih.
	93,358	
Ditto ditto, accruing from rent of education lands, and those of justice	1,908	
Forage of the first quality, furnished by the lands of the people, and those of the military colonies	—	94,426
Additional contributions to be forwarded to the ministry of finance :—		
Farinaceous dark pulse (as beans, haricots, &c.)	239	
Sesame	99	
Chestnuts	28	

* There is a slight discrepancy between the total amount and the details in the original work.

Fung-téep, or sacred territory of Moukden:—

Rice of the first quality, levied upon the lands of the people	Shih.	Shih.
	43,828	
Farinaceous pulse, of the first quality, levied upon the lands which have made a return to the people	34,741	
Forage	—	417,261
Grain, of the first quality, levied on common land in the three clans of Keralin, Ortsoo, and Ning-goota, dependencies of the district of Kirin	22,680	
Grain, of the first quality, levied on the common lands of the He-lung-keang ('Black Dragon River')	8,283	—

	Total ...	205,164	511,687
Shan-tung	514,386	—	
Shan-se	126,085	28,226	
Ho-nan	28,876	—	
Keang-soo	343,546	—	
Gan-hwuy	153,944	—	
Keang-se	136,124	—	
Fo-kéen	318,979	—	
Chě-keang	277,828	—	
Hoo-p'ih	182,207	—	
Hoo-nan	144,378	—	
Shen-se	203,062	15,632	
Kan-suh	913,095	4,939,235	
Sze-chuen	4,682	—	
Kwang-tung	604,680	—	
Kwang-se	130,165	—	
Yun-nan	138,749	—	
Kwei-choo	135,288	—	

The commentary adds: "The white grain levied and transported to the court from the provinces of Shan-tung, Honan, Keang-nan, Chě-keang, Keang-se, and Hoo-quang, are not comprised in this statement."

THE BUCHANAN PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Dr. McCosh's little work, entitled *Medical Advice to the Indian Stranger*, which I have lately perused with much pleasure, contains a reflection on the Indian Government for neglecting the labours of the late Dr. Francis Buchanan, which the intelligent author would have qualified, at least, had he been aware of what I now proceed to state. It is consistent with my knowledge that, at the instance of one of the Calcutta secretaries, the voluminous manuscript reports of Dr. Buchanan were placed at the disposal of the editor of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, and the boon of free postage accorded to its transmission to all parts of the Bengal presidency, on the condition that a certain portion of the statistics should be published with

each number ; thus ensuring the double advantage of extending the circulation of that valuable scientific periodical, and of bringing under the public eye the mass of important information contained in those reports. The following quotation from the preface to the first volume of the journal for the year 1832, abundantly confirms what I have stated :—" In furtherance of the desire of Government, the greater part of Dr. Buchanan's statistics of Dinagepore has been printed in a detached form, as commenced by the editor of the *Gleanings* (the original title of the journal); and to complete the work more speedily, two extra numbers have been issued in the course of the year. It will be remarked that there are many plates referred to in the text; the drawings alluded to are in the possession of the Hon. Court of Directors, along with the original manuscripts; and it was thought better to preserve the references, in case the Hon. Court might hereafter be persuaded to publish them, either in a separate form, or of a size adapted to the present edition. It must not be forgotten that it is this undertaking which gained to the *Gleanings* the valuable privilege of free postage through the Bengal presidency. The editor is happy to announce that the same boon has, in the most liberal manner, and without any solicitation, been extended to the presidency of Bombay, and to the government of Ceylon, by their enlightened Governors, his Excellency the Earl of Clare, and the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, to whom his thanks are thus publicly and respectfully addressed."

Subsequently to the departure from India of the public functionary above alluded to, in 1833, the boon of free postage was withdrawn from the Journal of the Asiatic Society, and the editor consequently discontinued the publication of the statistics. Mr. James Prinsep, the able and lamented editor of the journal, thus expressed himself on the subject, in a letter dated 7th January, 1834 :—" You will have seen how scurvily I have been treated *quoad* Buchanan and postage. Had *you* been here, this would never have happened; and even now, through your representation to the Court (if you chance to be in London), something might be done to wipe out the stain on the liberality of Government, for such they esteem it at Paris—'*tracasseries mesquines*' is their word."

I have never happened to see the three large volumes published under the title of *Eastern India*, to which Dr. McCosh alludes; but if the editor of those volumes has not done justice to Dr. Buchanan by publishing his name on the title-page, and stating what had been previously done by the Indian Government to give general circulation to his reports, I can only express my concurrence in Dr. McCosh's remarks. Your publication of this letter, if you deem it worthy a place in your journal, though it may strip a bird of some of its feathers, will, in some measure, supply the omission of the *suum cuique tribuito*, which Dr. McCosh so justly regrets.*

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD INDIAN.

* In our review of *Eastern India*, in the *Asiatic Journal* for March, 1839 (vol. xxviii. p. 234), we noticed the injustice done to Dr. Buchanan by the omission of his name on the title-page.—EDITOR.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

CAPTURE OF SITTANG IN PEGUE.

THOUGH no brilliant and decisive battles graced our campaigns in Ava, there was an abundance of desultory fighting throughout the war, enough to satisfy the veriest fire-eater, and on many occasions did the severe loss sustained by small bodies of British troops prove how well they sustained their character when opposed to formidable masses of barbarians, with no eye save that of their comrades to admire, and no pen save that of their commander, in his formal despatch, to chronicle and extol their deeds. They were content to do their duty; be mine the pleasing task to snatch from oblivion, at all events, one of those "*petites affaires*." The capture of Sittang, though an event of much moment to all engaged in the affair, strange to say, never excited any great interest in India, or even in the army in Ava, by a detachment of which the exploit was achieved, and this indifference must be attributed, in the first instance, to the obscurity of the place, and in the second, to the affair having been consummated by *Company's troops alone*, otherwise this most dashing affair would never have been slurred over as it has been.

In December, 1825, it was my good fortune to be attached to the column of troops operating in Pegue, commanded by one of the bravest officers that ever served the Company, the late Colonel Pepper. We mustered about two thousand men, all infantry, and a few European artillery, with two 6-pounders, two 5½-pounders, and two camel howitzers. Of cavalry we had none, for the nature of the country was unsuited to that arm; indeed, during the whole war, the only mounted troops ever brought into action were the Governor-General's body-guard and the horse artillery, and the former was speedily dismounted by an epidemic amongst their horses. Of the aforesaid two thousand men, about 250 only were Europeans (the wreck of the 1st Madras European regiment and the artillery), the remainder was composed of the 3rd and 34th Light Infantry, and a wing of the 12th M.N.I. It was altogether a compact and efficient little force, with a promising field before them; but a woeful paucity of experienced officers, that mainspring of all military operations in the East. This defect, however, we were too well habituated to, and the failures, which certainly did sometimes occur in Ava, when our native troops were sent to cope singly with an unaccustomed enemy, were mainly attributable to that cruel and short-sighted economy, which affords the Indian army such an inadequate allowance of officers.

The object of assembling this force (or column, as we called it) in Pegue, was, as well as I could understand, for the double purpose of covering our position at Rangoon, and ultimately of pushing on to Shoeghein and Tongho, and thus operating on a parallel line with the grand army under Sir A. Campbell, which was advancing on the capital by the banks of the Irrawaddy. The distance from Rangoon to Pegue by water is about eighty miles, in a N.N.E. direction. The country on either side of the river is flat and tolerably free from jungle; but only patches in the immediate vicinity of the river and creeks were cultivated. Occasionally, low swampy jungle extended for miles by the river side, affording good shelter to alligators, which abound in these parts, where they attain a monstrous size, and peculiarly favourable to the production and growth of that most detestable of all the insect tribe, mosquitoes.

About the latter end of December, 1825, our column, to the joy of all concerned, bid adieu to the ruined walls of ancient Pegue, and its splendid

pagoda (Shoe-madoo Prau), where we left a garrison of three hundred men, and after traversing about seventy miles of alternate swamp and jungle, in a N.N.E. direction, we reached the large stockaded town of Shoeghein, pleasantly situated on a bend of the Sittang river, which here is about two hundred yards broad, very rapid, but generally shallow. For the first thirty miles from Pegue, we marched over an extensive plain abounding in marsh, and dotted here and there with clumps of umbrageous trees and mud-villages. Antelopes swarmed, but other game was scarce. At the village of Meekoo, where the road crossed the river, this plain terminated, and on the opposite side, the face of the country was of a totally different character, being a dense mass of forest (mostly teak); the road to Shoeghein running nearly parallel with the river, and having on its right, as far as eye could reach, lofty teak-clad mountains. The distance from Meekoo to Shoeghein was forty miles; but, though the nature of the country, thickly clothed with jungle and intersected by ravines, afforded every facility to an enterprising enemy for harassing our line of march, the Burmese contented themselves with merely sending a party of a hundred men to watch our movements, who, skirmishing occasionally with our advance, had simply the good effect of keeping us on the *qui vive*, for I do not remember we sustained any loss.

As we drew near Shoeghein, we fell in with a strongly stockaded position on an abrupt eminence to our right, completely commanding the road; and here we certainly did expect that our copper-coloured foes would shew fight, for well do I recal the excitement that trifling circumstance produced in our little force. The road was tolerably good, but was entirely enveloped in jungle, or reed grass, ten feet high. The European regiment, to which I was attached, headed the column, as Europeans always do in Anglo-Indian warfare, and with the advance-guard were the brigadier and staff, and the 6-pounders. Suddenly, the "halt" is sounded—a buz runs through the ranks—the band is (much against their will) ordered to the rear. A pause ensues, whilst through the still ranks of the column guesses are rife as to the cause of the detention. Every man, however, prepares for action. A few musket-shots are heard on the right, in the dense mass of jungle; bang! bang! go the 6-pounders in our front. Another pause ensues: soon after, the "advance" is again sounded; the column creeps on, for columns on a line of march always creep, encumbered as they are with guns in front and baggage in the rear, and winding along at the foot of an abrupt eminence, a stockade is soon discernible on the partially-cleared summit to the right, where a straggling soldier or two indicated peaceable possession, for it was soon evident that the enemy had deserted it on the approach of our advanced-guard, leaving two pieces of cannon in our hands. We destroyed the place as effectually as our limited time and means would allow, bivouacked there during the night, and on the following day pushed on to Shoeghein, a distance of eleven miles, the road much as before, the enemy narrowly watching our movements, and skirmishing with us as we advanced, or "sniping" at us. But as my main object just now is to get to Sittang, if indeed the numberless interesting, though trivial, incidents connected with our progress to Shoeghein, which rush in upon my mind, in all their freshness, will admit of my doing so, I must push on "*per saxa, per ignes*."

Shoeghein, a large and strongly stockaded town, was vacated as we approached, not only by the enemy, but by all its living inmates, except the pigs, who mustered strong, and upon whom a hot and desultory fire was kept up for some time, to the imminent risk of all concerned; but pork of any kind

was by no means despicable in those hard times, though its feeding might have been none of the cleanest; and well do I remember the hearty supper I made that night upon this same pork. The pigs were soon subdued, and we were left in peaceable possession of Shoeghein, and a "beggarly account of empty houses," on the 3rd of January, 1826. We had not, however, been long in the enjoyment of our *el Dorado* (for so we had long considered this town), when rumours were afloat that a portion of the force (the 3rd L.I., 500 strong, with pioneers and scaling-ladders) were to make a retrograde movement, for the purpose of taking military possession of a fortified village named Sittang, on the left bank of the river of the same name, about fifty miles south of Shoeghein, and fifteen miles below the village of Meekoo, where the force had crossed the stream on its advance. Previous to quitting Pegue, rumours had reached us of its strength, and we naturally calculated upon an excursion in that direction; but, for reasons best known to himself, our brigadier was satisfied with turning the position; though to attack it, we had only to diverge fifteen miles from our true line of march. On possessing ourselves of Shoeghein, however, matters were changed, and something or other transpired to determine our chief to occupy the place forthwith. That there should have been any indecision in the case, seemed strange, when we considered how liable our communication with Pegue was to interruption from an active enemy possessed of the post. The movement, however, was decided upon, and the detachment was despatched under the command of Colonel Conry, one of the best and bravest soldiers that ever graced the ranks of the Madras army. The Pegue column was, indeed, fortunate in having two such officers as Pepper and Conry attached to it. A handful of Europeans was offered him, as an auxiliary; but so fully and nobly did the gallant officer confide in his tried sepoys, that he rejected the offer at once. It must be observed, that the prevalent opinion was, that Sittang was unprepared to make any opposition, being, as we understood, unoccupied by a hostile party, and well-disposed towards us.

The detachment moved long before day-break on the 6th January, and well do I remember the pleasing effect produced by their band (they had a very good one), as they marched through the stockade to the point of embarkation, passing immediately under the windows of my bamboo tenement. I was startled from my slumbers by the lively strains of "Over the hills and far away," that favourite air of marching regiments in a foreign land. The night was still and dark, and all the occupants of Shoeghein were buried in repose, excepting such as were connected with the detachment getting under arms. I heard nothing till fairly startled by the thrilling melody close to me, accompanied by the heavy, well-timed tramp of a body of military. The union of these sounds is highly exciting to a soldier's spirit, and never was I more sensible of its effect than on the night in question. Midnight music is at all times peculiarly fascinating to me, but it was doubly so in the present instance, when, amid the stillness of a camp, in a far and savage land, our national military strains broke in upon my slumbers, announcing that a gallant band was on its march against a barbarous foe.

When the detachment had left us, so fully persuaded were we that they would succeed in their object, to which none of us attached much importance, that, after their departure, we thought very little more about them. On the 9th, however, only three or four days after, we heard, to our astonishment, of the disastrous failure of the expedition. It appeared the detachment reached the place on the 7th, and attacked it immediately. The cautious but deter-

mined foe reserved their fire (a most unusual case in Burman warfare), and kept a profound silence, till our troops were within twenty or thirty yards of their "wooden walls." Our people were thus lulled into security, and, seeing no signs of life, much less of opposition, for not a shot had been fired, they made up their minds to a peaceful occupation of a deserted place. Their copper-coloured opponents, however, no sooner found our troops fairly within their grasp, than they opened a very heavy fire of musketry and jinjals (a small portable cannon, worked on swivels), which told severely. By the exertions of the very few European officers present with the corps (not more than seven or eight to 500 men), the summit was attained, and the ladders planted; but the troops were not destined to see the inside of Sittang upon this occasion; for though some of the officers actually mounted the ladders, the sepoys were thrown into such disorder by the suddenness of the attack, and the heavy loss they early sustained, especially in the death of their gallant commandant, Col. Conry, who was shot dead whilst in the act of firing through a loop-hole with one of his men's fusils, that nothing could induce them to follow their leaders into this lion's den. Confusion soon ensued, and then a "*saue qui peut*" sort of retreat to the boats, which had been left under a guard of fifty men at a short distance. They were not pursued by the enemy, and fell back on Meekoo, fifteen miles up the stream, communicating the intelligence forthwith to Shoe-ghein.

Upon this occasion, the regiment lost Colonel Conry, Lieutenant Adams, and ten men killed, whilst Lieutenants Harvey and Power, and several rank and file were wounded, losses which reduced the number of officers present for duty to three, and gave the temporary command of the corps to a lieutenant! Not a captain was present, neither do I remember to have seen a captain with the corps during the time it was attached to the force. And yet this was a light infantry regiment on field service!

No sooner had the official account of the disaster reached us, than prompt measures were taken to retrieve our lost honour. It was my lot, and a proud and happy lot I then, in the buoyancy and recklessness of youth, considered it, to be attached to the Grenadier company of the 1st Madras European regiment, a company that any soldier might have been proud of; and well we knew that, by the morrow's dawn, many of us would be *en route* to reinforce the detachment at Meekoo. We were not deceived; that day's orders detailed who were to partake in the honour of a second attack upon this redoubtable stockade, for so even the boldest began now to consider it, after the unlooked-for opposition it had made to the efforts of the 3rd Light Infantry, a corps of acknowledged character in the coast army.

On the morning of the 9th, our gallant brigadier, who had long been burning with a desire to distinguish himself, accompanied by his staff, and taking a six-pounder and a camel howitzer under Capt. Dickenson, of the Madras artillery, embarked in canoes to proceed by water to Meekoo. The flank companies of the 1st M.E. Regt., mustering only 75 rank and file (these were a sort of "elegant extracts," for at the commencement of the war they were more than 200 strong), 100 of the 12th, and 180 of the 34th N.I., in all 355 rank and file, marched, early the same morning, for a similar destination, being by land about forty miles distant. The road was good, and ran through a dense forest, which afforded a most grateful shelter from the sun's rays, so much so as to render tents hardly necessary during the day; at night, however, it is indispensable to be under cover in such localities, for the damp night air of a tropical forest can seldom be braved with impunity: at such an

hour, deadly fevers lurk beneath the inviting and umbrageous foliage. In two marches, of twenty miles per day, we cleared the forest, crossed the Sittang river, and once more found ourselves at Meekoo, amongst our old friends of the 3rd L.I. The water party had arrived just before us.

Well do I recollect the cordiality with which we were greeted, and the hospitable meal that awaited us. The sight of our veteran flankers was reviving to the drooping spirits of our comrades of the native infantry, who now readily acknowledged the value of a handful of British soldiers at the head of an attacking column, though, a few days previous, they ridiculed the idea of the Palamcottah Light Infantry, or *Palamcots*, as our men called them, requiring any such example. A second attack, they knew, was to be made forthwith, and they gladly welcomed us to share the danger as well as glory of the undertaking. Whilst, however, our friends were re-assured by our prompt appearance, some amongst them evidently had their misgivings as to our success in the enterprise. Startling accounts now poured in upon us of the formidable obstacles that would oppose our progress; and whether as regarded its position, or the band by which it was so ably garrisoned—its height, its extent, in short, all its means of defence, both natural and physical—it was decided to be the strongest stockade that had yet been attacked by the British arms in Ava.

I must not omit here to state that, upon the morning of our arrival at Meekoo, the brigadier had received despatches from the head-quarters of the army at Melloon, intimating that an armistice had been agreed upon, and of course interdicting any further operations during its continuance; this, however, by no means suited the present plans or the temperament of our gallant commander, who very quietly put the letter into his pocket, with a firm resolve to have a slap at Sittang "*coute qui coute*." It was a bold stroke certainly, though somewhat irregular; and it was this probably that caused less publicity to be given to the capture of the place than it deserved.

During the day, I paid a visit to one of the officers who had been wounded at the failure, and I shall not readily forget the spectacle the poor fellow presented, and the agonies he endured. His wound was of the most serious nature; and whilst he writhed and groaned in his bed, he repeatedly entreated us to put an end to him. It was a most painful scene, but one that must sometimes occur amongst soldiers in the field. This officer, however, partially recovered from his wound, but being disabled for further duty, retired on a pension. While at Meekoo, we lengthened our scaling ladders, so as to be prepared for any difficulties on this score, and every arrangement was made for the embarkation of 500 men at 2 A.M. on the following morning, for at this hour the tide served, and, moreover, darkness would conceal the movement from the enemy's scouts. In addition to the party previously detailed as having come from Shoghein, we were now joined by the head-quarters and about 160 rank and file of the 3rd L.I. Our humble encampment of some few tents, to shelter us from the night air, was close to the river Sittang, a sufficient number of canoes, manned by friendly natives, being drawn up on its banks, ready to receive us on the morrow.

It is now fifteen years since five brother officers and myself (I speak of my own party) partook of our social but frugal meal upon that memorable evening. The gallant captain who commanded our flank companies had a solitary pint of port wine, which he expressly opened in honour of the occasion, and the "Fall of Sittang" was given and drunk with due honours. That it would fall, in spite of the obstacles that threatened to impede our efforts, none of

us for a moment doubtless; but it would sometimes very naturally occur to us, that some of our number might fall with it, for glory must be paid for; and this reflection, might all our attempts to stifle it had, the effect of sobering us; while it did not damp our ardour, and threw a pensive, but by no means melancholy, shade over that social hour, which is very vividly retained in my memory. And here I wish I could say that this feeling partook in any degree of a religious character, such being the most appropriate under like circumstances. Nevertheless, I slept soundly that night, for there is no better soporific than a good morning's march in a tropical climate; nor do I remember, boasting apart, that the prospect of attacking a stockade in the morning ever in the least disturbed my night's repose. We took things just as they happened to come, stockades included; and the excitement of the mode of warfare that prevailed, had for us thoughtless youngsters (I was then only nineteen) something very fascinating and refreshing, especially after the dull monotony of a cantonment or garrison life in India, with its endless routine of drills, courts martial, and committees. Our rest that night, though *sweet*, was but *short*, for the stirring sound of the bugle

Roused up the soldier ere the morning star;

and by one or two A.M. we found ourselves snugly packed in the canoes, and gliding down the stream towards Sittang, leaving behind us the glimmering lights of Meekoo, whence, with straining eyes, many an anxious and no less envious comrade watched our departure.

The morning, or rather night, was extremely foggy, and very cold for the tropics, for in these parts the temperature of the atmosphere is much lower than in similar latitudes in India, being acted upon by local causes. This night-work is very trying to the animal man, particularly to the soldier, who is not unfrequently roused from his pallet, and pleasing dreams of his dear and distant home, by the discordant yell of a savage foe, and the peal, or perhaps the *shot*—it may be the *death-shot*—of the musket! For I have known many instances during the Burmese war of a man being thus killed in sleep:

Ere his very thought could pray,
Unarm'd he pass'd away!

Now, though we were not absolutely roused from our slumbers by the din of musketry or the yells of Burmans, our mind's eye could take in a tolerably clear view of all these delights in perspective, for our lives were passed in such a state of glorious uncertainty, that we never knew what a day or night might bring forth. At the early hour that saw us afloat, we were all damp and drowsy, and not much disposed for conversation. I remember, however, that a few words of encouragement were addressed by our gallant leader to the men of the company, relative to the duties which were soon in all probability to devolve upon them; and to this they all heartily responded. Neither were coffee (for we managed to kindle a fire in our canoes) and cigars wanting to cheer us on our way. Time and tide, however, were both rolling on, and bearing us rapidly down the river. Day dawned, but, owing to the thick fog in which all nature was enveloped, the sun had risen far above the horizon before it became visible. Now, however, we were all on the *qui vive*, and every eye was strained to pierce the cloud in which we had so long been shrouded; at length, through the potency of the sun's rays, the veil was partially lifted, and about a mile right a-head of us, on the left bank, the *stockade of Sittang* frowned defiance upon the river and surrounding country.

The picture that now presented itself was highly striking and characteristic. Our gallant little flotilla, carrying 500 men, was gliding down the stream in compact order. The course of the stream was due south, and its breadth perhaps 400 or 500 yards. On the right bank, the face of the country was level and bare, but on the left it was much undulated, and broken by rocky ridges, running down to the water's edge, and for the most part thickly clothed with forest; whilst the eastern distance was bounded by the lofty but craggy peaks of the Martaban range. The elevation of the place we were approaching was considerable, and it certainly had a formidable appearance, as the gilt *chattahs* or umbrellas of the chiefs, the gilded spires of the pagodas, and the arms of the Burman soldiery, glittered in the sun's rays. From the quarter we approached, it seemed to be an elevated ridge, with a very abrupt and rocky ascent, resting upon the river, on which it looked down from an almost perpendicular height of 100 or 200 feet. Its northern face, which now fronted us, formed a line at right angles with the river, and, ugly as it looked, it promised easier access than the other faces, which were shrouded in jungle. Describing it, in short, as a military position, I should say it was a strongly stockaded height, with its right and rear protected by a dense and impracticable jungle, its left resting on the river Sittang, and having its front protected by a deep creek, only fordable at low water, at about musket-shot distance, while it was farther strengthened by the steep and rugged nature of the intervening ground. Beyond this creek was a bare plain of some extent.

On disembarking, a most revolting and distressing spectacle appeared. The naked and mangled bodies of our comrades, who fell in the first assault, were suspended by the heels on gibbets along the river's bank! They were horribly disfigured by exposure to the scorching sun, and crows and vultures were greedily revelling upon them. It was at once a frightful and a melancholy scene; but, instead of intimidating our people, it had only the effect of exciting a spirit of vengeance against the barbarous perpetrators, which, however unjustifiable, is but too natural in such cases.

When landed, we formed up in column, and leaving a detachment of fifty men for the protection of the boats, advanced with our two guns to within 500 yards of the place on the plain before alluded to. Here we piled arms, and looked about us. On reconnoitring, it was discovered that the creek which ran at the foot of the position, and within musket-shot of it, would not be fordable till two P.M., being within the influence of the tide; so that, from eight in the morning until that hour, we had abundance of leisure for making ourselves acquainted with the bold features of the place, of the front of which we had now an admirable view. We amused ourselves as well as we could, eagerly watching the effect of the artillery, as they fired away their shell and shrapnell, "*pour passer le temps.*" To this mode of salutation the Burmans replied occasionally by a sulky shot from a jinjal, but without hitting their mark. The day was unusually hot, and I never remember to have had a more thorough grilling, for shelter there was none, neither tent, tree, nor shrub; and our little band, in their scarlet clothing, as they lay stretched in groups on the bare and parched plain, presented a most tempting mark for the sun's rays.

During these tedious but no less anxious hours, the brigadier and staff were not idle: points of attack were decided upon, and columns formed. At length, about half-past two P.M., the creek being reported fordable, we moved off to the assault in the following order:—The left column, under Capt. Cursham, 1st Madras European Regiment, consisting of his own company, the Gren-

diers, 45 rank and file, and 160 of the 3rd Light Infantry. The centre, under Capt. Stedman, 34th L.I., our light company, 30 rank and file, and 160 of the 34th Light Infantry; and the right column, under Major Home, of the 12th Native Infantry, consisting merely of eighty or ninety of his own men. Each party was supplied with two scaling-ladders, carried by pioneers. The left column, in which my lot was cast, was accompanied by Col. Pepper. This was destined to surprise the enemy's right face by a long *détour* to the left, through some dense jungle, which effectually concealed the stockade from view, and which was here only approachable by a narrow winding path, much overgrown with brushwood. The column, on issuing from the jungle, which reached to within sixty or eighty yards of the position, was to dash at and escalate it; whilst the centre column, by a simultaneous movement, was to effect an entrance in the centre face, about 200 yards or so to our right. The small column on the right was to attack the enemy's left, but, being weak in numbers, its main duty, I conceive, was to distract the enemy's attention, thereby making a diversion in our favour. The signal for a simultaneous advance was to be made by sound of bugle from the left column of attack. The enemy had only fired an occasional shot at us in the early part of the day, in reply to our artillery; but latterly they had preserved a profound silence, and not a symptom of life was now indicated in their works, either by sound or movement.

The nervous moment was now fast approaching, when we were to measure our strength with the foe. The columns moved off in a fine and determined spirit for their respective points, and were soon breast-high in water, fording the creek that separated them from Sittang.

I shall now more particularly detail the progress of my own column, to which was allotted the honour of attacking the enemy's right flank. The creek was about forty or fifty yards wide, and was forded with some difficulty, for our shortest men were up to their necks in water. The men kept their ammunition dry by carrying their pouches on their bayonets. As for myself, I well remember being up to my shoulders in water, with my sword in one hand and my watch held high up in the other. We were permitted to cross over without any molestation from the foe, who might have taken advantage of our helpless state with considerable effect, for the ford must have been within long musket-shot of their position; still, not a shot was fired, and, from the unaccountable silence that prevailed in the works, we began to feel fully persuaded that the enemy had vacated them. Having emerged from the creek, the column, led by a native guide, began to thread its way through the jungle by a narrow and tortuous pathway, that was to bring us suddenly upon the right face of the stockade, from which, after crossing the creek, our movements were entirely concealed. Col. Pepper headed the column, while a party of the 3rd Light Infantry covered the advance, throwing out skirmishers on either flank. Our progress was slow, for the jungle was dense; but we had not advanced many paces before the stillness that had so long reigned was broken by the ring of a musket in the direction of the enemy, accompanied by the never-to-be-mistaken whistle of a ball. Another and another report followed, at somewhat long intervals, the shot crossing our path, and one lodging in the pouch of a grenadier by my side, who, poor fellow, was killed a few minutes after: his name was Pollock, a lad of 20. As we advanced, the enemy's skirmishers opened a dropping fire upon us, which, much to the annoyance of the brigadier, was replied to by a continued blaze from the light infantry in front, which of course had only the effect of impeding the column.

This interruption, however, soon ceased, and again we began to creep on. But now symptoms of business were discernible, as we passed two or three sepoy's stretched across the pathway, bleeding profusely. Nevertheless, in spite of the show of opposition we had just experienced, a prevalent opinion still existed that the enemy had vacated the place, and that we had been fired upon by a party left to cover their retreat. It was, however, a nervous moment with all hands, I am certain, and every precaution was taken to ensure success. After the firing, again all was still:

There was silence still as death,
And the boldest held his breath,
For a time!

At length, the column was halted, the guide having intimated that we were on the point of issuing from the jungle, between which and the stockade was a partially cleared space, of about sixty or seventy yards broad. Final *arrangements*—a favourite phrase, by-the-way, of poor Pepper's—were now made, previous to a dash at the place. A section of European grenadiers was ordered to the front; then came the two scaling-ladders, carried by the Madras pioneers, while the main body were to follow. A few hasty words of encouragement were now addressed by officers of companies to their men, and every one screwed himself up to meet the coming struggle like a man. The soldiers tightened the bayonets on their firelocks with pieces of rag, and divested themselves of all incumbrances, so as to be as much as possible in light marching order, and in condition for scrambling over the stockade, whilst many of the officers threw aside their sling-belts and scabbards. At last, the "Advance" was sounded, and immediately taken up by the bugles of the other columns; the word "Forward!" was given, and on we moved in double time, when, taking a sharp turn to the right, we emerged from the jungle, and once more Sittang frowned defiance upon us from its wooden battlements, at a distance of sixty or seventy yards! Silence still prevailed, and at the moment the head of the column shewed itself, nothing indicated the presence of a foe. The space in front of the stockade was tolerably open, and thereby we had a fair, though momentary, opportunity of looking our difficulties in the face. The works were strongly constructed of teak timber, of considerable thickness, driven into the ground perpendicularly, and from ten to twelve feet in height. They were looped for musketry, and defended at intervals by square bastions. The place stretched far away to the right and left, an angle intervening between us and the other attacking parties, of whom we consequently saw nothing. As before said, when we first shewed ourselves, all was still as death; but in a moment the scene was changed! A deadly stream of flame burst from the works, whilst the din of fire-arms, thick clouds of smoke, and the whistling of the musket-balls, as they cleaved the air, were most convincing evidences of the garrison of Sittang being *at home*, and in regular fighting order.

The shock occasioned by the enemy's first discharge was great; but for an instant only the progress of the column was retarded. The volley told most fatally, for it was evident they had been waiting for us with finger on the trigger, and musket on the rest, whilst the muzzles converged to a point whence we were to issue from the jungle. The effect of such a concentrated fire was as severe as it was instantaneous, and before we could return a shot, a considerable number of the leading men were prostrate, many never to rise again, and amongst them the young grenadier before alluded to. This was the last affair of the war in which I was engaged, but it was decidedly the hottest, and at this distance of time I look back with astonishment, not unmingled, I trust,

with gratitude, to the severe conflict, out of which I was permitted to come unscathed. The enemy never fired with better effect, or shewed a bolder front; we were literally muzzle to muzzle with them, both sides firing alternately through the same loopholes; the consequence was, that the shot, instead of lodging, often went through its victim! How I escaped I know not, for the shot flew thick around, and many a poor fellow was cut down on either side of me. It was, indeed, a shattering fire, and very creditable to the Burmese. Caps were knocked off, breast-plates indented, musket-stocks splintered, and bayonets tinkled as the balls played amongst us!

Though the column staggered for a moment from the effects of the first volley, it as quickly recovered itself, and gallantly faced the dangers that threatened it. For an assaulting party in such a case to return a fire, is of course worse than useless; nevertheless, I must confess that many a man did fire and load as fast as he could—an irregularity of which the best disciplined troops will occasionally be guilty. And here it may be observed, that nothing has a greater tendency to injure the discipline and organization of regular troops than a protracted and desultory jungle warfare. Our scaling-ladders, adapted for two a-breast, were carried by a detachment of the pioneers, a corps of high character in the native army for bravery and endurance in service; in this instance, however, they were less staunch than usual, for they dropped the ladders. I did what I could to encourage some that were near me, but they had not been accustomed to face such a fire as that we were now exposed to; it was, in fact, admirably adapted to “astonish the weak minds of the natives.” This circumstance, of course, gave rise to additional delay and loss of lives. One of the ladders was, however, instantly picked up by the European grenadiers, assisted by the officers, in which I lent a hand, or rather a shoulder. Again the column pushed on, and in spite of a heavy fire from front and flank—for we were now exposed to a raking fire from the bastions—the summit of the steep ascent on which the stockade stood was gained, and the ladder planted, though the frantic efforts made by the enemy to cast it off again, by thrusting out hundreds of spears through the loopholes and interstices, were astonishing. I remember to have seen our gallant brigadier hacking away at them with his sword most vigorously. The moment the ladder was planted, the true character of the British soldier manifested itself; for our men crowded upon it to such an extent, that it broke down beneath their weight! This occasioned a further delay of some minutes, as the other ladder had not been brought up, I rather think. Our ranks were by this time much thinned, and every effort was made to induce the men to take possession of the loopholes through which the foe were assailing us. This plan succeeded admirably, for they gallantly supported their officers, and their well-directed fire had at length the effect of driving back the enemy to a respectful distance, leaving us more at leisure to bring up our other ladder. This was soon accomplished, and planted, and I had the honour to be the first to mount it.

During these operations, which could not have occupied a quarter of an hour, a rattling fire of musketry on the right satisfied us that our friends on that side were hard at it; still, we could as yet learn nothing of them. Upon ascending the ladder, and turning round to cheer on my men, I was sorry to find that we stood almost “alone in our glory;” that, in fact, we were not supported as we should have been. This rendered our task more difficult, but still we held our ground. On glancing my eyes, however, far to the right, I recognized, with a shout of joy, our light bobs dropping into the stockade, the

enemy falling back and firing before them. This was all right. I called out to the "lambs" (the *soubriquet* of the corps) to follow, and in I jumped, coming down on *all fours*, the men following as they best could; but, on occasions of this kind, officers have a manifest advantage over their men, unencumbered as they are with fire-arms and ammunition.

The stockade was now virtually won, and as our lads came dropping in, one by one, the enemy fell back, keeping up merely a desultory and ill-directed fire upon us from behind the buildings in the interior, without doing much damage. Had they stood firm, we never should have seen the inside of Sittang, for they mustered 1,500; but no sooner were the *pale faces* of the English visible above the works, than their resolution forsook them, and their courage, true up to this point, failed. It was my good fortune to be the first in of my column, and without waiting for a sufficient number of men, I moved on in the direction of the enemy, who were now crowding one of the principal gateways in the rear, to escape, closely followed by a part of one of the other columns. Here men, women, and children were huddled together, while the entrance was quite obstructed by the bodies of those who had fallen. A flag of truce had been sent to the enemy, if I am not mistaken, requesting them to send out their families; but it was unattended to, and the unavoidable consequence was, that very many of these poor creatures fell victims. Indeed, it was quite heart-rending to see so many women and children killed, or bleeding to death; some were dreadfully lacerated by the bursting of our shells. After the firing had ceased, I fell in with a very handsome young woman, who had been pierced in the breast by a musket-ball, and having with difficulty persuaded an artilleryman, who was busily engaged in plunder, to assist me, I carried her to the surgeon, and before I left Sittang, had the gratification of finding that there was every prospect of her recovery, though she was sinking fast from the loss of blood when I first saw her.

"Forward!" was now the word, and all hands pressed on towards the retreating foe, who made no further attempt at resistance, but either choked up the gateway, or vainly endeavoured to clamber over the stockade by desperate bounds. Some, with dishevelled hair and frantic gestures, bleeding profusely, were seen dragging away their women. Quarter was neither asked nor offered; a barbarous mode of warfare, truly, and quite unjustifiable on our side; but, in this instance, some extenuation may be found in the exasperation produced amongst us by the savage enormities inflicted upon the bodies of our comrades on the previous attack.

Borne onwards by the excitement of the moment, I at one time found myself almost alone amidst a crowd of the enemy, as they were madly pressing through the main gateway. Here I cut away, right and left, and certainly gave more than one poor fellow a *souvenir* not easily got rid of. They might have made minced meat of me, had they chosen, but they were completely paralyzed.

Our troops now poured in, putting every man within their reach to death. The mass of the enemy, however, escaped, and we were far too weak in numbers, and too exhausted, to attempt to follow them, having made the assault with only 450 men against 1,500, of whom, we were well informed, 1,000 were armed with firelocks. The vicinity of the jungle, which to us was imperious, greatly facilitated their escape. Being now fairly in possession, we began to recognize each other again, and to inquire about casualties. Our loss, we soon ascertained, was unusually heavy for Indian warfare. During the quarter of an hour or twenty minutes we were engaged, eighty-six had fallen

out of 450, being one-fifth of the whole ; fifty of these fell in the left column, which consisted of two hundred men ; and again, in our Grenadiers, only forty-five strong, we had six men killed and twelve wounded ! This was sharper work than we had been accustomed to, and from a personal knowledge of the obstacles, we could now make great allowances for the original failure of the native infantry. Of twenty-one officers present, two were killed and five wounded, one dangerously. The two officers killed were Captains Cursham and Stedman, both commanding columns ; Major Home, also, who commanded the right column, was severely wounded. The other wounded officers were Colonel Pepper, slightly ; Lieut. Fullarton, who was shot through the body, but recovered ; Lieut. Power, severely ; and Lieut. Charlton, slightly. The enemy's loss was computed at five hundred men killed and wounded ; of these not more than one hundred were found dead in and about the stockade : large numbers of wounded men must doubtless have perished in the neighbouring jungle.

In my narrative, I have only detailed the progress of the left column. I must not omit to mention that both the other columns did their work admirably throughout, especially the centre one, commanded by poor Stedman, and led by the light company of the 1st Madras European regiment, under Lieut. Howden. They were obstinately opposed, but being ably and closely supported by the 34th Light Infantry, bore down all before them. There was a very abrupt ascent to climb, and up which to drag the ladders. On reaching the summit, Stedman fell, pierced by a dozen balls, having received the contents of an over-loaded swivel in his breast. To this column, I believe, must be ceded the honour of first entering Sittang, Lieut. Chambers, of the 1st Madras European regiment, gallantly leading the way. At this distance of time, I have no clear recollection of the operations of the column on the right, but I do remember their having behaved admirably, and that Major Home shewed them a noble example, and was severely wounded at their head.

The conduct of the flank companies of the European regiment, upon this occasion, was generally admitted to be beyond all praise, and I do not scruple to affirm, that the success of the assault must be mainly attributed to their determined bravery, and the brilliant example they shewed the sepoys. Their gallantry was at the time highly spoken of by all, and most gratifying were these encomiums to their officers. But that heart which, above all others, would have prized these good opinions, had now ceased to beat ! Our gallant leader, Cursham, fell outside the stockade, shot through the heart by a musket ball. The last time I saw him alive he was nearly enveloped in smoke, and cheering on his men in the most heroic manner. His military qualifications were of no common order, and long and severely was his loss felt in the corps. I was sadly cut up when I heard he had fallen, for we had long been in the same company, and he had ever been a kind friend to me. After the place was in our possession, a sergeant of the Grenadiers came and told me that the captain was badly wounded outside the works, on which I immediately retraced my steps, and accompanied him to the spot. We soon reached it, and on looking about discovered our dear comrade, alas ! not wounded, but quite dead ; and many were the tears I shed over him ! He was lying on his back, but his features, though calm, had already the leaden hue produced by a wound in the heart. At first it was no easy matter to detect the course of the ball, no blood being visible ; but on closer inspection, we discovered a small rent through the jacket and shirt, as if made with a penknife, through which a few drops of blood only had oozed ; it was through this trivial aperture that the

gallant spirit had escaped ! His death must have been instantaneous, and much as we deplored him, his best friends could not have wished him a nobler exit from this troublesome world, for he fell in the very arms of victory.

When the action was over, we were not altogether free from anxiety, for our little force was sadly crippled, and but ill adapted to the efficient defence of such an extensive stockade, had the enemy been disposed to attack us during the night with a fresh force. We made, however, the best arrangements we could, and all passed off quietly ; and never do I remember to have slept more sweetly than on the night of the 11th January, 1826. A party of us took up our quarters in a sort of temple, the roof of which had been riddled by our artillery, and amongst the broken tiles that strewed the floor, our rugs were laid, forming a hard, but by no means despicable pallet. In the morning I was awoke by a comrade proposing to me to walk round the works, and count the dead bodies : a strange mode of passing the time, it will be thought, but somewhat in character with the sort of life we then led. Our doctor had no sinecure of it, for, shameful to say, he was the only one attached to the force ; and so overcome with fatigue was he, after attending to all the wounded, that he fainted away. Dr. Richardson was an active and intelligent officer, and a favourite with all. Many of our wounded men died during the night, for, owing to the very short distance at which we engaged the enemy, a large proportion of the wounds proved fatal.

On the 12th, we occupied ourselves in burning the stockade, and burying the dead. We gave the Europeans Christian burial, and the bodies of Cursham and Stedman were consigned to the earth in the clothes in which they fell, and literally " with their martial cloaks around them." The spot selected for their interment was a small enclosed space round a pagoda, and after the ceremony, the ground was carefully levelled, to ensure the bodies not being disturbed. We heard, afterwards, that the spot was discovered by our vindictive foe, and that the honoured remains of our friends were barbarously mutilated. I hope it was not true. Neither did we omit to bury the mangled relics of our unfortunate comrades that had been exposed on gibbets, though the matter was one of some difficulty, owing to their decomposed state.

The interior of Sittang much disappointed our expectations. The village occupied but a small portion of the stockade, whilst the greatest part bore evidences of having been only lately enclosed from the jungle, in the clumps of brushwood, tufts of grass, and stumps of trees, which were everywhere discernible. There was a decent house or two belonging to the priests, and some few religious edifices ; the remainder were native huts, constructed of the ordinary materials of mud and bamboo. I have often remarked that the prize-money yielded by a campaign, or the plunder produced by the sacking of a stockade, is pretty much in an inverse ratio to the difficulties encountered ; and so it was with the Burmese war in general, and Sittang in particular ; for, in the present instance, little of value was found excepting a few ruby rings, which our soldiery obtained by methods any thing but gentle, it is to be feared. A small bar of gold fell to the lot of one man, who immediately disposed of it to an officer for Rs. 40 and a *bottle of brandy*. The speculation was not a bad one, for, if I remember rightly, it proved to be worth Rs. 600, or £60. When first sold, the purity of the metal was a matter of doubt.

I cannot refrain here from adverting to the great neglect shewn by our Government to the spiritual wants of the British troops, while on service in the field, where of course such wants are most felt. During the Burmese war, which occupied nearly two years and a half, there was no such person as a

chaplain attached to the troops, nor do I remember there being any provision for the performance of divine service, though at Rangoon alone there were no fewer than nine English regiments, besides artillery ! In my own corps, the Sabbath was observed by officers commanding companies reading the "Articles of War" to their men. By the performance of this duty, and hoisting the British colours on the flag-staff, we thought we sufficiently honoured our Maker !

At seven on the morning of the 13th, we re-embarked, and taking the same route by which we came, reached Shoeghein once more on the morning of the 15th, after an absence of only a week ! On the homeward march, our spirits were somewhat damped by the breaking out of the cholera, which carried off a few of our best men. The reception we met from our friends at headquarters was most gratifying ; all hands, with the band at their head, came out to greet us, and we marched into our old quarters to the tune of "The British Grenadiers." It was a proud moment for us all to be thus received on our return from a dangerous but successful enterprise.

Thus fell Sittang ; not, however, without a severe struggle on both sides, British as well as Burman. Smile not, ye Waterloo men and Peninsula heroes, at the pigmy exploits I have been narrating, for such they doubtless are after your gigantic achievements. I am but a prosy chronicler of very humble events, but whilst fully alive to the vast difference between a French and a Burmese foe, I must claim an impartial perusal of my record, and a fair meed of praise for the actors in my little drama. It is true, fewer lives are lost through the sword in Eastern warfare, speaking generally ; but a far larger proportion of gallant spirits fall victims to the hardships, privations, and diseases incidental to Indian service. There may be less of glory, but there is much more of danger—less of the laurel, but infinitely more of the mournful cypress ! For instance ; the 1st Madras European regiment lost, in the course of the Burmese war, six hundred men out of nine hundred, landed a little more than two years before. Disease was by far our greatest destroyer ; nevertheless, a Burmese bullet did sometimes hit hard, and in the case before us, the proportion of killed and wounded to the numbers engaged and space of time occupied may bear comparison with the palmy and bloody days of Talavera and Waterloo !

FROM JĀMĪ.

برای نعمت دنیا که خاک بر سر آن
منه ز منت هر سقله بار بر گردن
بیک دو روز رود نعمتش ز دست ولی
بماندت ابد الذهر عار بر گردن

THE PURANAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—The letter of Professor Wilson, inserted in the number of your Journal for May last (received here on the 7th instant), has much surprised me, as I do not understand why he accuses me of “love of disputation and pertinacity of opinion;” for the opinions, expressed in the letters which I some time ago transmitted to you, are contained in my work on Ancient and Hindu Mythology, published in 1831; and to prepare materials for that work, I actually read and carefully examined all the eighteen *Purans*, except the *Bhavishya*. When, therefore, Professor Wilson, in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, took so very different a view of the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans* as now extant, nothing could be more unobjectionable than my examining critically the remarks contained in that preface, and making public the result of that examination. Nor could it be reasonably expected that I should admit the correctness of that view, when it appeared to me to have been formed on insufficient and erroneous grounds.

In his letter, Professor Wilson very politely observes :—“Conscious, no doubt, that his arguments will not bear the test of comparison with the original works,* he has attempted, at the close of his last letter, to insinuate a suspicion that the translation is not to be trusted.” I have, however, neither insinuated nor stated any objections to the accuracy of that translation, except in one instance, in p. 340, in which Professor Wilson has thus translated a passage of the *Vishnu Puran* :—“The delusions of the false teacher paused not with the conversion of the Daityas to the Jaina and Bauddha heresies.” Of this passage, I transcribed the original Sanscrit in my last letter, in order to shew that the terms *Jaina* and *Bauddha* were not contained in it; but I farther observed :—“Professor Wilson may have supposed that the term *Arhata* denoted the Jains, and may have understood from the words *budhyadwam* and *budhyate* that they applied to the Buddhists; and to this there could be no objection, had he expressed his opinion in a note, and not introduced into the text, the title of the chapter, and the index, the terms *Jaina* and *Bauddha*.” I thus anticipated all that Professor Wilson has said on this point in his letter, and, as he admits in it that these terms are not to be found in the original, the question is simply—is a translator at liberty to insert in the original text of the work which he translates, a name which is not contained in it, and then to argue that the work must be of modern date, because that particular name occurs in it? Such is the case in the present instance, for Professor Wilson affirms that the Jains are mentioned in the *Vishnu Puran*, and adopts this circumstance as a criterion for fixing the dates when the *Purans* were composed; but this name is not to be found in that *Puran*, and I therefore justly objected to its being introduced into the translation.

Professor Wilson, however, in his letter, remarks :—“I will not think so meanly of Colonel Vans Kennedy’s criticism as to suppose it possible that it would cavil at words, or that it would attach any importance to the insertion of the terms ‘Jainas’ and ‘Bauddhas’ in the place where they occur, if it could be substantiated that, in all the preceding parts of the chapter, the text had them in contemplation.” But it is precisely to this that I object; for I contend that, in judging of the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans*, their text

* On the contrary, I have in my former letters transcribed the original Sanscrit, in the few instances in which I have specifically contradicted the statements of Professor Wilson.

should be allowed to speak for itself, and not as it may be interpreted by translators and commentators; for, with respect to the passage in dispute, I observed in my last letter:—"Professor Wilson, therefore, has given to this chapter an interpretation not authorized by the original, in which nothing occurs that indicates that the composer of this *Puran* intended to describe either Buddha or Jina under this illusory form, or to adopt or allude to their doctrines in the words spoken by it." To this he replies in his letter:—"In the first place, then, speaking of those who first became followers of the false prophet, the text says expressly, they were called *Arhatas* from the phrase which the deceiver made use of in addressing them—*arhatha*, 'ye are worthy of this great doctrine.' So far there can be no question that the *Arhatas* are named in the *Vishnu Puran* as a sect of schismatics." Admitted. He proceeds:—"It is very true that *we have not the name of the other apostate sect, but it is indicated** in a manner not to be mistaken. 'Know ye,' says the teacher, '*budhyadwam*;' 'it is known,' reply the disciples, '*budhyate*.' If these inflexions of the verb *budh*—'to know'—do not clearly intimate the followers of a faith who, from the same root, are named Bauddhas, I should like to know to what other class of Indian religionists it can apply." But there is nothing whatever in the original which shews that the second address of this false teacher was intended to inculcate doctrines different from those taught in his first address. On the contrary, the former appears to be clearly a continuation of the latter, and, as it is not said in the original that a sect was denominated from the word *budhyadwam*, in the same manner that it is said that a sect was denominated from the word *Arhatha*, it is most probable that, in this passage, the *Arhata* sect is alone intended. But Professor Wilson observes:—"If Jains are not meant, what are the schismatics here described by their doctrines, and designated by the term *Arhats*? They are not Bauddhas—that is settled; and when no perversity of ingenuity can identify *Arhatas* with *Bauddhas*,† there is no alternative left but to identify them with *Jainas*."

It is in this singular manner that Professor Wilson attempts to prove that the *Purans*, as now extant, are modern compilations; for he entirely disregards the original text, and substitutes for it his own inferences and assumptions. In this instance, he admits in his letter that it is the term *Arhat*, and not *Jain*, that is contained in the original; and he further admits, that in it the name *Bauddha* is not enunciated, but merely indicated; and yet he maintains that he was "fully authorized in inserting the words *Jainas* and *Bauddhas* in the translation." He remarks, also, that "though Colonel Vans Kennedy may possibly set a higher value upon his own erudition than that of any native pundit, he must not expect others to agree in such an estimate." But I may be permitted to observe, that long experience has convinced me that, although commentaries on Sanscrit works are no doubt of much use, yet they are by no means safe guides for ascertaining the plain and unsophisticated meaning of the text. In objecting, therefore, to the translation of the passage in dispute, I did not think it necessary to notice whether or not it agreed with the commentary; and Professor Wilson has now, most unfortunately for his argument, referred to it, for the commentator never uses the word *Jain*, but always *Arhata*, as in the passage quoted from the commentary in p. 43 of the *Asiatic Journal* for May last; consequently, Professor Wilson has no right to

* The italics in those two instances are mine.

† Professor Wilson seems to forget here this note in p. 339 of the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*:—"Here is farther confirmation of the Jains being intended by our text, as the term *Arhat* is more particularly applied to them, although it is also used by the Buddhists."

quote the commentary of the *Vishnu Puran* as an authority in support of his assumption, that the *Arhata* of the *Purans* means the Jain sect. It is, however, on this assumption that Professor Wilson, when speaking of the date of that *Puran*, hesitates not to state :—" Both Bauddhas and Jains are adverted to [in it]. It was, therefore, written before the former had disappeared; but they existed in some parts of India as late as the twelfth century at least, and it is probable that the *Purana* was compiled before that period."* Thus, from a few verses of the *Vishnu Puran*, in which no sect is mentioned except the *Arhata*, Professor Wilson assumes that the *Bauddhas* and *Jains* are adverted to in it, and hence fixes the compilation of the *Vishnu Puran* at some time before the twelfth century. On the total invalidity of such a mode of reasoning I need not remark; but it seems extraordinary that he should have called attention to it by his ill-judged letter, as he has, by the arguments contained in it, fully confirmed all that I have said relative to his assertions and statements being at complete variance with what is actually contained in the *Purans*, and to his being, in consequence, unqualified to express a correct opinion respecting their age, and their scope and tendency.

I do not, therefore, understand what Professor Wilson means by observing in his letter that he has "implicit faith in the prevalence of truth." I objected to his introducing into his translation of the *Vishnu Puran* the names of two sects which are not contained in the original, and to his adopting these names as a criterion for fixing the dates of the *Purans*—and he admits these facts. The truth, consequently, in this instance, belongs to my objections. Although, also, he considers it quite superfluous to enter into any controversy with me, yet it has been hitherto supposed that discussion was the best means of ascertaining the truth; and it is surely not sufficient that the Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford should be satisfied that his conclusions are true, for it might be expected that he would be prepared to support those conclusions, whenever controverted, by argument and authority. Professor Wilson may think that "my deductions are founded on imperfect investigation and inveterate prejudice," and that the refutation of "my doctrines of the high antiquity and pure theological† character of the *Purans* is to be found in the works themselves." But this is not enough; for, if my theory on these points is utterly untenable, it would most assuredly be much more conducive to the prevalence of truth to expose its erroneousness, than to refer for its refutation to such voluminous works as the *Purans*, which scarcely any person will take the trouble to examine. The weight, however, which should be attached to my opinions respecting the genuineness and antiquity of the *Purans*, as now extant, is not the point in question; for I observed in my last letter, that Professor Wilson had taken a most erroneous view of the remote and actual state of the Hindu religion, which had alone led him to ascribe a modern origin to the *Purans*; but that, "as he has not quoted any passages from the *Purans* in which sectarian fervour and exclusiveness are exhibited, and in which circumstances of comparatively modern date are mentioned, it may be concluded that he knew of no such passages, as their production would have at once proved the point which he wished to establish. This negative argument acquires the greater force from Professor Wilson having stated that he has collected a voluminous series of indices, abstracts, and translations of parti-

* Preface to the Translation of the *Vishnu Purana*, p. lxxii.

† I have never described the *Purans* as being *purely theological*, as I have merely stated that their principal object is moral and religious instruction; and I have invariably used the words "mythology" and "theology" in order to shew that these subjects are of a distinct nature, although both are treated of in the *Purana*.

cular parts of all the *Purans*; and, consequently, if any passages occur in them which inculcate the *exclusive* worship of Vishnu or Shiva, or the worship of Rama, Krishna, or Shakti, or which mention the Jains or any modern sect, or any comparatively recent event, he could have had no difficulty in producing such passages in support of his statements, and their non-production, therefore, must be considered as strong proof of their non-existence." It is not, consequently, the opinions which Professor Wilson or myself entertains on this subject that should be considered, but that which is actually contained in the *Purans*. I affirm that the *Purans* do not contain what Professor Wilson has stated is contained in them; and, as I cannot be required to prove a negative, it remains with him to produce such passages from those works as will demonstrate that my affirmation is unfounded. Until, however, such passages are produced, I may be allowed to repeat my former conclusions, that Professor Wilson's opinion, that the *Purans*, as now extant, are compilations made between the eighth and seventeenth centuries, rests solely on gratuitous assumptions and unfounded assertions, and that his reasoning in support of it is either futile, fallacious, contradictory, or improbable.

It is not, I may trust, necessary that I should disclaim all intention of depreciating, by what I have written at any time, the labours of any Sanscrit scholar. In the present instance, in particular, as I had given some time and some attention to the examination of the *Purans* and to acquiring information concerning the remote and actual state of the Hindu religion, I saw no reason for refraining from making public my objections to the view which Professor Wilson had taken of the age, the scope, and the tendency of the *Purans*, in the preface to his translation of the *Vishnu Puran*. It must also be evident that, if the opinions expressed respecting any part of Sanscrit literature were not controverted when erroneous, it would be impossible that the real nature of that literature could ever be ascertained. Had, therefore, Professor Wilson been solicitous for the prevalence of truth, he should not have been indignant at the remarks on his theory which you obliged me by publishing in the *Asiatic Journal*; but, on the contrary, he should have taken the trouble of examining my objections and of exposing their erroneousness, if unfounded; but, if founded, candour and the love of truth should have induced him to acknowledge that he had called in question on insufficient grounds the genuineness and antiquity of the eighteen *Purans*.*

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 17th July, 1841.

VANS KENNEDY.

NOTE.

Professor Wilson seems to have misunderstood the reason which led me to point out in my last letter that he had misunderstood and misinterpreted a passage in a *Puran* which he had himself translated; for in his reply, he merely defends the introduction into the translation of the words "Jainas" and "Bauddhas," but he says nothing with respect to his having adopted the names of these sects as a criterion for fixing the modern dates at which he thinks the *Purans* were written. It was, however, to this that I particularly

* It is singular that Professor Wilson has, in one part of his letter, adopted my view of the subject, as he actually speaks in it of "learned Hindus, who most assuredly could not be suspected of any disposition to derogate from the sanctity and antiquity of such sacred books as the *Purans*." It would seem, therefore, that, however satisfied Professor Wilson may be with the truth of the conclusions which he has published, he nevertheless fluctuates in his opinion respecting the sanctity and antiquity of the *Purans*, as now extant, or their being modern compilations made for the purpose of sectarian imposture.

objected in my former letters; for in p. l. of the preface to the translation of the *Vishnu Puran*, Professor Wilson states that the date of the *Kurma Puran* is avowedly posterior to the establishment of the Jain sect, and that there is no reason to believe that the doctrines of Arhat or Jina were known in the early centuries of our era." And in his notes to the translation, pp. 339, 340, 341, he remarks:—"Here is farther confirmation that the Jains are intended by our text."—"We, have, therefore, the Buddhists noticed as a distinct sect. If the author wrote from a personal knowledge of Buddhists in India, he could not have written later than the tenth or eleventh century."*—"We may have in this conflict of the orthodox divinities and heretical Daityas some covert allusion to political troubles, growing out of religious differences, and the final prevalence of Brahmanism. Such occurrences seem to have preceded the invasion of India by the Mohammadans, and prepared the way for their victories."

But, after thus making use of the names "Jainas" and "Bauddhas," to prove the modern compilation of the *Purans*, Professor Wilson now admits that these names are not to be found in the original; but he maintains that he was fully authorized in inserting them in it, by the context and commentary. Yet in his letter he quotes no part of the context in order to evince that it relates to the Jains and Buddhists, and rests his argument in support of its being these sects that are intended in the passage in dispute solely on the words *Arhata*, and *budhyadwam*, and *budhyate*. But the commentator does not say that *Arhata* means *Jain*, and Professor Wilson assigns no other reason for supposing that these two sects are one and the same, than that, as the *Arhatas* cannot be Bauddhas, they must be Jains. I am, however, obliged to observe that the original does not in any manner admit of this translation in p. 339:—"In this manner exclaiming to them, 'know (*budhyadwam*),' and they replying, 'it is known (*budhyate*),' these Daityas were induced by the arch-deceiver to deviate from their religious duties (and become Bauddhas)." For in the original—at least, according to my copy of it—it is not said that the words *budhyadwam* and *budhyate* were spoken by this emanation of Vishnu and the Daityas, but they are distinctly ascribed to Parashara, the narrator of the *Puran*, who, after relating what was said by this false teacher, proceeds to narrate that it was thus by saying "know ye," and they replying "it is known," that Mayā Moha caused the Daityas to forsake their religion.† The word *budhyadwam*, however, is used in this address of the false teacher, but evidently in its usual sense, for Professor Wilson thus translates the sentence in which it occurs:—"Understand my words, for they have been uttered by the wise." There are, consequently, no grounds whatever for supposing that the words *budhyadwam* and *budhyate* were in this passage intended to indicate the "Bauddhas;" and, as this emanation of Vishnu was not Buddha, it must be evident that the doctrines, which he is here represented as teaching, could not be the same as those which were first taught by Buddha. The original, therefore, did not justify this gloss of Professor Wilson—"and become Bauddhas;" for it is not

* But why not much earlier? as it is sufficiently proved that Buddha flourished in the sixth century before our era.

† पशशरउवाच ॥ एवंबुध्यध्वंबुध्यतैवामेतोरयत् ॥
मायामोहः सदैतेयान्धर्ममत्याजयत्रिजं ॥

said in it that, after the false teacher had addressed the Daityas a second time, a second sect was originated, and it appears evident that, throughout this passage, the text relates to no other sect than the *Arhata*, which is alone mentioned in it.

It is hence undeniable that Professor Wilson has not "vindicated unanswerably the propriety of employing the word *Bauddha*," and, consequently, the singular futility of his argument with respect to the Jains becomes the more conspicuous. "The Arhatas are not Bauddhas (he says), that is settled; and when no perversity of ingenuity can identify Arhatas with Bauddhas, there is no alternative left but to identify them with Jains." But, as Professor Wilson has not produced, and I am certain that he cannot produce, any Sanscrit authority which proves that the *Arhata* of the *Purans* is the same as the Jain sect, and as he here admits that it is not the same as the Buddhist sect, it must consequently follow that the "Jainas" and "Bauddhas" are neither mentioned nor indicated in the passage in dispute; and that he, therefore, attempts in vain to shew that he was fully authorized in inserting the names of these sects in his translation.

V. K.

ÆSOP'S FABLES IN CHINESE.*

A VERY curious work is now before us—a translation of the Fables of *Æsop* into Chinese, printed in China, with sundry auxiliaries calculated to facilitate the acquirement of the Chinese language by an Englishman, and even to render some help to a native of China in learning English.

Mr. Thom is a Chinese scholar, whose knowledge of the language must not be measured by his own modest estimate; it is attested not only by the most eminent judges in Europe, but by the principal British functionaries in China, to whom, in the capacity of official interpreter, he has rendered important services in their intercourse with the Chinese authorities. In his translations of official documents from the language of China into our own, Mr. Thom has avoided the wretched jargon, hitherto employed for that purpose, which, whilst it degraded us in the eyes of European scholars, has contributed to diffuse erroneous ideas of the taste as well as the understanding of the Chinese: his translation of Ke-shen's memorial to the Emperor is an example of the style in which such documents ought to be rendered.

This gentleman intends the present as the first of a series of elementary works comprising the various styles in which the Chinese language is written. The fables have been selected from *Æsop*, *Phædrus*, and other collections. They were dictated, in mandarin Chinese, by Mr. Thom, to his native teacher, Mūn Mooy Sēen-Shang (or Mūn Mooy the teacher), who wrote them in the simple and easy style called *tsǎ-lǔh*, the lowest form of Chinese composition, the acquisition of which will enable a student of the language to understand the "little narratives," or novels of the day. The first specimen of these fables was published in 1838, when their reception by the Chinese was extremely flattering. "They had their run of the public courts and offices," observes Mr. Thom, "until the manda-

* E-SHĒ-YU-YAN: *Æsop's Fables*, written in Chinese by the learned Mūn Mooy Sēen-Shang, and compiled in their present form (with a free literal translation) by his Pupil, Sloth (Robert Thom, Esq.) Printed at the Canton Press Office. 1840.

rins, taking offence at seeing some of their evil customs so freely canvassed, ordered the work to be suppressed. It is not the first time that we have elucidated a disputed point by referring to one of these fables, having analogy to the question in hand; nay, we remember once stopping the mouths of a party of mandarins, who insisted that England desired to quarrel with China, by reciting the story of 'the Goose that laid the Golden Eggs.' The application was at once perceived, and the justice of the remark admitted immediately."

Mr. Thom has prefixed to the translations some very judicious and useful remarks upon the Chinese written character, upon the different styles of the language, and upon the *Heu-tsze*, or euphonic particles used in Chinese composition. The fables (*Yu-yen*) are eighty-one in number, and are preceded by a Prefatory Discourse (*seu*), and a short account of E-shě (or E-sop), written by Mūn Mooy, stating that he was a slave (*noo-pūh*) of an ancient country called Ke-le-sze (Greece), who rose to one of the offices of state, and drew up these fables in order to govern the people thereby. Each fable is then printed in Chinese (in the *keae-te* form of character, an elegant medium between the stiff printed form and the cursive character), occupying the middle of the page. On the right hand, the sounds of the characters are indicated, first in the mandarin pronunciation of Nanking, and next in the Canton dialect, both according to Dr. Morrison's system of orthography; the former in Roman letters, the latter in italics. On the left hand are given, first, a free translation in English, and beneath it, the English sense of each Chinese character, literally rendered, word for word, on the Hamiltonian principle. An example of the two translations will exhibit the peculiar arrangement of the words in the Chinese language: we select the fable, above referred to, of

THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS.

GOOSE PRODUCE GOLDEN EGGS.

A stupid sort of a fellow brought up a goose, that daily laid him an egg; looking at which, he found it to be of gold! He could not for joy contain himself, and reflecting said: "I see her belly fat and plump!—in her inside what a huge quantity may there not be! If I kill her, and take them (the golden eggs), I must surely attain great wealth!" Accordingly he killed her, and having split open her belly, there was (within) nothing whatever! This is just what people say, "Because the covetous man cannot obtain what he covets, he loses both capital and profit!" It is so indeed!

Stupid fellow reared a goose; day produce one egg; examine; it is golden egg indeed! Glad, not himself subdue thinking said "I see her belly fat plump, her middle not know how much! Kill and take them, ought obtain great riches." Consequently, killed her; open her belly: one nothing. That-which have exactly, "that-which say covetous heart not obtain, capital, profit all lose," is indeed!

Mr. Thom is content with the title of compiler of this curious work; but he is to all intents and purposes the author, Mūn Mooy having been merely his assistant in the execution of it. The typography is very neat, the Chinese wooden blocks being placed side by side with the European metal types.

THE BENCH, THE BAR, AND THE PRESS OF BOMBAY.

No. III.

On the 29th March, after some other business in chambers, with which Mr. Cochrane had been connected, and after he had left the Court, the Chief Justice said, "He had understood, since what had occurred on Saturday last, that Mr. Cochrane had, in open Court, and in a tone loud enough to be heard by many persons in Court, though not on the Bench, said that he would not allow his clients to apologize. If this had come to his knowledge at the time, he certainly would not have allowed the matter to terminate as it did. Mr. C. and his clients must be aware that the latter had subjected themselves to punishment for the publication in question—to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court; that he had acted very leniently towards them, and was not actuated in the course he had pursued by any fear of carrying out fully the power of the Court, but simply from a desire not to put the parties to inconvenience, and subject them to punishment, if they would disclaim participation in the publication in question." Next day, a note was received by Mr. Cochrane from the sealer of the Court, to this effect:—"My dear Sir,—The Chief Justice desires me to present his compliments to you, and to request your attendance, as he is about to hold an Ecclesiastical Court."

The Court having been opened, the Chief Justice addressed Mr. Cochrane in the following terms: "Mr. Cochrane, in the case of the proprietors of the *Bombay Courier* and *Bombay Times*, as reported in the *Courier* of this day, I find the following given as a portion of your address to the Court:—'Mr. Cochrane: I certainly stated these affidavits to your lordship; they are filed, and I do not feel myself justified in allowing my clients to make an apology. The affidavits will speak for themselves.' I want to know whether such expression was made use of by you, and whether it was meant for my ear? If I was not meant to hear it, then I shall not proceed further in the matter. I consider such expressions as those reported unjustifiable and unnecessary, as I had not required an apology to accompany the disclaimer of the individual proprietors. Are such expressions correctly reported?" Mr. Cochrane: "I will not take upon myself to affirm, my lord, that every word is set down as I uttered it; but I consider the report as substantially correct." Sir H. Roper: "Were such expressions meant for my ear?" Mr. Cochrane. "My lord, when I have the honour to address the Court as counsel, all the expressions I make use of are meant for the ear of the judge." Sir H. Roper: "If you will say you were not instructed to make use of these expressions, I shall proceed no further in the matter; if it was merely the indiscretion of the counsel, I shall not visit on the client the consequences of the conduct of the counsel." Mr. Cochrane: "My lord, I am not prepared to admit that any indiscretion has been committed."

The judge then said:

On Saturday last, the 27th inst., when certain of the proprietors of the *Bombay Times* and *Bombay Courier* were before this Court, my attention was not called in the first instance, as it should have been, to the fact, that by affidavit the proprietors respectively disclaimed all knowledge of the articles in question. Hence the matter was unnecessarily argued, for had I seen the disclaimers in the first instance, I should at once have exempted all parties from further annoyance. But the matter was argued, and in such a way as led me to suppose a pertinacious and hostile course had been intended. Subsequently, and when I had ordered that rules to shew cause against attachments should be issued, my attention was directed to the disclaimers

in the affidavits, and being anxious to shew every attention and forbearance towards the gentlemen interested, I discharged the rules. I was not at the time aware that counsel had most unnecessarily and improperly alleged that he would not allow his clients to make any apology; most unnecessarily, because not one word had been said by me about an apology being requisite to accompany the disclaimers; most improperly, because, being uncalled for, it was an unprovoked hostility towards a judge, who had shewn every anxiety to relieve the parties from the situation in which they were placed. After I had left the Court, I was informed the expression had been used, but not having heard it, I concluded it had not been intended for my ear; especially as I was told it had not been so intended. I mentioned the subject, however, in chambers yesterday morning, and observed amongst other things, that the disclaimers were not in law an excuse, but that I might still have held the parties liable for the publication of which they were co-proprietors and co-publishers, and from which they had derived a profit. As the parties by their counsel have offered this unprovoked hostility, as their counsel has this day avowed it, and as it has been deliberately published in the *Courier* newspaper of this day, it would ill become me to shew that forbearance I had wished to manifest.

Accordingly, a rule was made to shew cause within four days why an attachment should not issue against Mr. C. B. Skinner and the other proprietors of the *Times*, for the publication contained in that paper of the 3rd March, "unlawfully and in contempt of Court."

On the 5th April, the Court sat to dispose of the case, when Mr. Cochrane, on behalf of Mr. Skinner, moved that the registrar be directed to draw up the order made in this matter on the 27th of March last, the registrar having refused to do so. An affidavit by C. H. Bainbridge, solicitor, was read, to the effect that, on the 27th of March last, he heard the order made, and that he had sent a *præcipe* to the registrar, to draw up the order accordingly; that the registrar made a note to the effect that the Chief Justice had desired that the order might not be drawn up.

The judge then stated that the registrar's memorandum was correct, and consistent with the facts; he shewed, on the authority of *The King v. The Sheriff of Middlesex*, 1 Chitty's Rep., that, where a rule has been discharged in consequence of a mistake or misapprehension of facts, it may again be opened. "In the matter now before the Court," he continued, "I never heard the counsel for the parties declare that he would not allow his clients to make any apology, or any words to that effect. The counsel declares that he did use such words, and intended them for the ear of the judge. Thus, there has been a misapprehension of facts by the Court, and I can entertain no doubt that, under such circumstances, and in such a case, the Court is entitled either to open the old rule or make a new one." Mr. Cochrane then handed in several affidavits, in support of the party shewing cause, to the following effect; that they were in Court on the 27th March, and heard the judge, after directing orders to issue, say: "Even now, if any of the gentlemen would express regret for the article, it is not too late;" and that, in reply thereto, Mr. Cochrane observed, "that he could not advise his clients to make an apology, as the affidavits before the Court were sufficient, or words to that effect."

Mr. Cochrane then addressed the Court, observing that he was placed on his defence. "When summoned before the Court," he said, "I attended at the bidding of the judge; I did so from the respect which is due by me to the head of the Court. In performing this mere act of courtesy, I am fearful I have betrayed the independence of the bar. I was catechised and interrogated before you: I was asked what I had been instructed by my client. Never was

I placed in so painful a position : a terrible alternative was proposed to me—'either admit your indiscretion as a counsel, or I will send every one of your clients to the common jail of Bombay.' Such fell strange upon my ear. I denied any indiscretion, and retired. I consulted time and reflection : it was a painful struggle, and now, after deliberation, declare, that I will not stain the honoured robe which has flowed around me unsullied for many a year, by submitting to the offered menace, by betraying the dignity of my profession. Whatever event may occur, *that* I will never do, and never will my honoured clients require it from me." He denied that either client or counsel entertained an idea of personal hostility to the Court :

Our object has been to debate this sacred and solemn question, whether this Court has authority to stifle the right of free discussion, and to establish a censorship over the public press? Such a principle sank all minor differences, and united all in one bold purpose. It would have stained that sacred object to have polluted it by the meanness of personal opposition. It has been stated that the affidavits were not brought to the notice of the Court. I have before affirmed that I myself stated them. Plenty of affidavits have been tendered to me. I thought it right only to defend myself against the charge levelled against me. I felt no wish to do injustice—it would not be right. I thought it the less important as my affirmation was as good as another's; and in addition to that, it was your lordship's duty to read the grounds of so important a motion which was before you. It was an imperative duty on the Court to do so, when they were about to affect the liberty of the subject. Even if the report in the *Courier*, instead of being incorrect as shewn, had been perfectly just, I was only telling you the honest truth, and shewing you that there was no 'mental reservation,' but an independent assertion of a public right, maintained by my clients, who have supported their advocate in this his hour of peril. But let me admit, even though contradicted by the affidavits, that this *was* the indiscretion of the advocate; surely it would be misfortune enough for a client to fall in the way of an indiscreet advocate, without having the additional misfortune of being put in prison. Would it be that substantial justice, directed by the Charter, to visit on him the miserable incapacity of his counsel? It strikes me as very odd, that a dead order should arise in judgment against me. I thought that, according to 2 Chitty, *Phillips v. Wayman*, it was for ever laid in the dust. In the case alluded to, that was a mere mistake of counsel, and can have no applicability to the circumstances of this case. But, says the Court, 'I did not want you to make any apology.' Now, thirteen or fourteen gentlemen, on oath, say you did! Where is the indiscretion on my part? What right has the Court to call it an unprovoked attack? Even if it stood as reported in the *Courier*, it was not my business to deceive the Court when I was arguing the rights of the public press. My clients come forward and say—we will go so far, and no farther. Are they to give up the rights of the public, or to fight the public battle manfully out? If this be a contempt of the advocate, let him suffer; but do not punish the clients. Instead of receiving thanks from the Court for my moderation on the former occasion, I am dragged up as a criminal before it, to answer interrogatories; and because I will not follow the Court's dictation, I am threatened with the destruction of my clients. Did I not cautiously abstain from all comment on the ever-to-be-lamented judgment of the Court in the case of Forbes and Co.? I only alluded to one single sentence. Had my object been malevolence, within the full scope of a counsel's right, I could have stripped it from pillar to foundation-stone; instead of this, I passed over the whole, and checked my junior even in alluding to it. Instead of insulting, I might be taxed with betraying my clients—for the sake of peace. Now, my lord, I have to ask you this—if any man had counselled you never to embark in the dangerous path you are treading—if any man had implored you not to do so—could you deem that man your enemy? Look well upon me. Does your lordship think that nothing fell from you but what has found its way to your notes? What is it you have done? instead of being grateful to me

for my moderation, as Chief Justice, you have attempted to destroy me. I declare most solemnly, that my recollection agrees with that of the gentlemen who have sworn. You cannot know to what my observations applied, because in plain truth you tell us that you never heard them; and can you, against the oaths of gentlemen unconnected with this matter, still maintain that my observations were gratuitous and unnecessary? The magnanimous four, and the illustrious gentlemen of the bar, were let go on their bare statements. Why will you not receive the affidavits of my clients? How can you proceed now, when the very foundation on which the Court rested my indiscretion is swept away by the affidavits filed to-day? You say you do not want an apology; we never intended to give you one; we were asserting a public right. This was their object. If you intend sending my clients to gaol, send them there at once; let there be an end of it; do not bring gentlemen here like criminals from day to day, to the terror of their wives and families, and to the hindrance of their business. If they are guilty, punish them; but do not inflict punishment for the indiscretion of an advocate. If I am guilty, punish me, and let my clients go. Do not resuscitate dead orders to trouble the living. What would be said in England if a Chief Justice of the King's Bench, after a rule had been disposed of, were to summon an advocate like a criminal before him, and tell him—"Unless you will admit me right and you wrong, I will instantly send every one of your clients to the common gaol?" Come forward at once; admit the original mistake—the delivering that ever-to-be-deplored judgment; such conduct will do you no dishonour. Listen to me; retrace thy steps; thy deadliest enemy would cheer thee on the broken and fatal path thou art treading."

After affidavits had been put in on the part of the proprietors of the *Courier*, the Chief Justice delivered another long judgment, in which he said:

In Court, on the 30th of March, I carefully read to Mr. Cochrane the note I made, in which he declared, that not one word had been said by me of an apology being "requisite to accompany the disclaimers," and Mr. Cochrane could have been under no mistake regarding it. I asked him if the note contained any thing he objected to as incorrect, and I certainly understood him to intimate that it did not. I had uniformly declared, that even if any gentleman should be unable to disclaim having been intentionally or knowingly a party to the publication, a mere expression of regret should be deemed sufficient to exempt him from all annoyance. After my decision had been given on the 27th of March, and after the rules had been discharged, one gentleman wished to address the Court. I was afraid he might say something to his detriment, and therefore suggested that he had better refrain from doing so. He did refrain accordingly, but thinking his feelings might have been affected by my observation, 'that I could not suppose gentlemen of their rank and station were capable of any evasion or mental reservation,' and that, therefore, he might have wished to shew that he had some knowledge of the publication, I was anxious to soothe his feelings, and reconcile him to remaining silent, and therefore said to him, 'Even if you had avowed a culpable knowledge of the article, a mere expression of regret would protect you.' "The judge then admits that it is highly probable that he did use the expression, "if any of the gentlemen before the Court would even then express regret for the publication of the articles complained of, it was not then too late;" but such expression was uttered after the rules *nisi*, for attachments, had been ordered to be issued, and before he had read the affidavits containing the disclaimers, on reading which, he at once discharged the rules. It could not be inferred from such expression, that he required apologies to accompany the disclaimers; he had not required them from Messrs. Howard and Montrou: not one word was said of an apology. The rules against Messrs. Martin and Wright were discharged on mere oral statements, without apologies. No apologies were made by the present clients of Mr. Cochrane, and none were demanded: an extorted apology would have been of no value. "If I ever used any words capable of being misconstrued into an intimation that apologies would be required along with disclaimers," he continued,

"it would have been when I hesitated whether the disclaimers ought to be received at the eleventh hour, after the matter had been unnecessarily argued, and in a hostile manner, and without my attention having been drawn to the disclaimers in the first instance. Such hesitation arose from an impression, that the parties had been instigated by bad feeling, in thus allowing me to continue ignorant of the disclaimers, in order that the matter might be argued. That impression was ultimately removed by the reflection that such misconduct was attributed rather to the counsel than to the parties. But it might have been removed by other means. A voluntary apology or expression of regret for the delay in bringing forward the disclaimers, and for not having forced them upon my attention in the first instance, would have removed the impression, and in that sense, I may possibly have expressed doubts whether, after such delay, and a hostile argument, the disclaimers could be received without an explanation or apology; but such word 'apology,' if employed—and I am utterly unconscious of having used it—would have meant apology for the delay, and for not having forced the disclaimers upon my attention at the outset: the word could not have implied, or have been intended to imply, that an apology for the publication of the articles would be required as well as a disclaimer of having been, knowingly or intentionally, a party to the publication. The reports in the papers belonging to Mr. Cochrane's own clients did not impute any demand of any apology whatever to the judge. "Were I to allow the feelings evinced towards me by these gentlemen to influence my conduct; were I to allow hostility and imputations on their part towards me, who have shewn much forbearance and anxiety for their relief as well as for my own, to have the usual effect of provocation, I might be justified in making the rules absolute. But these gentlemen have respectively stated, that they rested the case on their respective petitions and affidavits, and on the *discretion* of their counsel, and that they did not in any manner interfere with their said counsel in the conduct and management of the case. Therefore, and as the former rule was opened or the new one granted solely in consequence of the expression their counsel uttered, I apprehend I should be doing wrong to them, and mischief to the bar in general, were I not to discharge the rules, and they are now discharged accordingly."

The judge then addressed the following observations to the profession :

"You have been appealed to by Mr. Cochrane, and I will follow his example. I have shewn this day I can somewhat patiently endure invective, imputation, and strong language, and when I assure you it has all been uttered with impunity to Mr. Cochrane, you can hardly hesitate to express your opinions, either here or elsewhere, in public or in private, without reserve, if you think I have in any degree violated the dignity or independence of the bar, either in these transactions with Mr. Cochrane, or in any thing that has ever occurred between you and me in our respective professional capacities. I will carry my appeal to you still further. I believe every member of the profession was present when these matters were before the Court on the 27th of March. The conviction on my mind then was, as it still is, that Mr. Cochrane, the senior counsel for the parties, did not draw my attention to the fact, that his clients, in the affidavits he produced, respectively disclaimed having seen or known any thing of the articles until after they had been published, and that he ought to have done so. He did, indeed, state he had affidavits made by his clients, but on my interposing, by saying I regretted the parties had taken the trouble to make affidavits, as I had already declared mere statements by them, without oath, should be considered sufficient, and that any mere oral declaration by them or their counsel should be received accordingly, Mr. Cochrane merely added, that the affidavits admitted his clients were the proprietors, and requested they might be filed, or read and filed. On my saying the affidavits might be taken as read, he did not in the slightest degree draw my attention to the disclaimers contained in the affidavits, but allowed me to remain under the impression that such affidavits went no further than he had mentioned, and did not contain any disclaimer of having seen or known of the articles previous to their being published. I leave it to you to consider whether

he did or did not allow me to remain in the dark regarding these important matters, and whether he has assigned any good or sufficient reason for his conduct. Had the disclaimers been made known to me, all further proceedings would have been unnecessary; but the disclaimers having been concealed, or at least not having been brought to my notice, the senior counsel proceeded with his speech, never in the slightest degree alluding to the disclaimers, of the existence of which I was utterly ignorant, until his junior counsel referred to them. Making every allowance for any wish Mr. Cochrane might have entertained to have an opportunity to deliver his speech, I do not think he displayed upon the occasion that ingenuousness the Court is entitled to expect from the bar. True it is, he tendered the affidavits, and I said they might be taken as read, and I did not inspect the affidavits myself, although when Mr. Cochrane has made any application *ex-parte*, or without being opposed by counsel, I have usually thought it expedient to examine the documents on which the application was founded. But in the instance in question, I did not think it possible there could be any suppression or reserve, especially as I had already discharged the rules against two gentlemen, on their mere oral declarations, without oath—such declarations being hardly so full as the expressions contained in the affidavits. The note bringing the disclaimers by affidavit to my notice in the first instance seems rather inconsistent with respect, love, and so forth, which the learned gentleman professed towards me, and I believe there is no other member of the bar who would not have had the kindness to force the disclaimers on my notice, and thus have put an end at once to the unpleasant affair."

At the close of the address, Mr. Montriou rose and said: "Now, my lord, that these proceedings have closed, I may, as an individual member of your lordship's bar, be permitted, without impropriety, to assure your lordship that I have from the first felt more than regret—indignation, at the conduct pursued by the *Times* paper, of which I happen to be a proprietor. I pass over, my lord, the wide license of remark assumed by Mr. Cochrane: I differ from that gentleman in opinion. To my mind, my friend Mr. Howard and myself adopted the course best calculated (I use the words of Mr. Cochrane) to maintain unsullied the dignity and respectability of our common profession, when we, without hesitation, availed ourselves of your lordship's appeal at once to disclaim all previous knowledge of, or participation in, the misconduct of the *Times* paper."*

After this business had been disposed of, and the judge had left the Court, some consultation took place amongst the barristers around the table, when a message was sent requesting his re-appearance in Court. The judge, accordingly, took his place on the bench, and inquired for what purpose he had been sent for? Mr. Crawford stated that Mr. Campbell had a communication to make to him. Mr. Campbell then stated that he had been unable to reply at once to his lordship's appeal, not knowing the opinion of the rest of the bar; but that he was instructed to state, by all his learned friends around him, that they coincided in his lordship's opinion, that the petition and affidavits containing the disclaimers had not been sufficiently brought to his lordship's notice in the first instance, and that the impression on their minds was, that there was no disclaimer either in the petition or the affidavits, and that the bar entertained the highest respect for his lordship's conduct throughout these proceedings. It was also the opinion of the gentlemen of the bar then present, that his lordship merely wanted either an apology, or a disclaimer from such as had no apology to make.

Sir H. Roper, after expressing his satisfaction at having his conduct so

* Mr. Montriou, in a letter to the *Bombay Times*, states that these remarks "were not called forth by the appeal of the Chief Justice, but by the very uncalled-for style of insinuation in which the advocate of the eight proprietors thought fit to indulge."

warmly applauded by the learned gentlemen, begged them to accept his thanks.

Mr. Dickenson said that his learned brethren were casting reflections upon Mr. Cochrane and himself; that he must now state openly again, what he had originally stated to his lordship: at the commencement of his speech, in the contempt case, he most pointedly drew his lordship's attention to the disclaimer contained in the affidavits and petitions, and expressed a hope that these would save the necessity of going into further discussion.

Mr. Campbell stated that he had imputed nothing to Mr. Dickenson; and his lordship said he had no reason to complain of Mr. Dickenson. He expressed his gratification at the opinions of the bar.

On the 6th April, Mr. Campbell addressed the judge on behalf of himself and Messrs. Crawford, Herrick, Howard, and Montriou, as follows: "After having had the honour of addressing your lordship yesterday evening, on behalf of my learned friends then present and myself (a course, by the way, hastily adopted, on finding your lordship suddenly, and to me unexpectedly, return into Court), it was recollected that Mr. Cochrane had not been present. With the concurrence of my learned friends, I addressed the following letter to Mr. Cochrane yesterday evening: 'My dear Cochrane,—At the request of the members of the bar then present, I responded this afternoon to the appeal of the Chief Justice. It is a cause of regret to me that you were not present, but it arose from an accident partly occasioned by the Chief Justice coming unexpectedly into Court. With a view to do away with any supposition on your part that we intended to act unfairly to you, it is my intention again to express our opinions to-morrow at the sitting of the Insolvent Court, when I hope you will attend and hear what is said.' Mr. Cochrane being now present, I am requested to repeat in substance before him the opinion of my learned friends and myself, in answer to your lordship's appeal to us. In the first place, whether your lordship was informed that the affidavits put in by Mr. Cochrane contained any disclaimer of guilty knowledge or participation in the articles in question; I am requested by my learned friends to say, that the affidavits were not so brought to your lordship's notice as to apprise you of the disclaimer they in fact contained, and that there was in this a want of ingenuousness. The second point, to which your lordship drew our attention, was, whether your lordship asked for an apology, in addition to a disclaimer. I am requested to say that, to the best of our recollection and belief, the word 'apology' never passed your lordship's lips, and that, in so far as your lordship asked for any expressions of regret for the publication of the articles themselves, such expressions were expected from those who alone could not make the disclaimer which your lordship so repeatedly said would satisfy you. And now, my lord, I have the highest satisfaction in being requested by my learned friends to say, that they much admire the calm, temperate, and forbearing manner, which your lordship has displayed throughout the whole of these most trying and painful proceedings."

The Chief Justice returned his acknowledgments for the encomiums passed upon him. Mr. Cochrane then rose and said, that, being again summoned, he would re-assert, that he had brought the contents of the affidavits to the notice of the Court, and that he could have proved such on affidavit; and he appealed to the hundreds who heard him, in proof of the accuracy of his recollection.

Here ends this "strange eventful history."

A subscription has been opened to present to Mr. Cochrane a piece of plate, as a testimonial of public approbation of the able and independent manner in

which, as senior counsel, he conducted the late case of alleged contempt brought against the proprietors of the *Courier* and *Times* newspapers, and which involved principles deeply affecting some of the dearest rights and privileges of British subjects."

One of the Bombay papers states that "a petition to the House of Commons had been forwarded, praying for the appointment of a third judge, in order that there may be at least two always in Bombay, and thus render it totally inexcusable for any one of them to determine a cause in which he is himself a party;" and that Mr. Cochrane "had marked his sense of the Chief Justice's irascible deportment, by giving up a large and lucrative practice, and returning to England: thus determining to sacrifice considerable pecuniary emoluments, rather than continue to practice at the bar of a Court in which Sir Henry presides."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The History of the British Empire in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, ESQ. Vol. I. London, 1841. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

WE have already noticed the scope and object of this work, which has now, by the completion of the first volume, embraced a sufficient portion of the subject to afford fair means of judging of its merits. In a style at once clear and pleasing, Mr. Thornton has epitomized from intractable materials a narrative which is well adapted to popularize the unpalatable topics of Indian history. He has compared, evidently with care, and generally with candour, published with unpublished authorities, and in many instances his deductions are just as well as new. We regret, indeed, to perceive that he has adopted, to a great extent, Mr. Mill's unfavourable estimate of the character of Lord Clive. The country owes so much to the peculiar talents of that great man—to his military genius in the field, and to his energy and decision in the cabinet—that it would be an act of deep ingratitude to pluck one leaf from his just renown. Mr. Thornton not only accuses him of a love of money, which Clive never denied, and of rapacity, in order to gratify it, but imputes to him the base and mean propensities of a sordid accumulator, which could not co-exist with the great and generous qualities he gives him credit for. He admits that, if his pecuniary interest and the good of his country came in competition, the former was never thought of; or, "if the thought occurred, it was only to be despised: Clive, indeed, loved wealth too well, but he loved his country better." To be "at once the greatest and the meanest of mankind" is to be a moral monster, found only amongst the *vana species* of satire. Wealth, by such a mind as Clive's, was regarded only as an instrument of power, and the indulgence of an appetite for the acquisition of that which he knew gave him a command over others, capable of being employed to his country's benefit, is surely pardonable in one who had all the treasures of Bengal at his feet, whence he openly took, without violating any law or duty, what was freely offered, and, in after-times, naturally enough, wondered at his own moderation.

We should not have commented upon this (in our opinion) blemish in Mr. Thornton's history, if we did not think that the work was likely to outlive the ephemeral histories of the present day, and that it may thus inflict a lasting injury upon the founder of the British empire in the East.

Account of Koonawur, in the Himalaya, &c. By the late Capt. ALEXANDER GERARD. Edited by GEORGE LLOYD. With a large Map. London, 1841. Madden and Co.

ALTHOUGH the travels of Capt. Gerard and his brother, Dr. J. G. Gerard, in the Himalaya country (which were carried on most perseveringly for years, with an enthusiastic disregard of all sacrifices in the cause of science), have been published, in detached portions, at various times, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, and other works in India and at home, they are too valuable not to be highly accept-

able in their present form. The account of Koonawur was drawn out by Capt. Gerard from his notes and other materials, in 1831, and put into a methodical shape. This occupies the greater part of the volume, which is completed by a journal of a survey from Soobathoo to Rarung, in 1817 (compiled from his Route-book), and a narrative of a journey from Soobathoo in 1818, in which he was accompanied by his brother, Dr. J. G. Gerard. These, with some tables in the appendix, and an excellent map by Capt. Gerard, have been selected from the papers of this officer, which were placed by his family in the hands of Sir William Lloyd and his son, the editor. The work is not confined to mere geographical details, interesting as they are in a country so peculiar; but it includes descriptions of the hill-tribes, their manners, institutions, superstitions, &c., composing altogether a valuable gift to science.

Forbes's East-India and Colonial Guide. London, 1841. Houlston and Stoneman.

THIS little work is intended to supply parties contemplating a voyage to the East or West Indies, Australasia, New Zealand, Canada, &c., with "such plain and practical information as will enable them to select a suitable outfit, and make the necessary arrangements for securing, at the least possible expense, every comfort and convenience." Such particulars of the countries are added as will give some idea of climate, customs, money, wages, &c. &c.

On the remote Cause of Epidemic Diseases. By JOHN PARKIN. London, 1841. Hatchard.

MR. PARKIN, with much skill and ingenuity, by following the inductive method of reasoning, has connected the remote cause of epidemics, and especially the cholera morbus, with volcanic action manifested on the crust of the globe, the effects of which action, he shews, are regulated by laws similar to those which govern the duration and progress of various malignant diseases. That pestilence has prevailed in times and places remarkable for earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, has been before noticed; and although it is not pretended that earthquakes and volcanos are the immediate cause of epidemic diseases, he argues that the different phenomena are common effects of a common cause; that the atmospherical vicissitudes, produced by volcanic action, may in turn produce those diseases which prevail along the same lines, or portions of the globe; so that "the cause of the production of epidemic diseases is the same as that which gives rise to the eruption of the volcano and the shock of the earthquake." Adopting the theory of Sir H. Davy, as to the cause of volcanic action, he supposes that it may consist in a process of oxygenation; at all events, he concludes that one result of the existence of volcanic action is the evolution of various gases from the interior of the earth, to the direct agency of which may be referred the origin of epidemic diseases.

If this ingenious theory can be established by facts and observations, Mr. Parkin may claim the merit of the important and beneficial discovery, that it is *places*, not persons, that are infected at epidemic periods.

A concise and practical Treatise on the principal Diseases of the Air-Passages, Lungs, and Pleura. By ALFRED CATHERWOOD, M.D., C.M. London, 1841. Duncan and Malcolm.

THE subject of this work is treated by Dr. Catherwood with ability, and in a style which non-medical readers can understand.

A Memoir on the Cotton of Egypt. By GEORGE R. GLIDDON, late United States' Consul at Cairo. London, 1841. Madden and Co.

THIS memoir exhibits the cruel policy of the Pasha Mehemet Ali, in respect to the cultivation of Egyptian cotton, and the probable effect of a better state of things under an altered administration. Some useful details are given respecting this important article, which can now be neither cultivated nor purchased in Egypt but with the permission of the Pasha, which is granted only to a "favoured few."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD AUCKLAND'S MINUTE ON NATIVE EDUCATION.

The interest which attaches to the opinions and intentions of Government, with respect to native education, has induced us (at the request of several readers) to publish those parts of Lord Auckland's minute, of which we gave only the substance in p. 1:—

"I have not hitherto, since I assumed charge of the Government, recorded my sentiments at any length on the important questions which regard the best means of promoting education amongst the natives of India. The subject is one of the highest interest, and especially calls for calm consideration and for combined effort; but, unhappily, I have found violent differences existing upon it, and it was for a time (now, I trust, past, or fast passing away) a watchword for violent dissension, and in some measure of personal feeling. I judged it best, under those circumstances, to abstain from what might have led me into unprofitable controversy, and to allow time and experience to act, with their usual healing and enlightening influence, upon general opinion. I may earnestly hope that we are now not very far remote from arriving at some satisfactory result in respect to our education controversies, and I will approach the topic, with the hope of contributing in some degree to this end.

"I have first, however, to state my opinions on two specific references connected with the questions which are now before me from the President in Council—the one relating to the appropriation of funds heretofore assigned to particular institutions, and the other to Mr. Adam's scheme for the improvement of the indigenous schools in the Bengal and Behar districts.

"Before entering on the details of the first of these subjects, I may observe that it may, in my opinion, be clearly admitted, and I am glad from the papers before me to see that this opinion is supported by the authority of Mr. Prinsep, that the insufficiency of the funds assigned by the State for the purposes of public instruction has been amongst the main causes of the violent disputes which have taken place upon the education question, and that if the funds previously appropriated to the cultivation of oriental literature had been spared, and other means placed at the disposal of the promoters of English education, they might have pursued their object, aided by the good wishes of all. In the Bengal presidency, with its immense territory and a revenue of above thirteen millions, the yearly expenditure of the Government on this account is little in excess of £24,000, or Rs.2,40,000;* and I need not say how, in a country like India, it is to the Government that the population must mainly look for facilities in the acquisition of improved learning. There is, I well know, the strongest desire on the part of the authorities, both in England and India, to support every well-arranged plan for the extension of education, and the despatches of the Hon. Court are full of the evidence of their anxiety on the subject. I may cite in particular the declaration of a despatch of the 18th February, 1824: 'In the meantime, we wish you to be fully apprized of our zeal for the progress and improvement of education among the natives of India,

* Parliamentary grant	Rs. 8,888
Interest on Government notes	3,030
Madriass	2,688
Sanscrit College	2,053
Delhi escheat fund	250
Benares College	1,701
<i>Agra College.</i>	
Endowment of villages	1,175
Interest on Government notes	622
	<u>1,797</u>
Per mensem	Rs. 20,387

and of our willingness to make considerable sacrifices to that important end, if proper means for the attainment of it could be pointed out to us.' Such, we may be assured, is the feeling by which the Court is, up to this time, guided; and the difficulty has been, not in any unwillingness to grant the money necessary to give effect to good plans, but in framing such plans on principles admitted to be satisfactory, and in finding fitting agents for the execution of them. The Hon. Court have made a separate grant for the publication of works of interest in the ancient literature of the country, to be disbursed through the appropriate channel of the Asiatic Society; and this measure is one which has been hailed with universal satisfaction.

"On the merits of the first of the two questions immediately referred to me, which I would consider in the spirit which I have here commended, I would at once say, on the position that the Government has given a pledge that the funds heretofore assigned to particular institutions shall continue to be so for ever appropriated, that I cannot hesitate to express my conviction that the acts or intentions of the Government will not justly bear this very exclusive and restrictive construction. I remember the discussion of April, 1836, and certainly I did not understand that the resolution to which the Government then came was intended to have the force of a perpetual guarantee of the expenditure, *wholly within each institution* (whatever might be the nature of the instruction to which they might be devoted), of the funds which might have been assigned to it. The plain meaning of the proceedings and the profession of the Government seems to me to have been, that stipends having been everywhere discontinued, it would do nothing towards the abolition of the ancient seminaries of Oriental learning, so long as the community might desire to take advantage of them, their preservation as *Oriental seminaries* being alone at that time within the contemplation of either party. Had it been intended to promise that, whether Arabic, Sanscrit, or English were taught, the particular institutions should at all events be retained, the meaning would surely have been expressed in much more distinct terms. My impression of the state of the case is briefly this—that the general committee, viewing the maintenance of the Oriental colleges, on the footing to which I have referred, as prescribed and secured, proposed to consolidate all separate grants into one general fund, the savings of which, after the Oriental colleges should have been thus provided for, should be held by them to be clearly applicable to their general purposes. The answer of the Government, on 13th April, 1836, after a discussion in which I, in the first instance, expressed a willingness to assent to the propositions of the committee, was in these guarded terms: '*Under existing circumstances, the Government in India thinks it will not be advisable to make the consolidation into one fund of all grants, made heretofore by Government, for purposes of education, as suggested by the sub-committee of finance; nor does his Lordship in Council imagine that the committee will be put to much inconvenience by drawing its fund separately, as heretofore, and crediting them, whether derived from a Government monthly grant, or from the interest of stock previously accumulated to the particular seminaries to which they have been assigned, leaving any excess available in any institution to be appropriated as may appear most equitable, with reference to the orders of Government, 7th March, 1835, and the pledges and assurances that may have been given to particular institutions.*' The alteration of the word 'belong' to 'have been assigned,' as marked above, will shew the spirit of compromise amongst varying opinions in which the draft was agreed to. There was here no statement that the consolidation was a thing wholly out of the question. The diversion of funds from particular institutions was admitted as a measure which might or might not be proper, and (the circumstances of all institutions not being before the Government) there is a reservation for the pledges and assurances '*that may have been given*' to some of them. Under such a reservation, if a specific promise in perpetuity of a particular sum to a particular institution could be shewn, such a promise would have, of course, to be respected; but otherwise, by these orders of April, 1836, things were left exactly as they stood before. Whilst, however, I am bound to declare that such is my distinct impression on the subject, and

whilst for one I would reject the strict principle of absolute and irreclaimable appropriation, I am yet strongly of opinion that it will be best on every account to dispose of the question on the principle of a liberal consideration to all wants and claims. I see no advantage to be gained in this case by a close contest for strict constructions, and having taken a review of money estimates and of local wants, I am satisfied that it will be best to abstract nothing from other useful objects; while I see, at the same time, nothing but good to be derived from the employment of the funds which have been assigned to each Oriental seminary, exclusively on instruction in, or in connection with, that seminary. I would also give a decided preference, within these institutions, to the promotion, in the first instance, of perfect efficiency in Oriental instruction; and only after that object shall have been properly secured, in proportion to the demand for it, would I assign the funds to the creation or support of English classes. At the same time, I would supply to the General Committee of Public Instruction, from the revenues of the State, any deficiency that this resolution might cause in the general income at their disposal; and if they should already have partially used for other objects the savings arising from the seminaries supported by special funds, I would, in recalling such savings, protect the general committee from loss on that account. The statement in the margin* will shew the contribution from the revenue which this final settlement of the subject will occasion. It will be perceived that, calculating from the amount of stipends as they existed untouched in the end of 1834, and deducting one-fourth as required at all events for the Oriental colleges under a scheme of scholarships such as I shall hereafter state that I would approve, the additional annual disbursement from the treasury will be about Rs. 25,000, and perhaps there may be Rs. 6,000 more per annum on account of the office, which has been abolished, of secretary to the Sanscrit College at Benares. I am well persuaded that the Hon. Court will approve of our having closed these controversies at this limited amount of increased expense. I would, upon this understanding, willingly join in the direction sent to the general committee, in the letter of Mr. Prinsep, on the 31st of July last, 'to avoid making any alienations (from the assigned funds of the Oriental institutions) without previously soliciting the sanction of Government.' They should, as I have said, be desired to appropriate the funds within the Oriental colleges, first to Oriental and then to English instruction. I would not, on any account, admit the extension of the system of scholarships within these colleges beyond the general proportion (which should be on a liberal scale) allowed elsewhere, for this would be an excessive and artificial encouragement which might be justly objected to; but I would secure the most eminent professors for the colleges. I would encourage the preparation, within the limits of the funds, of the most useful books of instruction, such as of the Siddhants and Sanscrit version of Euclid, which Mr. Wilkinson has urged upon us; and I would provide in some form, which the general committee should be required to take into early consideration, for an improved and effective superintendence of the Oriental colleges of the North-Western Provinces, where I know that such a supervision is very obviously required. Funds that might still remain available could be, doubtless to much advantage, devoted to European instruction, in union with those particular institutions, and I should look with very warm interest to an efficient scheme for imparting English education to Mohamedans at the Madriess in Calcutta.

					Amount of Stipends,	
					Dec. 1834.	Per Ann.
* Calcutta Sanscrit College	..	..	..	..	696	8,358
Madriess	..	..	..	..	654	7,948
Benares College	..	..	..	..	348	4,176
Agra ditto	..	..	..	..	480	5,680
Delhi ditto	..	..	..	..	627	7,524
					Rs. 35,680	
					Deduct one-fourth	
					8,900	
					Rs. 26,780	

"The other reference made to me is with regard to Mr. Adam's plan for the improvement of indigenous schools and teachers. I would observe upon it, that it is impossible to read his valuable and intelligent report without being painfully impressed with the low state of instruction as it exists amongst the immense masses of the Indian population. Attempts to correct so lamentable an evil may well be eagerly embraced by benevolent minds. Yet I cannot but feel, with the President in Council, that the period has not yet arrived when the Government can join in these attempts with reasonable hope of practical good. When Mr. Adam enforces his views 'for the instruction of the poor and ignorant, those who are too ignorant to understand the evils of ignorance, and too poor, even if they did, to be able to remove them,' the inference irresistibly presents itself, that among these is not the field in which our efforts can at present be most successfully employed. The small stock of knowledge which can now be given in elementary schools will, of itself, do little for the advancement of a people. The first step must be to diffuse wider information and better sentiments amongst the upper and middle classes, for it seems, as may be gathered from the best authorities on the subject, that a scheme of general instruction can only be perfect as it comprehends a regular progressive provision for higher tuition. In the European states, where such systems have been recently extensively matured, this principle is, I believe, universally observed. There is a complete series of universities in great towns, of academies in provincial divisions, and of small local schools, all connected in a combined plan of instruction. The extension of the plan to the parish or village school has been the last stage, as must naturally have been the case in the national progress. Mr. Adam's plan contemplated such a rise of able pupils from the village to the zillah schools, but the suggestion could not immediately have effect. Here we are yet engaged on the formation and efficient direction of our upper institutions. When, indeed, the series of vernacular class of books for our single *zillah* schools, which is still a desideratum, and to which I shall subsequently refer, shall have been published, and their utility shall have been established by practice, Mr. Adam's recommendations may be taken up with some fairer prospect of advantage. For the present, I would confine our measures, in reference to his reports, to injunctions on the general committee, that they bear in mind his particular suggestions and objects in determining on the series of class-books referred to. I would submit the plan to the Hon. Court for the expression of their sentiments and wishes; and in the collection of information for an eventual decision, I would make use of the experience which the Bombay measures of village instruction, alluded to in the note annexed, will have afforded. For this purpose, I would communicate Mr. Adam's Report to the Government of Bombay, and ask how far the scheme which he describes is in accordance with that which is pursued in the provinces of that presidency, and what opinion may be formed from the result already obtained by their village schools, of the propriety of carrying out Mr. Adam's plans in their important parts. The encouragement to *existing schoolmasters*, which is the leading suggestion in Mr. Adam's plan, will probably have been largely tried at Bombay; and the extent to which those schoolmasters have reaped improvement under such encouragement will be a most interesting subject of inquiry. I learn, also, in the course of my inquiries regarding the previous progress of education in India, that a school society existed for some time in Calcutta, the operations of which were directed, with partial success, to the amendment of indigenous schools. Mr. Hare will probably be able to explain the history of this society, which drew a grant of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month from Government, and to give also the causes of its extinction. I would ask this gentleman to favour Government with a report regarding that society. And I would conclude upon this subject by recording my opinion, that, when such a scheme as that proposed by Mr. Adam comes to be tried, the arrangements for introducing it should be on a liberal and effective scale, and that it ought not to be undertaken at all until the Government is satisfied that it has command a thoroughly zealous and qualified superintendence.

Having said thus much in answer to the references made to me by the President

in Council, I would proceed to record my observations upon the topics which seem to be most important in regard to our plans of education. I strongly feel that, in all that we can do, we must be prepared for much disappointment in our early efforts to satisfy the demands made upon us on this subject. By some it will be lamented that we do not at once perfect enlarged schemes for general education; by others it will be regretted that what we do for the best pupils of our few seminaries seems to produce so partial an effect. Feelings of this nature will attend us in whatever attempts we may engage in for the improvement of any branch of our Indian Government. Our governing and instructed class belongs to a highly civilized community. It is in active and increasing intercourse with the European world, where, in an advanced state of society, skill and enterprise are daily gaining new triumphs. It is naturally impatient for the introduction in India of every plan which has, though probably after repeated trials and failures, been adopted with success in European countries. And the spirit of free discussion excites benevolent minds to bring forward the most extensive projects. On the other hand, we are dealing with a poor people, to a vast majority of whom the means of livelihood is a much more pressing object than facilities for any better description or wider range of study. Our hold over this people is very imperfect, and our power of offering motives to stimulate their zeal is but of confined extent. The agency which we can employ for reform is extremely narrow, and liable to constant derangement. Of those who are willing to devote their energies to the business of giving or superintending instruction, Oriental scholars are apt to be unduly prepossessed in favour of acquirements obtained by much labour, and to which they are indebted for their reputation; while mere European scholars are liable to be ignorant of and neglect national feeling, or are, at all events, incompetent to make a proper use of native means for the execution of their plans. Where even the mind of an able pupil has been very greatly informed and enlightened, the knowledge gained by him may seem to produce no adequately corresponding result in after-life. The student may stand alone in the family or society of which he forms a part. These can very generally have few feelings in common with him, and he may be unhappy and discontented in his peculiar position, or he may yield to the influences by which he is surrounded, and accommodate himself to the sentiments and practices which his reason had taught him to disapprove. Add to this, that if he finds that his knowledge opens to him the prospect of advancement, he will, under a restricted competition, be over-confident in his own powers, and unreasonable in his expectations; while, at the same time, he will be tempted to relax in the exertions necessary to maintain or carry forward the standard of proficiency at which he had arrived. These are circumstances, of the operation of which we must all, I think, in a greater or less degree, have had practical experience. I can only say upon them, that we must neither entertain sanguine or premature hopes of general success, nor yet allow ourselves to be seriously discouraged. We must be content to lay even the first rude foundations of good systems, and trust for the rest to time, to the increasing demand of the public and of individuals for the services of educated men, to the extension which must every year take place of the agency for instruction at the command of Government, and to the certain effects of the spread, however slow, of knowledge, and of the gradual growth of wealth and intelligence in the community.

"I would, in now offering my opinions and suggestions on the present practical directions of our plans, desire to consider the question of our educational policy as one of interest to every portion of the empire, without minute reference to merely local and temporary discussions. I am aware that we are yet in expectation of the orders of the Home Authorities on the subject of the changes in the scheme of education in Bengal, which were adopted by the Government in 1835. But I would not, on this account, longer withhold the explanation of my own sentiments on the course which should be adopted; and I do not anticipate that, in what I shall propose, I shall be found to have deviated in any material degree from the wishes of the Hon. Court.

"I would first observe, that I most cordially agree with the Court in their opinion, which is quoted in paragraph 45 of Mr. Colvin's note, that, with a view to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people, the great primary object is the extension among those who have leisure for advanced study, of the most complete education in our power. There cannot, I think, be a doubt of the justice of their statement, that 'by raising the standard of instruction among these classes, we would eventually produce a much greater and more beneficial change in the ideas and feelings of the community than we can hope to produce by acting directly on the more numerous class.' It is not to be implied from this that, in my view, elementary education for the mass of the people is a thing necessarily to be neglected or postponed for an indefinite period; but it will have been seen, that the hope of acting immediately and powerfully on the mass of the poor peasantry of India is certainly far from being strong with me. And the practical question, therefore, to which I would hope, before all others, to give my attention, is, to the mode in which we may endeavour to communicate a *higher* education with the greatest prospect of success.

"One mode which has been ably contended for, is that of engrafting European knowledge on the studies of the existing learned classes—of the Moulvees and Pundits of India. I confess that from such means I anticipate only very partial and imperfect results. I would, in the strictest good faith, and to the fullest extent, make good the promise of upholding, while the people resort to them, our established institutions of Oriental learning. I would make those institutions equal sharers with others in any general advantages or encouragements which we are satisfied ought to be afforded with a view to the promotion of due efficiency in study. I would, from the funds which have been before allowed to them, assist them in, as I have already said, any judicious plans for ameliorating the course of study, as by aiding the publication of works which may seem likely to be decidedly useful to the students. Nor am I at all disposed to undervalue the amount of sound education and morality which is to be acquired at these seminaries, even without calling in the resources of European science and literature. I will not profess deep respect for the mere laborious study of a difficult language, or of the refinements and subtleties of scholastic learning. But sensible, as assuredly I am, of the radical errors and deficiencies of the Oriental system, I am yet aware that the effect of all advanced education, and I will add, especially of a Mahomedan education, is in cherishing habits of reflection, of diligence, and of honourable emulation, that it tends also to elevate the tone of moral character, though its practical effect is, unfortunately, too frequently marred by the domestic and social habits of Oriental life. Judging, however, from the common principles of human nature, and from such experience as is referred to in the case of Mr. Wilkinson at Bhopal, it is not to the students of our Oriental colleges, trained, as it will be admitted that they are, in a faulty system, to which they are yet naturally and ardently attached, that I would look for my chief instruments in the propagation of a new knowledge and more enlarged ideas. It was not through the professors of our ancient schools, but by the efforts of original thought and independent minds, that the course of philosophical and scientific investigation, and of scholastic discipline, was for the most part reformed in Europe. The process of translation, it is to be added, into the learned languages must unavoidably be so slow, that, on that account alone, the arguments in favour of a more direct method of proceeding appear to me conclusively convincing.

"Another class of recommendations is, that all the leading facts and principles of our literature and science be transferred, by translations, into the vernacular tongue. Mr. Hodgson, in his book on education, says: 'As a practical measure for the immediate adoption of Government, I have no hesitation in saying, that to found a college for the rearing of a competent body of translators and of schoolmasters—in other words, for the systematic supply of good vernacular books and good vernacular teachers (leaving the public to employ both, in case the Government fund be adequate to no more than the maintenance of such college), would be an infinitely better disposal of the Parliamentary grant than the present application of it to the training of a

promiscuous crowd of English smatterers, whose average period of schooling cannot by possibility fit them to be the regenerators of their country, yet for whose further and efficient prosecution of studies, so difficult and so alien to ordinary uses, there is no provision nor inducement whatever.'

"But those who support this course overlook, in the first place, the extreme practical difficulty of preparing any very extensive course of translated or adapted works. We are speaking now of the means of an advanced and thorough education, and not of a limited series of works for the purposes of common instruction, to the compilation of which, as I shall have immediate occasion to remark, I am entirely favourable. The difficulties of translation have been illustrated by our knowledge of what has been effected at Bombay, where the object has been prosecuted with much zeal, and I have annexed to this Minute a list of the works which have been prepared in Arabic by the European officers attached to the service of the Pasha of Egypt, and it will be seen how very confined the number is, excepting in works of military, medical, or other science. The clear truth seems to be, that works of science may, at least to some considerable extent (their range being necessarily contracted) be rendered into other languages within a comparatively moderate period; but the translation, within any time the extent of which we could reasonably calculate, of any thing like a sufficient library of works of general literature, history, and philosophy, is an impossible task. I have only, therefore, to conclude on this point by stating my entire concurrence in the opinion which has been quoted in the note from a despatch of the Hon. Court, to the effect 'that the higher tone and better spirit of European literature can produce their full effect only on those who become familiar with them in the original languages.'

"I would, then, make it my principal aim to communicate, through the means of the English language, a complete education in European literature, philosophy, and science, to the greatest number of students who may be found ready to accept it at our hands, and for whose instruction our funds will admit of our providing. All our experience proves that by such a method, a real and powerful stimulus is given to the native mind. We have seen that in Bombay, as at Calcutta, from the time at which effective arrangements have been made for the higher branches of instruction in English, the understandings of the students have been thoroughly interested and roused, and that the consequences have wonderfully, to use the words of the Calcutta Committee of Public Instruction, in 1831, 'surpassed expectation.' The difficulty which attends this course is the very important one, not of principle, but of practice, namely, that the wants and circumstances of our Indian population bring to our colleges so few who desire, or are able to receive from us, the complete English education which it is our object to impart to them. Those who look with greater confidence to other methods of diffusing knowledge in this country, dwell especially upon this difficulty. Mr. Hodgson argues that we have no reasonable ground to hope here for the same wide study of English literature, and subsequent use of the information acquired in it for the purposes of vernacular composition, as occurred in the different stages of European civilization with reference to the Greek and Roman models from which that civilization was chiefly derived. His words are, 'True, the difficult and inapt science of Greece and Rome was, in modern Europe, first mastered in itself, and eventually worked into our own speech and minds. But how? By the employment of means adequate to the end; by the existence of circumstances most powerfully efficient to forward that end. A thousand predisposing causes led a mighty nobility to seek in this lore the appropriate ornament of their rank and station. A church, which monopolised a third of the wealth of the Continent, called Rome its mother, and Greece its foster-mother; and throughout the great part of that Continent the law, ecclesiastical and civil, was even lingually Roman. Hence the magnificent endowments and establishments, and permanent inducements of all kinds, by which a difficult and exotic learning was at length effectually naturalized amongst us. Hence the scholar, if he pleased, might pursue in retirement letters as a profession, assured of a comfortable provision for life; or, if he pleased, he might devote himself to the

task of instructing the sons of a most influential and wealthy nobility, all of them, from peculiar association, necessitated to become his pupils, whether they profited by his lessons or not, and thereby affording him the certainty of an enduring means of livelihood; or, if he pleased, he might pass from the cloister or the college into the world, and there find the greater part of its most important concerns subservient to the uses and abuses of his peculiar gifts.' Mr. Wilkinson has also, on different occasions remarked, that it seems to him that education in English should be confined for the present to the presidencies, and to some of the principal provincial stations, as being the only places at which there is yet an actual demand for it. Mr. Adam says of the condition of our English scholars: 'Extraordinary efforts have been made to extend a knowledge of the English language to the natives; but those who have more or less profited by the opportunities presented to them do not find much scope for their attainments, which, on the other hand, little fit them for the ordinary pursuits of native society. They have not received a good native education, and the English education they have received finds little if any use. There is thus a want of sympathy between them and their countrymen, although they constitute a class from which their countrymen might derive much benefit. There is also little sympathy between them and the foreign rulers of the country, because they feel that they have been raised out of one class of society, without having a recognized place in any other class.'

"But I believe that, in all these opinions, the practical value of superior English acquirements is very greatly underrated. A familiarity with the general principles of legislation and government, and the power of offering information or opinions upon public affairs in English reports (which is the form in which the higher correspondence regarding the British administration in India will, of course, always be conducted), must be qualifications so directly useful, as (not to speak of the recommendations of an improved moral character) to insure to the possessors of them a preference for the most lucrative public employments, after they shall have acquired that knowledge of life and of business, and that good opinion among those who have had opportunities of witnessing their conduct, which mere book-learning never can bestow. There are as yet, no doubt, circumstances of temporary operation which will keep for a period our best English scholars from reaping from their studies all the worldly profit which will ultimately accrue to them. Our course of instruction has not hitherto been so matured as to include any efficient and general arrangement for giving that knowledge of morals, jurisprudence, law, and fiscal economy, which the Hon. Court have so wisely and earnestly insisted on, and which will be most directly useful in the discharge of administrative duties. There are other obstacles also which, for a time, may impede our young scholars in their desire to obtain public office. They may over-estimate their own pretensions, and decline to accept the subordinate situations which alone it may at first be thought right to entrust to them. The cure for such exaggerated expectations will come with time. When this class of candidates becomes more numerous, there will be less hesitation with many of them in taking lower appointments. In the meanwhile, it is known that I am not disposed to adopt any special means, which could be felt as doing injustice to the rest of the community, for connecting our educated English students with the public service. The subject has been fully discussed in my minute in the judicial department of September 4, 1838, the completion of the measures consequent on which I am anxiously awaiting. The scheme proposed by the Hon. the President in Council, to which in that respect I assented in the minute referred to, included, however, the appointment of a limited number of native assistants to some of the best of our zillah judges, who would be instructed in the forms and practice of offices; and so far there would be an immediate opening for the employment of several of our students. The general character of my recommendations in that minute was, however, to establish a test of qualification, before selection for the honourable and responsible situation of a moonsiff, for all candidates, wheresoever and in whatever language instructed, and to procure the compilation and printing of

manuals of legal instruction, in the native tongues as well as in English, which might be taught everywhere by private masters or in public institutions. To the principle of this plan I would steadily adhere; but, in our colleges, I would carry instruction of this kind further than would be the aim of these manuals, which would be more proper for use in our common schools. Having thus applied suitable aids for the acquisition of the knowledge most requisite in public life, I would look with assured confidence to the recognition by the community of the advantages of an advanced English education, comprising those branches of study, a conversancy with which would place an instructed native gentleman on a level with our best European officers. It is true, and no one has more heartily concurred and rejoiced in the determination than myself, that the vernacular tongues, and not English, will be the future languages of the courts and offices in the interior of the country. But this circumstance will in no degree detract from the force of those inducements for English study, of which, as regards the vast and most important correspondence which must ever be conducted in English, I have just spoken; nor need I dwell on the degree to which such inducements will be increased, by the mere fact of English being the language of the ruling and governing class in India. This is an encouragement to the pursuit of English that will probably greatly counterbalance the want, which has been justly noticed by Mr. Hodgson, of those motives to its cultivation which would have existed in such strength had English been here, as the classical languages were in the West, the established languages of theology and law.

"It will be observed that I have referred chiefly to inducements connected with employment in the public service, as likely to lead Indian students to ask admission to our college. This, we may be satisfied, is the principal motive which will as yet operate to bring them to any of our educational institutions. Excepting, perhaps, partially in Calcutta (and possibly, though I am not informed on the point, at Bombay), the wealthy and higher classes of India do not send their sons to public colleges and schools. Those who come to us for instruction are in search of the means of livelihood, either in places under the Government, or in situations under individuals which, in the peculiar constitution of Indian government and society, bring them, in a greater or less degree, in connection with the public administration. I mention this point as explanatory of the importance to be attached to the nature of the instruction communicated to our students. The remark applies with equal force to our institutions for the study of the classical learning of the East. Putting aside the money stipends which were formerly allowed, the great object of the students in the Sanscrit and Arabic Colleges of the Government has been to rise to office as law pundits and moulvies in the courts. The knowledge which gains for men reputation and profit among the native community as great religious teachers, or among the Hindus as proficient in astrology, is not to be acquired at those colleges, and will best be obtained elsewhere, from private native instructors. If there be not a demand for the same number of law pundits and moulvies as previously, the attendance at the colleges may be expected to decline, though in the Arabic in a much less degree than in the Sanscrit Colleges; for Mohamedan studies fit men far more than those of Hindu learning for all the active offices of life."

CLAIM TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE TEA PLANT IN ASSAM.

The *Friend of India* gives the following as the result of its examination of the respective claims of Lieut. Charlton and Mr. Bruce to the discovery of the tea plant in Assam:—

"The statement which Lieut. Charlton laid before the Agricultural Society is briefly this. Shortly after his arrival in Assam, in May, 1830, he discovered, through his native gardener, a plant growing in the vicinity of Suddiya, which was called *Chah*, an infusion of the leaves of which the natives were in the habit of drinking. This led him to procure the plant, and cultivate it in his own garden at Jorehath. In October, 1831, he was obliged to leave Assam on account of ill health, and brought down with him to Calcutta a number of the small tea plants, which he pre-

sented to the Agricultural Society through Dr. Tytler. In the account of the meeting, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 12th March, 1832, it was stated that, on the 15th February, 1832, Sir Edward Ryan being in the chair, Dr. Tytler presented, on the part of Lieut. Charlton, some tea plants from Assam, which the secretary stated had been received into the Society's garden; and he was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to that gentleman. On Lieut. Charlton's return from New Holland to Assam, he again brought the subject to the notice of Capt. Jenkins, the commissioner of the province, and through him forwarded specimens of the leaves and fruit of the plant, which was at length acknowledged to be the genuine tea of commerce. For these communications the thanks of the Tea Committee were conveyed to him through Dr. Wallich. On the 6th December, 1834, moreover, a letter was addressed to the Tea Committee by Dr. Wallich, in which he states, that the plant was the genuine tea plant, and says, 'I humbly submit that a more interesting and more valuable fact has never before been brought to light in Indian agriculture than has thus been established beyond all dispute by Lieut. Charlton.' And his imagination kindling as he wrote, he concluded by styling it a *glorious* discovery. In consequence of these representations, Lieut. Charlton was appointed superintendent of tea plantations, and Mr. C. A. Bruce, his assistant. He was, soon after, wounded in storming a stockade, and was obliged to return to England. During his stay there, her Majesty's Government called for and printed all the documents connected with the discovery and cultivation of the tea plant. To his surprise, he found that Dr. Wallich's letter of December 6th, 1834, giving him the credit of the discovery, was not amongst them; but another letter had been substituted for it, written a month later, in which the merit of the discovery was divided between Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton. But Dr. Wallich, in the next year, again changed his mind, and in a letter dated the 15th March, 1836, when recommending that Mr. Bruce should be appointed to the charge of the tea plantations, stated that 'It was Mr. Bruce and his brother who originally brought the Assam tea into notice many years ago, when no one had the slightest idea of its existence, a fact to which the late Mr. Scott has borne ample testimony.' Mr. Bruce was thenceforward regarded as the original discoverer, and a medal was presented to him by the Society of Arts. The evidence in favour of Lieut. Charlton's having made the first discovery of the plant is clear, and, to all appearance, irrefragable. To him Dr. Wallich assigned the original merit of this glorious discovery. The evidence in favour of Mr. Bruce is, on the contrary, lame, impotent, and altogether unsatisfactory. He communicated it, we are told, to the late David Scott. We had the happiness of an intimate acquaintance with that eminent philanthropist. A man more enthusiastically devoted to the improvement of the country never entered the service of the state. Had the discovery of the tea plant been made known to him, he would instantly have brought it to the notice of Government, and given the public authorities no rest till arrangements had been made for turning it to the most beneficial account. The mere fact that he took no steps to improve the discovery, is a convincing proof that he was never acquainted with it. We have looked through his Memoirs, and find no mention of a fact so important. In his correspondence with Dr. Carey, he never alluded to the circumstance; and from him, he never would have withheld the notice of an event, fraught with the most important consequences to the province which he had, so to speak, adopted as his own. According to all the evidence yet available, we must come to the same conclusion with Sir Edward Ryan, that the merit of the discovery belongs to Lieut. Charlton. An act of grievous injustice has, therefore, been committed in awarding it to another."

IMPROVEMENT OF BENGAL POTTERY.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy has made a very interesting report to Government on the success of his attempts to improve the pottery of Bengal. The experiment was undertaken at the suggestion of the Court of Directors, who drew the attention of the local Government to the heavy expense of supplying the common earthenware sent out

from England in the department of medical stores, and directed that an attempt should be made to procure an efficient substitute in India. It was committed to the able management of Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who, though possessing no practical knowledge of the manipulations of the art, had access to the best printed authorities on the subject, and was well qualified by his attainments in chemical science to conduct the undertaking to a successful issue. He obtained specimens of clay from various parts; of these clays, only two have been found to possess the properties requisite for the manufacture of good pottery, namely, those from Colgong, and those from Singapore. The Colgong clay is of two kinds, the *khari* and the *saboon matee*, which, though separately of little use, yet by a mixture in the proportion of four of the former to one of the latter, afford materials for the manufacture of stone-ware, and of all culinary and chemical utensils. By far the best clay is that from Singapore, which may be imported into Calcutta at the low rate of six annas the maund. This clay, on firing, is found to resist a temperature sufficient to fuse English blue pots. The vessels made from the coarsest part of this clay are strong, hard, and of a beautiful and crimson colour. The picked clay gives a snow-white biscuit; unpicked, and simply worked as it is dug up, it gives a light yellow stone-ware of the very best kind, as far as density, hardness, strength, lightness, and colour are concerned. The attention of Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been directed with equal success to the discovery of a glaze. Of true glazes the natives may be said to be totally ignorant. After various experiments, he discovered that the borate of lime possessed a decided superiority; that it was most easily applied to the Colgong biscuit, by mixing the powdered borate into a thin cream with weak solution of the common bazar gum.

CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA.

The number of churches (of the established church) in the diocese of Calcutta, built or being built, is 63, of which number there are 9 in Calcutta, 3 at Agra, 2 at Benares, 2 at Cawnpore, 2 at Goruckpore, 2 at Meerut, and 1 at each of the following places: Allahabad, Bareilly, Berhampore, Buxar, Chittagong, Chunar, Dacca, Delhi, Dinapore, Futtebghur, Kurnaul, Landour, Loodiana, Lucknow, Mhow, Mirzapore, Patna, Shahjehanpore, Simla.

The *Friend of India* remarks upon the Fourth Report of the trustees for the building of churches within this diocese, from whence the foregoing statement is taken: "It is said that the strength of the great societies in England consists in their penny subscriptions; here we have the diocese in a considerable degree furnished with religious edifices, without any demand on the funds of the state, simply by the collection of a rupee a month subscriptions, and local donations. The plan of creating a fund, by the aid of such small contributions, originated in the suggestion of an individual to the *Christian Intelligencer*, in 1834; and in the short space of seven years, the sum of Rs. 43,649 has thus been collected, and applied to the building of churches in the Bengal presidency. The fund has been found useful, not only by the direct assistance which it has given, but by indirectly stimulating the benevolence of the community at the various stations; but it would be wrong to withhold from Government the credit of having assisted in a very large degree in providing suitable places of worship for its Christian servants."

GRAND AND PETTY JURIES.

The jury lists, published in the *Government Gazette* of June 10th, give the following as the result:—

Grand Jury, 197.				Petty Jury, 1149.			
Englishmen	..	..	82	Englishmen	..	..	280
Welshmen	..	..	0	Welshmen	..	..	2
Scotchmen	..	..	50	Scotchmen	..	..	93
Irishmen	..	..	3	Irishmen	..	..	7
East-Indians, Armenians, &c.	..	..	25	East-Indians, Armenians, &c.	..	..	590
Hindooes	..	..	37	Hindooes	..	..	177

From the foregoing it appears that there are, comparatively, very few Irishmen in

Calcutta, not the fourteenth part of Scotchmen. On both lists there are only two and a half Englishmen for one Scotchman; and further, it appears that Scotchmen bear a very high proportion on the grand jury list. Welshmen are, most likely, included among Englishmen. The East-Indians, &c., we presume, include all Christians born in this country. We imagined there had been many more Hindoos, particularly on the grand jury; on neither list is there a single Mussulman or Parsee!—*Weekly Exam.*, July 3.

The *Friend of India* remarks that, at the third criminal sessions of the present year, which commenced August 2nd, the grand jury comprised only one civilian, Mr. James William Grant, who was elected foreman. "In few things is the change of circumstances so visible as in the altered construction of the grand jury. Twenty years ago, one-fourth of its members, and often a greater number, consisted of gentlemen of the civil service; but, at present one, and occasionally two, comprise the whole number selected from this class."

THE LATE MR. ROSS BELL.

As no more than a week has elapsed since we expressed, certainly in a spirit of fairness, our opinion of the conduct and character of Mr. Ross Bell, we shall not be expected to comment further on these subjects in connection with the melancholy intelligence of this gentleman's demise—an event much to be regretted; for whatever may have been the errors which marked his career as political agent in Upper Scinde, he was, unquestionably, a man of great ability and a valuable public servant, who, had he been spared, would have become in time one of the brightest ornaments of the service. His death has occurred under melancholy circumstances, and, if we are not mistaken, there are some of his enemies whom the intelligence will keenly afflict. To his friends—and he had many—the loss will be irreparable; for he was a staunch and steady friend to those whom he trusted, and by these he has ever been spoken of in terms of affectionate admiration.—*Hark.*, Aug. 28.

HINDU CONVERTS.

On the 7th inst., a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, directed to the Rev. Mr. Bowyer, calling upon him to bring up, on the 9th, the persons of two Hindu youths, named Nubinchunder Mittra and Premchand Soor. The rev. gentleman appeared, but not with the youths; for the return to the writ stated that they were not residing with him, nor had they been for more than a few days. These youths are not quite of age (sixteen, according to Hindu law), but they have become converts to the Christian faith, and though they have seen their relatives subsequently to their seeking an asylum with the missionaries, they steadily refuse to return to their parental roofs. One, if not both, were students of the Hindu College.—*Cal. Cour.*, Sept. 14.

INUNDATIONS FROM THE INDUS.

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 18th August, a letter was read from Dr. Falconer, of Seharunpore, regarding the late grand cataclysm of the Indus. He states that, for some months previous, the river was observed to be unusually low, and at the ferry between Attock and Khryabad, where commonly the water was many fathoms deep, it became an easy ford. The river afterwards burst through the obstacles which had held its waters up, swept away several villages, and did immense damage. Dr. Falconer at first conjectured that glaciers had fallen into the river; but he afterwards was of opinion that the inundation had been occasioned by the falling in of mountains. This conjecture is supported by Lieut. Broome, who mentions that some mountainous torrents run in a straight line along the base of ridges of mountains, and after proceeding some distance, alter their course, and return in a parallel direction, when they again branch off into a course in the same direction as at the first: the continual washing of the water against the sides of the mountains causes the lower parts to be much diminished in size, and eventually the superincumbent matter becomes too heavy, and falls in, causing inundations similar

to that of the Indus, though not to so great an extent. An application has been made to the Sikh authorities for permission to send an European officer to examine into the cause of the present inundation. It is generally supposed to have originated to the north-west of Cashmeer:

A letter from Peshawar says, that the Attock had again overflowed its banks, and inundated the surrounding country. The inhabitants of Deral Ismael Khan, Tonk, and Kerank were surprised by the flood about midnight, and immediately began to decamp with their property; but the water poured in so fast, that they were obliged to abandon every thing and fly to the neighbouring heights for succour, many of them having to wade up to their middles through the water to effect their escape. The flood remained on the land for twenty-four hours, and then receded, but had laid waste every thing, and ruined the inhabitants. The ryots, being panic-struck, were about to fly from the country *en masse*; but Dewan Lucky Mull, an opulent and powerful chief, had induced several of them to remain. Another account states that the loss of life has been estimated at 10,000, and that the destruction of property is incalculable. An immense rock was dissevered and fell into the middle of the river, the waters of which rose to forty feet; it is supposed the primary cause of the inundation must have occurred at a great distance, for a woman was taken up in the neighbourhood of Peshawar, on a raft, clothed in sheep-skins, and none of the natives of that part of the country could understand her language, nor tell where she came from. Such an inundation has not occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A report of the military board on public works during the year ending April, 1840, is published by order of the Governor-General. It is preceded by a review of the works undertaken by the Government during the last twenty years. The roads include the grand trunk road from Calcutta, through Bengal and Hindoostan, extending 770 miles, with a general breadth of thirty feet; in some places forty. It has already 1,402 bridges, has cost, exclusively of convict labour, Rs. 12,28,000, and is likely to cost ten lakhs more during the three years required for its completion. The road from Pooree to Bissenpore, which connects Orissa with Bengal and Hindoostan, commonly known as the Jugunnath road, originated in a donation of a lakh and a half of rupees from Rajah Sookmoy, but has cost more than thirteen lakhs and a half beyond the rajah's gift, or at the rate of Rs. 5,415 the mile. The road from Calcutta to Kishnaghur, fifty-seven miles in length, which originally cost Rs. 2,70,000, or Rs. 4,736 the mile. The road from Kishnaghur to Berahmpore, fifty-one miles, is to be extended for 240 miles to the new Sanatorium at Darjeeling, the last thirty miles of which are to be entirely carried through the hills. A road from Sylhet to Gowhatty, the capital of Assam, across the Cossia hills; in this line of communication, the two torrents of the Bur-panee and the Boga-panee are to be spanned with suspension-bridges. The Deccan road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, a distance of 239 miles. It was commenced in 1824, and has been but lately completed. Its cost, in fifteen years, exclusive of the labour of convicts, has been eight lakhs of rupees. It is allowed to be the most magnificent undertaking of this Government. Another road, small in point of expense, but of great importance, is in progress from the eastern frontier of Bengal, through Cachar, and across the Mumpore hills, to the limits of the Burmese empire. Besides these, mention is made of a variety of district roads. The total outlay for all the roads has been Rs. 57,34,223, an annual outlay of Rs. 2,86,711. From any road at this presidency there is no return. A toll on a road is unknown.

Of the canals, those of Calcutta have cost in the whole about sixteen lakhs and a half of rupees, which includes the cost of five suspension-bridges. The artificial cuttings, which serve to connect these rivers with the Isamuttee, have stood Government in about Rs. 3,77,000. To the south of the esplanade of Fort William lies Tolly's Nullah; the seven suspension-bridges thrown across it have cost Rs. 1,79,391. The canals west of the Jumna have been diligently repaired by the

British Government, at an expense of Rs. 15,66,500. On the east of the Jumna is the Dooab Canal, constructed in the last century, by one of Aurangzebe's successors, and completely restored by the British Government, at an expense of Rs. 5,79,164. The total amount expended in all the canals mentioned in the report has been Rs. 49,63,288. These canals are not unproductive of revenue. While they serve to augment the convenience of people, to assist agriculture and stimulate commerce, they also yield a direct return in money. The tolls on the canals, in the vicinity of Calcutta, yield on an average Rs. 1,21,800 a year; the annual average charge for maintaining them appears to be about Rs. 45,000. But it is upon the canals east and west of the Jumna that the most gratifying results are exhibited. Through their means, 3,30,000 bigas (more than 100,000 acres) of land obtained the means of irrigation, when the lands not so blessed were scorched up with drought, during the late famine. The sum expended on the canals west of the Jumna by the British Government has been Rs. 15,66,500; the annual amount levied as water-rent is Rs. 2,58,826, or more than sixteen and a half per cent. While the outlay has been, in the whole, fifteen lakhs and a half of rupees, the returns up to the end of the year 1840 have not been less than twenty-one lakhs and a half. In restoring, or rather reconstructing, the lost Dooab Canal, the cost to Government was Rs. 5,80,000. The direct return up to the end of 1840 has been Rs. 5,13,000. At the end of the year ending April, 1841, the whole sum expended by Government has been reimbursed to the public coffers, and an annual income may be expected in future of more than Rs. 60,000. These facts speak volumes for the wisdom which suggested the adoption of Capt. Cautley's plan for turning the waters of the Ganges upon the fields of the Dooab, by means of a new canal, and thus putting out twenty-six lakhs of rupees more to such good interest, and providing so effectual a remedy against drought through so large an extent of country. On the Dooab Canal, Capt. Cautley has expended Rs. 71,500, chiefly in the construction of aqueducts, with a view to the farther extension of the benefits of irrigation. On the Delhi Canal, the outlay for the year has been Rs. 82,300. The total amount expended on canals during the year under consideration has been Rs. 2,57,813; the returns, Rs. 4,69,197; the clear profit to the state, Rs. 2,11,384.

The embankments (to keep out water from high tides, or floods occasioned by rainy seasons) extend west of Bengal and in Cuttack 3,459 miles, and have cost during the last ten years Rs. 20,41,000. Government not only keep up these embankments, but improve and increase them. In the year 1840, the entire sum expended in embankments was Rs. 2,20,000, about the average of the last nine years.

The report then enumerates light-houses, bridges, and public buildings. Of buildings intended for the purposes of education, there are eleven under the charge of the Board, the aggregate cost of which has been Rs. 2,20,444. Of places of Divine worship, there are on the books of the department twenty-two, their aggregate value being nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. Of hospitals for the sick or the insane, exclusive of those provided for the military or for prisoners in jails, there are five; the cost of which has been within half a lakh of rupees. Finally, the Board mention, that while the works of various descriptions which they have enumerated, or of which they have some knowledge, have cost in the aggregate 140 lakhs of rupees, that sum cannot be considered as the whole amount expended by Government in works of public utility. Let us add then 10 lakhs to the sum, and we shall have 150 lakhs of rupees, or one million and a half sterling, for the last twenty years; that is, seven lakhs and a half a year, or one per cent. of the land revenue.

A PERSIAN PRINCE AND A MOGUL MERCHANT.

A case of great interest to the Mahomedan community was tried in the Supreme Court before a special jury, on the 18th August, and five succeeding days. Mahomed Koolie Mirza, who states that he is the son of Mahomed Wulley Mirza, and grandson of the late King of Persia, came to Calcutta some time back and was received

by Government and the community in the most distinguished manner. Among others, he was introduced to Aga Kurboolie Mahomed, a wealthy and powerful Mogul merchant, who behaved towards him in the handsomest manner; but, from some cause or other, a coolness arose between them which ripened into feelings of hatred; and the Mahomedan population became divided between the two personages. The aga demanded back from the prince the presents he had made him, and they were returned. A servant of the prince (Mirza Ali Akbar) left him, after having been paid up his wages; and entered the service of the aga. Soon after, a writ of *capias* was obtained at the suit of this servant, against the prince, who applied to his solicitors, and they advised him to pay the demand (Rs. 1,360) and afterwards object to it. But the writ was executed, though the prince shewed the receipt for the demand, which he had instantly paid. A mob proceeded with the sheriff's officer (Board) and showered brickbats (some of which struck him on the head and breast), and broke open the door. The prince, hoping to intimidate the mob, fired off a pistol with blank cartridge. The mob, however, rushed in, assisted by the sheriff's officer, seized the prince by the hair and beard, dragged him down stairs, beating him the whole way, through the street into a buggy, and threw him in, and Mr. Board drove off with him. The prince was taken to the jail, whence he was soon released by means of his solicitor. He returned to his house, but it was occupied by the aga's people, who refused to let him in, and it was with great difficulty he got shelter for the night.

Mahomed Koolie Mirza was examined on the trial at much length. He dated the misunderstanding between him and the aga from the last Eed (festival), when he entertained a party of Mogul merchants, and attempted to reconcile Aga Kurboolie Mahomed and Mirza Mehndee, who were at variance. When his house was broken into (at noon), he states that he was struck with a hatchet, kicked, and thrown down. On his remonstrating, several of his assailants said, "Why did you scandalize Kurboolie Mahomed to Mr. Maddock?" When taken to the jail, he was without covering to his head, or shoes on his feet. On his cross-examination on behalf of the defendants (Kurboolie Mahomed, Board, the officer, and fifteen others), the prince went off into a dolorous rhapsody, weeping and talking very fast in Persian. He said, he did not apply to the police; he never heard of the police. He admitted that doubts had been thrown upon the reality of his rank; he had received money from Government as a prince. The assault, and its aggravated character, were proved by several witnesses. The mob, principally natives (including two Hubshees), comprised 500 or 600 persons. It was proved that the prosecutor was badly bruised and battered, which laid him up for three days, during which time he was in a shed, no one affording him proper shelter, through fear of the powerful Mogul. Several witnesses stated that the prince, when brought out of the house, was held by the beard by a European sergeant. When the aga was told how severely the prince had suffered, he replied, "May he lose his eye-sight! he deserves it. He has scandalized me before Mr. Maddock." Another witness deposed that the aga told him and others to accompany the officer, and to beat and disgrace the prince in every way they could. For the defence, it was alleged that this was a squabble between a self-styled prince and a wealthy merchant, magnified into an assault, which Mr. Board's character rendered incredible. Witnesses deposed to facts which mitigated the character of the assault, contradicting its worst features (some denying he was beaten), and shewed that, after the officer had arrested the prince, he continued to resist. He had fired pistols often, but wounded nobody. In the course of the trial, the prince complained (by his counsel) that one of the defendants had used abusive language to him in court. The jury found Board and Ali Akbar guilty of aggravated assault and false imprisonment; the Aga Kurboolie Mahomed guilty as the originator of the proceedings, and the rest of the defendants guilty, but they recommended them to mercy. After some discussion, it was agreed that this amounted to a general verdict of guilty. The court respited sentence, the Advocate-General having stated that he had objections to the verdict, as an improper one, and intended on the first

day of next term to address a full bench for a re-trial of the case. Meanwhile, they were released on bail. This suspension of sentence created much dissatisfaction.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

Dost Mahomed Khan has had a severe attack of fever, and is reported to have been delirious. Many of the individuals composing his suite, as well as his son Hyder Khan, have suffered from the same cause. The humid climate of Bengal, in the depth of the rains, cannot be congenial to the constitutions of men born amid the snow of Cabul. On the 9th of September he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his severe illness to visit the Botanical Gardens, where Dr. O'Shaughnessy exhibited some of the triumphs of European science to the admiring eyes of the ex-ameer. He left Calcutta on the 13th for Allahabad and Loodhiana, accompanied by Captain Nicolson, and taking a large collection of Calcutta curiosities along with him.

ASSAM TEA.

The Report of the Assam Tea Company for the past year is published. It states that the order of Government for making over two-thirds of the experimental gardens and means of manufacture, at Jeypore and its neighbourhood, had been carried into effect, but that the exertions of Mr. Bruce, the superintendent, had been baffled by want of labourers. The Chinese sent from Singapore, who were selected without discretion, and were not under proper control, quarrelled with the natives at Pubna, and became riotous; part were sent to gaol, and the rest refused to proceed to Assam. On arriving at Calcutta, they were guilty of outrages, and were sent to the Mauritius, where the planters joyfully engaged them. The Society then engaged a large body of Dhangar Coles; but the cholera broke out amongst 650, many of whom died, and the remainder absconded. Disease had also thinned the other labourers, and destroyed or disabled seven Europeans. The product of last year, owing to these causes, was only 10,212 lbs., which had been shipped to England. The total quantity of land fully and partially cleared amounts to about 7,000 acres. The quantity of native tea land cleared, cropped, and in actual production, amounts to 2,638 acres, capable of producing, when the trees are ripe and in full bearing, at a quarter of a pound of tea per tree, 312,000 lbs. The Company have set up a saw-mill to assist in the manufacture of chests, and other requisite articles. A little steamer, intended to ply between Calcutta and Assam, had arrived in the country. The expenditure, during the year, in England and India, was Rs. 5,49,460, of which the value of stock, in steam-boat, saw-mill, boats, and implements, is Rs. 1,51,941, and the labour lost and unproductive amounts to Rs. 1,23,275. The estimate of the prospective return of tea for the next five years, when it is supposed that the tea-lands will be in full perfection, is as follows:—1841, 40,000 lbs.; 1842, 80,000 lbs.; 1843, 160,000 lbs.; and so on, increasing 80,000 lbs. each year.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—Further affairs with the Ghilzies have taken place. The 16th N.I. and 6th Cavalry, &c., who were stationed between Ghuzni and Kelat-i-Ghilzia, found it absolutely necessary to move out to put to rout the Ghilzies, who had again congregated in great numbers and threatened an attack upon the detachment. On the night of the 1st August, the camp was broken up, and about twenty-two of the detachment came up to Eek-au, eighteen miles, where it was said that the enemy were. They had, however, retired to a pass about two miles off, which was swarming with the enemy, horse and foot; to drive them out was a matter of course, and this was cleverly executed by two companies of the 16th, a troop of the 5th Cavalry, and guns. The detachment, consisting of three troops of the 5th Light Cavalry, the 16th N. I., and three Shah's guns, arrived safely at the valley on the evening of the 2nd, well knocked up, after a tiresome and scrambling march, up hill and down dale, of twenty-five miles. The enemy continued increasing until the 5th, and kept a strict watch upon our troops day and night; the numbers at length apparently amounted to 2,000,

and the Ghilzies having made an attack upon the grass-cutters of the camp, the resallah of Local Horse (the 4th), under Lieut. Walker, dashed at them first and cut up about 200. A troop of the 5th Cavalry, under Lieut. Bazett, attacked another party and cut up some twenty of them. Lieut. Bazett was very severely wounded by a musket-shot through the thigh, and Lieut. Walker's horse was shot dead under him, but he escaped. Five companies of the 16th N.I. now came up, but the enemy moved off. A troop of the 4th Cavalry, twenty-five men, under Capt. Oldfield, had been detached to a pass in the neighbourhood, and charged about 500 of the enemy, slaughtering, it is reported, twenty or thirty, driving the others off; two companies of the 43rd N.I., who had supported the cavalry, killed eight or ten, and the enemy for the present moved off. The detachment was joined by the Local Horse on the 2nd, and by three companies of the 43rd N.I. on the 3rd. The position occupied by the detachment is stated to be a strong one; the valley most beautiful, and abounding with small forts, some of which are in ruins, while the others await destruction. The troops of all arms are said to have behaved most gallantly, particularly the 5th Cavalry, who used only their swords. The Gooroo, who played so conspicuous a part in Col. Wymer's attack, gave himself up to Major Leach on the 5th.

Another account is as follows:—The two Chamberlains, Walker, of the Irregular Horse, and Carter, had been out to ride and reconnoitre. C. J. Chamberlain and Carter had just returned to camp, when hearing firing in the distance, they galloped to the spot, the grass-cutters being all assembled there. There were about three hundred and fifty of the enemy on a hill close by. Our officers had a guard of six sowars with them, which was reinforced by the guard of the grass-cutters, twelve in number, and soon after, others of the resallah coming up, when the whole party mustered thirty-four. The enemy commenced a heavy fire on Walker and his little party; Walker immediately directed his men to sling their fire-locks and draw sabres. This was the prelude to the general action. The enemy, who were two-thirds footmen, kept up an incessant fire at about 150 yards, but seeing the troops advancing, they retired steadily by degrees over and down the other side of the hill, where the sabres of the Irregular Cavalry cut away at them right and left, destroying numbers. Walker slew three with his own hand, and Chamberlain four. Five companies reinforced our men, when the enemy commenced a rapid retreat. Bazett, with a troop of the 5th Regular Cavalry, came on a large party, who were trying to conceal themselves, and succeeded in killing twelve of them and routing the rest; but poor Bazett had his thigh severely fractured by a matchlock ball, which struck him just below the hip. Walker's party killed about sixty, all with the sabre. The enemy's famous chief, Pasteo, was killed on the ground, which so panic-struck his followers, that they retreated over the hills. Just at this time, a party of the enemy, consisting of a thousand or fifteen hundred men, appeared on the right. Oldfield, with eighteen file, was sent to charge them, which he did in admirable style, under a severe fire. He was reinforced by two companies of the 43rd N.I., and he, wishing to draw them into the plains, gradually retired, which induced them to suppose that he was retreating. His finesse had the desired effect, as they then came down boldly, yelling like the spirits in Pandemonium. Skirmishers were sent out, and Oldfield, seeing the quarter-master sergeant of the 43rd defending himself against three of the enemy, gave orders to right about to his little band of eighteen file, and charged the enemy, a body of six hundred men, killing sixteen of them. The companies of the 43rd killed about twelve, and the enemy, seeing Turner galloping up with his guns, made a precipitate retreat across the ghat. Three companies of the 43rd went over the hill to take the enemy in flank, but such was the rapidity of their movements, that they escaped. The enemy lost about 100 killed, besides numbers wounded. On our side, wounded one lieutenant, one havildar, two sepoy, and one sowar, and one quarter-master sergeant. Besides the chief who was slain, there were present Gool Beg, Mahomed Rassool, Ufful Khan, and several others. Such has been the gallant conduct of the 5th Cavalry on this occasion, that no stain can longer rest on that branch of the service, at least on the Bengal side.

A decisive and hard-fought engagement took place on the 17th August, at Kelar Allme, between the united Ghilzie and Teree forces, headed by Acthar Khan and Ukram Khan, and the chief of the Teree tribe, and our force, consisting of Capt. Griffin's and Capt. Woodburn's corps, four six-pounders under Lieut. Cooper, a wing of the 2nd N.I., a party of Leeson's horse, with the young prince at the head of two Jan Bas corps. A letter from an officer in the force says: "Information was brought by the scouts that the enemy was on the advance to attack us; we were determined to forestall them, and immediate orders were given for the troops to fall in, which order was gladly welcomed. They advanced steadily to about half-way from where the enemy broke ground, when Acthar Khan, seeing us still advancing, and thereby rightly judging of our determination, wished for a negotiation, evidently for the purpose of delay; but as his attempt was unheeded, he at once opened a fire of matchlocks on our advancing troops. A strong position was then taken by them in a neighbouring garden, whereupon Cooper opened his play of artillery, which rather surprised them, sweeping numbers into eternity. Our troops then changing position to the left, the action became general; Cooper's guns were again brought to bear with unerring precision—the garden was, however, still held by the enemy, and two companies of the 2nd N.I. dashed forward, bayoneted one hundred, and took one prisoner. Those who had remained in the garden to contest the position with the 2nd were in a great measure the chivalry of the force; the rest attempted a retreat, but were brought to a stand by the Jan Baz; their princely commandant (Sufder Jung) deemed it essentially necessary to apply for a reinforcement, as the retreating force rallied to the attack. Their list of casualties was three men killed and wounded. Griffin's and Woodburn's corps were not so fortunate as the Jan Baz—their loss in killed and wounded was nearly one hundred; the 2nd had seven killed, and about five and twenty severely wounded; they behaved like British troops. The Dooranee and Teree forces united consisted of from four to five thousand men; three of the chiefs have been taken alive, one supposed to be the chief of the Teree country; their loss is estimated at seven hundred.

Another account states that the fight took place near the small gurhee of Secundrabad, Zumeendawur. The rebels, 4,000 strong, were posted on some heights, in a position which appeared to them so strong, that they stood a noble charge of bayonets from a line composed of one wing 2nd N.I., the 2nd and 5th Shah's Infantry, which succeeded in every point, driving the rebels into the plains below, where they were warmly received by the king's third son, Sufder Jung, at the head of a cloud of Janbaz, who on this occasion behaved in a style that elicited from all beholders the highest encomiums, rivalling, though they could not surpass in gallantry, the 1st Shah's Cavalry under Capt. Leeson. Four hundred of these Dooranee rebels closed their career this day, and the wounded amounted to between five and six hundred. Our loss was one hundred and fifty killed and wounded; Lieut. Crawford was stunned by a blow from the butt-end of a matchlock; no other officer wounded.

Notwithstanding this defeat, it was thought the enemy would again rally, as they had been re-inforced; but whether or not, it was determined to pursue them, and we may soon expect to hear of their total dispersion.

Two companies of the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry, under Lieutenants Cooke and Travers, gallantly carried a succession of walled gardens and small forts, under a very heavy fire of matchlocks, and it was here that the chief loss was sustained.

The letters from Cabul state that the city was quiet, but that there was great difficulty in collecting the revenue in the country. The zemindars and sirdars of Charokar had refused to pay the government revenue; and two companies of the Afghanistan levies, and two resallahs of the Hindustanee suwars, under Capt. Maule, had been sent out to coerce them, and accounts of a fight were daily expected. Provisions were extremely dear in Cabul—not more than two seers of attah or two and a half seers of wheat, were procurable for a rupee. Barley was at three seers per rupee, ghee three and a half chittacks per rupee, and oil at one and a half chittacks.

Sugar was not procurable in the bazars. The town was in a most filthy state, and the inhabitants suffering very much from the scarcity of provisions, and the fetid exhalations from the streets, as well as from swarms of flies and mosquitoes, which infest the place.

Kohistan is pretty quiet; the Goorkhas have supplied the place of Lieut. Maule's Afghan corps. The people of Nijecrow still harbour Meer Musjeedee, and the latter threatens to raise the whole of Kohistan on the news of the first defeat we may sustain elsewhere. He walks about the country just as he likes, trying to seduce the Kohistan into open rebellion.

A letter, dated 27th July, relates the following anecdote:—"The king's grandson got a right good licking from an officer the day before yesterday; the officer was on horseback, and the prince in passing him told him in a rude manner to get out of his way; on his not moving, the prince struck him, for which he got well served out and no mistake: we are to have a Court of Inquiry on the subject shortly."

With respect to the movements of corps, the *Delhi Gazette*, September 8, states that the 16th and 43rd regiments of N. I. will not go to Cabul; it is supposed that the exigencies of the service will require their presence at Candahar, or in that neighbourhood, during the months of September, October, and November; that the corps will leave Candahar about the 1st of December to return to India *via* the Bolan Pass. The first brigade, at Cabool, would move into camp on the 1st October, and commence their march on the 15th, for Hindostan, glad at the prospect of returning. The men have saved money, and will return much enriched; the officers have been great losers, and look forward with some fear to the expenses attendant upon their return. There is a probability of the 16th remaining during another season at Candahar. The officers and men are in the highest spirits, and in very good health.

The state of feeling at Candahar is very unsatisfactory. A letter from thence, dated the 25th July, gives the following account of a cold-blooded murder:—"The victim was a highly respectable man, a Mr. O'Gorman, who had been employed as a writer to Major Todd, on his mission to Herat. O'Gorman was quietly walking up one of the streets of Candahar, which was rather crowded with natives. It was the street leading from the citadel, when an Afghan made up to him and thrust his sharp chuco, or native knife, into his abdomen. Before he could repeat the thrust, a sepoy of the 38th N. I. laid him low with a blow of a lattee on the temple, and immediately secured him. He was then carried before the Political Agent, and before I had time to reach my quarters, I heard the report of the gun which blew him to a thousand pieces. This is the second instance in which this representative of a Christian Government has selected the Christian sabbath-day for the purposes of criminal execution within the last three months."

Another account says, that "immediately before the execution of the man, he confessed he had followed a palanquin for a great distance, watching for an opportunity to murder the Feringhee in it, but not being able to effect that (the palanquin having turned up a narrow gully), he returned, and met his unfortunate victim. It is supposed that Dr. Jacob, of the 38th N. I., was the person intended in the first instance, he having just passed that way in his palanquin proceeding to his hospital. He further stated that there were seven more men in the city, who had bound themselves by oath on the *Koran* to destroy every European they could meet with. The tragic scene was scarcely concluded, when an armed sowar presented himself in the evening at one of the gates of the city, demanding admittance of the sentry on duty; the sentinel declined, saying, if he divested himself of his arms he might do so, but that his orders were to admit no armed man through the gate after nightfall. On this the sowar drew his pistol and fired, but fortunately, though the sentry was quite close to him, he missed his mark. The sepoy then presented his fixed bayonet at the horse, to prevent his entrance, whereupon the sowar drew his sabre and wounded the man in three places, who, however, finally succeeded in securing him. It is said he is one

of Mr. Macpherson's sowars, who accompanied him since from Quetta. He is to expiate his crime on the gallows."

A letter of the 31st August states, that a force of regulars is about to be sent on a tax-gathering expedition to Teerce. The writer adds: "I am sorry to say, that the feelings of the Affghans seem entirely changed towards the Feringhees—many of them who used, but a short time since, on meeting me, to present me with nosegays or any such little testimony of good will, now turn away with sullen and averted looks, in proof of the approaching cloud, which, though it may still hover at a little distance, will, I have no doubt, finally break over our heads. A sepoy of the Shah's 1st Infantry, while walking through the streets of Candahar, in the broad daylight, had a volley of stones thrown down at him from the top of one of their flat-roofed houses, which felled him to the ground. Assaults are daily committed. The troops have left for Ghirisk. Timour Shah has proceeded towards Khelat-i-Gilzie, to meet his fair ones. Sooltan Khan has parties *chapowing* all along the road from Ghuznee to Khelat-i-Gilzie, securing passengers, kafilas, government messengers, or whatever they can meet. The neighbourhood of Ghirisk is infested by a set of scoundrels, who take every opportunity of murdering the sepoys. A few days ago, two of them were found murdered close to the camp, and two more were missing, and have not since been heard of. A force is being concentrated to proceed to the Hindoo Kooshi, and afterwards to disperse the Khyberries, and drive them out of their fastnesses, where they are committing dreadful depredations. The weather is still fearfully hot, especially along the banks of the Helmund and about Ghirisk, at which latter place the glass stands at 115° in the middle of the day."

A letter from Candahar, of the 14th August, states that Major-Gen. Nott had given up all idea of returning to the presidency immediately, and that it was more than probable he would succeed to the command of our force in Affghanistan. Gen. Elphinstone's health is in a very precarious state.

The Punjaub.—Letters from the Punjaub mention, that the country is now unusually quiet, and that Shere Sing has issued a proclamation, directing the utmost respect and consideration to be shewn to all British subjects passing through his dominions.—*Hurk., Sept. 7.*

The Commander-in-Chief is expected at Agra by the 15th of November. It is said that a proposition, closely connected with his Exc.'s visit, has been made to Shere Singh and the Sikhs, to the effect that a subsidiary force is to be employed by them, constituted similarly with that of the Hyderabad force. If they decline it, the Commander-in-Chief is to present it to them again, at the points of some thousand of bayonets. Such is the substance of the reports abroad, and it certainly looks as though it were all true. The Punjaub, the high road to Affghanistan, cannot be allowed to become thoroughly disorganised, which it is now fast being, and as our Government are unprepared for any decisive measures, some such modified one as the formation of a subsidiary force has, very probably, been determined on.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 9.*

Extract of a letter from Lahore, dated 13th August:—"We are looking forward with anxiety here for the autumn, to see what will then happen from Gen. Lumley with his staff and 6,000 English soldiers coming from Simla to Ferozepoor, and what treaty he will be sent to have signed. If Peshawur is asked, it will be given up, I believe, as it is a province which has never been profitable to the Sikh government; but if Cashmere be also asked for, and it may be the retirement besides from all interference in the affairs of the mountain states, and the division of the Punjaub into three parts, I do not believe such terms would be submitted to without a war. His Highness has recalled Gen. Ventura from Bombay, and Gen. Court from Loodiana, and both have promised to return, which shews that they do not fear a war. Rajah Goolab Sing has had a severe fight with the revolutionists of Cashmere, who refused to restore the property they plundered, or to deliver up the guilty; 800 men have been killed, viz. 600 Sikhs and 200 mountaineers, on the side of the rajah. The

Rajah of Mende has been set at liberty and his kingdom is restored to him on payment of four lacs.—*Bom. Times*, Sept. 1.

The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Zorawar Sing, with his Sikhs, continued to make progress in the conquest of Tibet, and on the 7th of August were only one march from the celebrated lake Manasarowur. Three hundred Sikhs have, it is said, defeated twelve thousand Tibetans, who have received no succour from Lhassa.

The same paper, of a later date, mentions that the rumour of the great probability of a collision between the Sikhs and Nepalese in Tibet, where they are both pushing their conquests, is not correct, and that there is no foundation for the report, that 20,000 Goorkhas are in Tibet. "The Sikhs have, for the last two months, had possession of the country north of the great Himalayan Chain, or the provinces of Gurhwal and Kumsoon, and have, since May, gradually pushed their frontier from Ludakh to Roodukh, thence to Gurtokh, and thence to the immediate neighbourhood of the Manasarowur Lake. They are now continuing their progress eastward, with nothing to oppose them, but one or two thousand Tibet rabble, under panic-stricken leaders, who have been more than once beaten by a few hundred Sikhs. The Lhassa or Chinese government has not yet sent forth its troops, and the distance is great from Lhassa to Manasarowur. The season will probably close with the Sikh retention of the valleys of the Indus and Sutlej, from Ludakh to the source of those rivers, of the sacred lake country, and of the remaining tract north of Gurhwal, which now alone separates the Sikhs from the Nepalese north-west frontier. These disturbances in Tibet are injurious to the trade carried through the Bissely, Gurhwal, and Kumsoon Passes, which has always been very flourishing, but which is now suspended, owing to the fear of plunder and the general insecurity of commercial transactions."

Rajpootana.—The Rajah of Jodhpore still continues as obstinate as ever, and wishes to introduce the Naths again, which the resident resolutely refuses to countenance. Several chiefs, who have had their *rookuts*, threaten to give us some further trouble; the spirit of discontent waits but a favourable opportunity to break out both in Marwar and Jeypore; this latter state is said to owe us about sixty lakhs of arrears of revenue! The rawul is very ill, and Luchmun Sing, as usual, intriguing and vagabondizing.

Oude.—Matters are not in the most quiescent state in the dominions of his majesty of Oude. It would appear that there has been a strike amongst the troops, who have rebelled against the authority of their officers, and declare themselves resolved to do no further duty till they have obtained redress of their grievances. The pay of the men is four rupees per month, paid yearly, from which, however, one month's allowance is reserved as the Shah's *dustooree*, while another goes to replenish the coffers of the bukshee. The troops buy a horse from their royal master on taking to his service, and in them too the aforesaid bukshee finds a comfortable proportion of profit. So that, in fact, the only wonder is, the strike having been so long deferred. There seems to be almost a fatality hanging over the destiny of this ill-fated country, which, despite all the efforts of our rulers, has been the scene of misrule and mismanagement so complete as to render every attempt at organization nugatory.—*Eastern Star*, Sept. 3.

Seistan.—Intelligence was yesterday received at Agra of the murder of Dr. Forbes, by Ibrahim Khan, the Beelochee chief of Seistan. Dr. Forbes, under the protection of Mohumud Reza Khan, the most influential chieftain in Seistan, had completed the circuit of the lake and visited all sites of interest in the province, accompanied by one Persian servant. From the residence of Mohumud Reza Khan he was escorted to Jehanabad, the fort of Ibrahim Khan, Beelochee, and after remaining with that chief a few days, he left for Sash, with a party of Ibrahim Khan's horse for a guard. The Khan joined him at a short distance from the fort; they breakfasted together in a friendly manner, and Dr. F. was immediately murdered. Our

report says, that being attacked by a large hound brought out to hunt the hog, he shot it in self-defence, and the Khan in a moment of irritation immediately fired on him. The other and more probable story is, that the Khan, on pretence of examining his arms, got possession of his gun, pistols, and sword, then immediately gave the signal to his horsemen, who seized the doctor, dragged him through the water of the lake until he was half-drowned, and when he was brought out, the Khan shot him with his own hand. His Persian attendant was barbarously murdered a day or two after.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 16.

Gwalior.—The rajah has suppressed the *ekhas* (personal attendants), a body of about 400 men, always employed by the prince. Their pay being two years in arrear, they became clamorous, and obtaining no redress, they surrounded Nimba-jee Oojrah, a confidential servant of the rajah, on his way to the palace, representing that they were starving. Nimba-jee's attendants, however, attacked the *ekhas*, and cut many of them down; the rest have been seized, plundered, and transported, their wives (persons of respectability) being disgraced by exposure in public.

Herat.—Report gives out that Yar Mahomed having left Herat on business, Shah Kamran has been seeking the support of the neighbouring chieftains, to aid him in throwing off the yoke of his vuzeer. It is added that Yar Mahomed has, in consequence, seized upon some strong-hold in the vicinity of Herat. Should this be true, it may induce Kamran to throw himself at once upon British protection.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 11.

Bokhara.—The *Agra Ukhbar* publishes the following statement :—" Col. Stoddart was lingering in painful disease in a miserable hovel at Bokhara, destitute of the comforts of life, neglected in every thing but his guard, and received his meals at very uncertain intervals. He had been forcibly circumcised, and named Moolla Momin; he was married to a Bokhara woman, and has had several children by her. But Stoddart's good genius came to his aid, when Abdul Sumud, a chief who is in great favour at Bokhara, took compassion on the poor neglected Briton, and solicited the king, with earnest entreaty, to deliver him into his charge, promising to be answerable for his safe custody. After some deliberation, the pasha complied, and Stoddart was removed to the house of Abdul Sumud, where he received every care, and thereby, after some time, recovered from his illness and despondency. He is now in good health and spirits, has repudiated his wife, and solaces himself with his books, of which he has a good supply. He lately, through the assistance of his friend, Abdul Sumud, privately raised, in Bokhara, about Rs. 7,000 upon a draft on the envoy and minister at Cabool, which has been duly honoured. He has written to the envoy, stating his present condition. The King of Bokhara has likewise written to him, and enclosed a letter for her Majesty, dwelling upon the care he took of her slave Stoddart, stating that he had given him free will to return to his native land. Col. Stoddart is not yet at large, but it is stated that John Company's silver will be successful in procuring him his liberty.

EXCERPTA.

The eagerness to possess Bactrian and Indo-Scythian coins has tempted the natives of India to produce counterfeits, by making casts from genuine pieces, or by imitating engraved copies therefrom. The latter are fortunately so barbarous, that their spuriousness is easily detected; the other kind of forgeries is not so manifest; they may, however, be discovered from the indications they present of being cast, and from their being generally taken in a metal of a higher value than the genuine piece, as casts in gold from silver coins, and in silver from copper. Lieut. Cunningham, of the engineers, has furnished a variety of instances to the Asiatic Society of Bengal of these forgeries, which will throw many difficulties in the way of the Indian numismatologist.

The murderers of Budha, the native catechist at Sadamah, Dinagepore, have been convicted and sentenced as follows: Bara Pradhan, the head of the gang, to imprisonment for life; Jay Ram and his son-in-law, Surat Singh, for fourteen years; and Birbul for seven years.

The Bishop of Calcutta, with reference to the charge brought against the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (p. 8), of drawing off converts from other churches, has laid his particular injunctions on all the missionaries connected with the church over which he presides, on no account to receive any Christian from another community, without a distinct communication from his former pastor. His lordship has, moreover, particularly discouraged all attempts at proselytism from any other Protestant church.

A memorial from 126 members of the civil service has been addressed to the Governor-General, praying his lordship to back their application to the Court of Directors for some modification of the regulation restricting the number of furloughs, such restriction, owing to the increase of the service, preventing civil servants of fourteen or fifteen years' standing from visiting their native country. The memorial has been transmitted home for the favourable consideration of the Court.

Complaints are made of the want of steamers on the Ganges. A letter from Benares, dated August 27, says:—"Thousands of feet of goods are lying packed, ready for despatch, but no prospect of their removal to their destination. During this time, the capital of the merchants is locked up; to some the delay is of the most serious consequence, their goods being of a perishable nature. Furthermore, so much cargo being ready, when a steamer is advertised, the rush for tonnage will be immense; a sale by auction will take place, as usual, and the prices will rise higher than when the rate exceeded six rupees eight annas per cubic foot, or about eight times as great as the price of cargo home! Then the Government will come in for the profit arising from the increased demand; but the poor merchants, not being able to obtain tonnage, from the abominable high rate, will be necessitated to keep their goods yet another month." At the sale of tonnage of the inland steamers at Calcutta, on the 6th September, the competition was great, but the prices reached no higher than 3.5 and 3.14 per cubic foot.

In the beginning of September, the cholera again made its appearance in Calcutta, chiefly among the Europeans; about twelve deaths occurred at the College Hospital of Seamen, and two or three died in the southern parts of the town. Those admitted into the College Hospital came from the punch-houses direct.

A rather stormy discussion took place on the 8th September, at an unusually large meeting of the Agri-horticultural Society; the subject of debate was the propriety of awarding a medal to Capt. Charlton, on account of his having made known the existence of the tea plant in Assam. The medal was finally awarded by a large majority. Dr. Corbyn moved a previous resolution, "that Capt. Charlton was the first to establish, to the satisfaction of the tea committee and its secretary, that the tea plant was indigenous in Assam." Mr. Johnson, one of the opponents of the motion, denied that Capt. C. had done more than put plants and seed-capsules into the hands of Dr. Wallich, which Mr. D. Scott had endeavoured repeatedly to do and failed.

The census of Moulmein exhibits a great increase. In 1839, the population was, males, 8,769; females, 8,233; total, 17,022. The number of houses was 2,565. At present, the number is thus stated: males, 10,698; females, 12,167; Malays, 61; Chinese, 480; foreigners (Christians and natives of India), 2,634; Burmese day labourers, 2,641; total, 28,685. The number of houses has increased to 4,383.

A meeting of the editors of the native newspapers, and other influential members of the Hindoo community, was held on Sunday, the 4th September, to consider the best means of improving the tone and raising the character of the native press. One of the resolutions passed was, that the editors should no longer indulge in personal invective and gross abuse, but cordially co-operate with each other in advocating the best interests of the country.

The treasure from China, brought by the *Calliope*, was partly landed yesterday.

We understand it was sent on board in China in the most singular way possible; in tea-caddies, sugar-candy tubs, and all manner of packages; some so little fitted for the purpose that they broke to pieces in the boats or on board. The silver, however, is good, and every bar was carefully wrapped in silk paper. A considerable portion is of the sort called poo-ching-soo sycee, in which the Imperial government dues are always paid and remitted.—*Eastern Star*, September 8.

On the 7th September, the Chadney Bazar was a scene of riot and confusion. A party of four sailors sauntered out of the Sailors' Home, and on approaching the bazar, went up to the shop of a *paun wallah* (vender of betel), and one of them took a betel prepared, and put it into his mouth. The betel man bawled aloud *loot! loot!* (plunder! plunder!); this collected a mob armed with sticks, and an attack was commenced upon the poor Jacks, by not less than one hundred and fifty to two hundred natives. The blue jackets, not the least daunted by the number, defended themselves, knocking down every man that came before them, regardless of their bludgeons, until they were completely overpowered. The thanadar and his myrmidons attended, but could not quell the affray, and ultimately were obliged to go to the Sailors' Home, and inform Mr. Roberts, the superintendent, of the affair. Upon learning of the mess their shipmates had got into, several of the inmates accompanied Mr. Roberts, swearing they would clear the decks. Upon reaching the spot, they found the place quite deserted—the natives having fled.

About two in the morning on Friday last, innumerable meteors of surprising beauty were perceptible in the heavens. Vast myriads of shooting stars were seen darting through the air in a S. S. W. direction, leaving a long and brilliant train of light. The whole atmosphere was illuminated, and at one period the light was so great, as to have enabled a person to read the smallest print with the utmost facility. This magnificent spectacle was visible during a period of ten or twelve minutes.—*Englishman*, September 13.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Elphinstone, we are sorry to hear, is laid up at Guindy; the cause or nature of his indisposition we have not learned.—*Herald*, Sept. 7.

We regret to hear that Lord Elphinstone has been seriously indisposed of late; previous to his visit to the Seven Pagodas, his lordship was unwell, and since his return his indisposition has unfortunately increased.—*Spectator*, Sept. 8.

THE NIZAM'S STATE.—MERCENARIES.

A writer for the *Friend of India*, in the Deccan, calls the attention of our Government to the state of our mercenaries in service under the Nizam's Government. "It is only a very few months since," he observes, "the Indian Government was treated to a 'little war' in the siege of the fort of Neempance, part of the defenders of which sacked the pettah and occupied the untenanted hill-fort of Badamee, near the Company's station of Belgaum, in the Southern Mahratta country. That men who had once and so lately been signally defeated, should have again so speedily raised the standard of revolt, may surprise some people, is not unlikely, but not those who know the number and influence of the neighbouring Arab mercenaries now nominally in the employ of the Nizam's government. No sooner was the first rustle of the unfolding banner heard, than one hundred of these our 'quiet friends' left their service at Hyderabad, and joined their comrades in the late inroad on the Company's provinces; and after having committed murder and rapine on the unoffending population of Badamee, broke into open revolt. Can such proceedings be any longer allowed? Especially when it is well known that whoever pays these men best, or with whomsoever they can turn their services into the most money, whether by plun-

der or otherwise, is sure to be able to command them. I have heard it canvassed (certainly without much considering existing treaties), whether it would not be possible to remove part of the large British force now in the Nizam's territories. I should say, not a man can be spared, as long as so large a body of Arabs hold sovereign rule in the city of Hyderabad, all being ready for hire to take service with any one who is opposed to our Government. Was not Mabarasa Dowlah's late treason connected with the Kurnool Nawaub's conspiracy, a proof of this? and where, even when the former was discovered, would the greater part of the Arabs have been found, had we not anticipated the revolt of the latter? I answer, in my opinion, manning the ramparts of Kurnool and fighting against our troops! The government of the city of Hyderabad is so far in their hands, that their own will is their law: they obey only the orders of the ruler when they do not affect themselves individually, or their own body. Moreover, unlike most other mercenary military bodies, they are thrifty, and add to the military power in the state enjoyed by the Prætorian bands, the Janissaries and the Mamelukes, by their being creditors, to an enormous amount, of the native government and nobles, against whom they employ violence to enforce their demands for usurious interest, by which they live, although contrary to the law of their Prophet and the usage of all good Mahomedans. To counteract their tyrannical influence, the native government, at different periods, had other bodies of mercenaries in its service, which, when the Arabs became too outrageous, it was wont to employ against them—first, the Punnee Puthans, then a body of Sikhs (now a colony at Nandair), and very lately the Rohillas, many of the latter splendid men, foreigners from Afghanistan. The Arabs, however, have had influence, by bribery and bullying, to get the dismissal of, or to enrol in their own ranks, all these adversaries, with whom they were continually at open war; they are now, therefore, supreme in oppression and turbulence. Our Government should insist on their deportation to their own country; and if no other alternative is left, let those who speak of sparing troops from the Nizam's dominions say, if there are now in them a sufficient number of men to keep the districts quiet, and drive from 15,000 to 20,000* Arabs out of the houses and narrow streets of Hyderabad. The use of these mercenaries to the Nizam's government has been to enforce its tyrannical revenue exactions against refractory ryots, jagheerdars, or talookdars. They are most efficient in their own irregular way in arms, discipline, and equipment, every one who has seen them will allow. None of the line wallahs, chowkeydars, or other rabble called Government sepoy by the Nizam's minister, could for one moment stand against them, unless he were to call in the Sikh colony from Nandair to his assistance, and then the Arabs would only fight with them behind walls, and not in the plain. They would, however, fight to the 'outrance,' as they hate each other most cordially."

We learn from Belgaum (27th ult.) that a body of Arabs from the Nizam's territories entered those of the British and proceeded towards Dummul, a fort a few miles south-east of Dharwar. The Irregular horse left Belgaum for Dharwar, in consequence of a requisition from the Political agent. A company of the 7th N.I. left Kulladgee about the same time, to take possession of a fort, called Naulghur, where it was expected the Arabs would endeavour to secure themselves.—*Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 3.

A letter from Kulladghee, 27th August, states that 700 Arabs had made their appearance at the village of Vanashunkree, two or three miles from Badamee, with a view of seizing the fort. The civil authorities had accordingly made a requisition upon the officer commanding Kulladghee for troops, on which two companies of the 7th N.I. had been sent under Lieut. Herbert. Four hundred sowars, from the Belgaum rissalah, started for Dharwar on the 26th, from whence it is said they will be dispersed along the immediate neighbourhood of Badamee, and to act as a protection to the

* I can get no data to shew the actual present strength of the Arabs. One authority gives 10,000 or 15,000 fighting men (altogether in or about Hyderabad), but says he thinks this number may be too small; another, who is, I think, better informed, from 30,000 to 40,000. I have taken a medium number. I should say, two-thirds of the above numbers are born in this country from Arab fathers.

villages in that line of route. Intelligence has also been received that a large body of Arabs have made their way to Dummul in the vicinity of Dharwar, and in that collectorate, with the ulterior view of rescuing the prisoners taken in the late Badamee dour; other reports received from the mamlutdars confirm the appearance of the Arabs, both at Moodebehal, in the Sholapoor Collectorate, and at Hoongoond. It is also stated, that they intend to make a brush on the Belgaum Treasury. This evening, two companies of the 18th N.I. under Capt. Gordon marched to Badamee. A brigade of guns, a company of Artillery, and 50 of H.M. 4th regt. with two companies of the 26th regt. Madras N.I. are to march to-morrow morning for Dharwar. It is expected the troops will be out for some time, and that a larger force than any heretofore sent will ultimately have to proceed against the enemy. Mr. LeGeyt, the commissioner appointed to try the late insurgents, left yesterday for Dharwar. The audacious temerity of the Arabs, in again making their appearance, notwithstanding their defeat in two engagements, has only rendered the troops more keen, if possible, in their anxiety for another sortie.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 6.

By letters from Dharwar to the 9th inst., it would seem that the time is not far distant when some unpleasantness may arise between the company and the Nizam, which will not be productive of security to the Nizam's continuing on the Gadee. One writer says: "The trial of the whole of the Arab prisoners will be over on the 11th; thirty or forty villagers are yet to be tried for aiding and abetting the Arabs therein. Treason is amongst the other charges brought against the Arabs.—Is this just? They certainly entered the service of one of our subjects, and took possession of Badamee. There are some important disclosures being made by the principal actors, I have been told. A report was received yesterday from an officer in command of one of our outposts, that 1,500 mounted Arabs and 5,000 infantry are in the neighbourhood; this, however, he had on hearsay only."—*Ibid.*, Sept. 16.

We learn from Belgaum that a party has been ordered to proceed through the whole of the southern Mahratta country, for the purpose of destroying all the ammunition, &c. found in the several old forts, which there so much abound.—*Mod. Spectator*.

We learn from Secunderhabad, that a squadron of the 1st Cavalry had been despatched towards Kalburgha, in co-operation with a body of the Nizam's horse sent to put down some Arab marauders on the western frontier of his highness's dominions. The Arabs are headed by a fellow, who has, it is said, stolen the Nizam's seal, in order with greater facility to collect tribute. The order reached Boenpilly on the evening of the 6th, when the Moosulmauns of the regiment were on leave, attending the Moul Ally festival; but the men came in during the night, all anxious to join, on hearing that their services were required, and every thing was prepared for them to mount at 2 P.M. on the following day, when the squadron, mustering 160 sabres, under Capt. Cherry, Lieut. Smith, and Cornets Tucker and Stone, moved out to Puttum Charro.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Sept. 17.

EXCERPTA.

The *Spectator*, Aug. 7, states that, notwithstanding the singular and unsatisfactory state of our relations with China, the shipments of cotton from this port proceeded with unabated vigour. "There have been shipped within the last few weeks, or are now in course of shipment, no less than 30,000 bales of cotton, which is very nearly an annual average."

A third native youth, educated at the general assembly's school, has renounced Hindooism and embraced Christianity.

The American cotton is now being planted in Salem and Coimbatore in the same manner precisely as that pursued by the planters in America. The experiment is thus at length brought fairly into operation.

Capt. Douglas has written to say, that the Ootacamund Club will open in October with about fifteen sleeping apartments, and all things necessary for the comfort of the members. Capt. D. estimates the expenses at the new institution to a bachelor at Rs. 105 a month, and to families about 150 or 160.

Bombay.**LAW.**SUPREME COURT, *June Term, 1841.*

Mr. *Advocate-General* moved that Remington and Co., to whom, as attorneys for executors in England, administration with the will annexed was about to be granted, might be exempted from giving the usual security as administrators. He had made this application in chambers to Mr. Justice Perry, who had refused it, though there were precedents in favour of the motion. He argued that it would be a saving to the estate to exempt Remington and Co. from giving security, because, if compelled to give security, they would charge a commission of one per cent. on the amount of the security given. (Mr. Justice Perry here observed, that such a charge would not be allowed.) Mr. *Advocate-General* added, that the Court had great discretionary power on this subject under the Statute, which empowered it to apportion the commission between the registrar and the attorney for the next of kin or executor, when a grant of administration to the registrar was repeated.

The *Chief Justice* said, he perfectly concurred in Mr. Justice Perry's refusal of the application. He had at first doubted whether any precedent for the exemption sought for existed, but the documents in the case in which Mr. Anderson, the present Governor of Bombay, and lately a member of Council, and Mr. Crawford, formerly accountant-general, and now a member of Council, were administrators with the will annexed of Mr. Ironside, had removed the doubt. They, as such administrators, had been recently excused by Chief Justice Awdry from giving the usual security. It was a solitary instance of exemption from the general rule, and he was sorry it had occurred, especially as the parties exempted had been of such high rank; not that he supposed Sir John Awdry had been influenced by that consideration; but the late Chief Justice appeared to him to have misapplied the law upon the occasion. The Statute alluded to by the *Advocate-General* gave no discretionary power to the Court upon this subject. It provided that, where letters of administration granted to the registrar were revoked, the Court might limit or diminish the registrar's commission in proportion to the service rendered. It did not expressly provide for apportioning the commission between the registrar and the party in whose favour the letters were revoked. The *Advocate-General* was mistaken in supposing the Act contained any express words to that effect, but if application were made on such a matter, he (the Chief Justice) conceived the Court had implied power to make an apportionment. However, no application on that clause in the Statute had ever been made, and the consequence had been disgraceful; where letters of administration granted to the registrar had been revoked, in order to administration being granted to houses of agency or others, as attorneys for executors or next of kin, full commission had usually been taken by the registrar and also by the person or persons to whom the new grant of administration was made, and the estate had been burthened with a commission of ten per cent. He agreed with Mr. Justice Perry, that a charge of one per cent. on the amount of security given ought not to be allowed, and he was not aware that such a charge had usually been made. The *Advocate-General*, however, might be perfectly correct in his assertion to that effect, for other over-charges had been brought to the notice of the Court. By accounts filed on the ecclesiastical side of the Court, it appeared that Forbes and Co. had charged half per cent. commission on transactions in Government securities, in addition to the five per cent. commission usually allowed to administrators, no such charges being made by the registrar. The mode of proceeding was this: one or more members of the firm took out administration, and charged the five per cent. commission, and the estate was managed by the firm as agents, and the agency commission was superadded, and thus the commission amounted altogether to 5½ and even 6½ per cent., and yet the public had long imagined that administration by a house of agency was less expensive than administration by the registrar. It appeared to him that the officer should bring to the notice of the Court overcharges by execu-

tors or administrators. He had only recently become aware that agency commission had been charged in addition to the administrator's commission, and, for aught he knew, one per cent. commission in giving security might have been usually charged, as mentioned by the Advocate-General.

Sir E. Perry agreed with the Chief Justice in thinking the application should be refused. For his part, he regretted that executors were not bound to give security as well as administrators, for he knew no class of men by whom frauds were more often committed than by executors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCINDE.

Nusseer Khan remains with Col. Stacy at Moostung, until the orders of the Governor-General are known. He seems tranquil and satisfied, and unless Sir W. Macnaghten frightens the lad, no further trouble is likely to arise to us from the hitherto fertile source of the young Khan's caprices. Major Outram arrived at Sukkur at eight o'clock on the evening of the 24th August, expected to breakfast at Shikarpore (on the 25th), and would probably reach Rajahn the same evening, and his destination in six or seven days.—*Times*, Sept. 11.

The out-post of Kotra is to be abolished, and the 2nd grenadiers and wing of cavalry will return to Sukkur. The 41st regt., it is rumoured, will return to Cannanore, and the 94th from that station will come up to Scinde. The troops, it is here reported, will return in October. Sick officers are daily arriving from head-quarters. Quetta is to be a depôt with a wing of the 40th, a company of artillery, and one native regiment.—*Gaz.*, Sept. 16.

A letter from Quetta, dated 23rd July, says, "Ghool Mahomed and the Brahoos got Rs. 1,000 and a large quantity of supplies from Col. Stacy, and then retired to their old position. His orders are said to have been to give nothing until he should have actual possession of Nusseer Khan, so he will have to pay for this out of his own pocket." This wears somewhat the appearance of the story published by the *Bombay Gazette*; the transaction is similar, though the amount of the sum taken, and the names of the individuals concerned, will be found to differ.—*Times*, Sept. 21.

THE LATE MR. ROSS BELL.

The fact that Mr. Bell was, at his outset, among the most promising men in the whole service, is one to which we have heard abundant testimony borne. He was highly distinguished at college, but not so much by the actual extent of his attainments, though these were great, as by the athletic ease, the intellectual nonchalance, with which he was wont to put forth his strength, and always successfully. He was, almost immediately after his arrival in Bengal, attached to the department of the Persian secretary, Mr. Stirling, a man of surpassing ability (too early lost to the service of his country), and who expressly solicited to have Mr. Bell as his assistant. Mr. Bell was shortly afterwards removed to the more responsible post of assistant to the resident at the Court of Nepal, and, while there, was twice honoured, we believe, with the special thanks of the Governor-General in Council. In 1829 he was transferred to the Commission at the Court of Delhi, and not long afterwards, although still a mere youth, entrusted with a most important secret embassy from Lord William Bentinck to the Court of Runjeet Singh, his success in which mission established his reputation permanently. It was about this time that he was attacked by one of the most excruciating of diseases, *tic-douloureux*; and after much endurance for a time, was ordered home. His devotion to the service, however, and honourable ambition, unfortunately, led him to resist this medical injunction, and to the occasional returns of this agonizing disease, in subsequent years, with, perhaps, the imprudent and irregular use of palliatives, we have no doubt may be traced the decay of his mental powers and of his physical strength, both formerly so vigorous. It is probable, indeed, that he presumed greatly too much on his bodily constitution, which was by nature extraordinarily robust—his frame perfectly

herculean; this, united to a mind as active, was the unfittest subject in the whole world for the patient endurance of prolonged physical pain, recurring with capricious uncertainty, and always undermining confidence in the steadfast application of one's powers, even when not directly interrupting and thwarting exertion. Aware as we now are of this unquestionable and very distressing fact, and that it was one which the sufferer himself studiously laboured to conceal from general view—we can look back on his recent public life in a very different spirit from that in which we once criticised it. We are fain to make the largest allowance, in the view of this circumstance, for faults both of temper and judgment, and for incongruities in conduct which were formerly altogether unaccountable. We sympathize with—we know not whether we ought not entirely to acquit—the individual, and transfer the blame of his ill-judged acts and errors to the Government, who over-worked a too zealous, but physically disabled public servant.—*B. Times, Aug. 28.*

EXCERPTA.

From Malligam, 19th August, it is stated, that the Bheels of the province of Khandes were breaking out into their former lawless and predatory habits. A Bheel rajah, with numerous followers, after plundering several villages, had taken possession of a hill fort in the Satpooora range, and set the civil authorities at defiance. A field detachment under Capt. Hale, 22nd N. I., was under orders to march against him.

A letter from Aden states that about thirty Arabs, with the sanction of the Sultans of Lahedge and Shagrea, had taken possession of the roads, allowing nothing to go into Aden without first paying a heavy tax, to repay them for what they have lost by our getting possession of Aden and withholding what we first agreed to give them; that the Sultan of Lahedge also complains bitterly of Capt. Haines's conduct, as he now cannot get an answer to any of his letters—formerly he complained of the insulting tone of Capt. H.'s letters, now he considers himself neglected by his silence.

Dr. Impey has returned from Zeyla; nothing has been heard of Capt. Harris's party in Abyssinia.—*B. Times, Sept. 18.*

Ceylon.

In the Legislative Council, August 19th, a curious discussion occurred on an ordinance for the suppression of vagrancy. The Government Agent for the central province stated that, by the proposed ordinance, Buddhist priests were alone allowed to subsist by asking alms, while he thought the same privilege ought to be allowed to Hindus. Mr. Casie Chitty thought that Malabars and Mahometans should be entitled to the same privilege as Buddhists. The Government Agent for the western province thought that the exception, whereby Buddhist priests were authorized to ask alms without becoming punishable under the Vagrant Act, was superfluous; a Buddhist priest earned his livelihood by lawful means when he subsisted by begging, just as much as a clergyman of the Church of England by tithes, and therefore no Buddhist priest could for the single act of begging be arrested under the Vagrant Act. The Colonial Secretary said that, to leave out the exception in favour of Buddhist priests would only have the effect of making the ordinance more vague, and we were pledged to the Buddhists not to interfere with their faith. Now it was a cardinal point of their religion that priests should live by alms, and the Council ought to respect the principle. They ought also to respect the feelings of the poor deluded creatures who go on distant pilgrimages. Thousands went to Katregam, yet no acts of violence took place, and he did not think the time had come for altering these things and treating the poor people as vagrants, which might be done unless the Act were explicit on this head. The Governor concurred with the Colonial Secretary. The Queen's Advocate thought that, if the word "Buddhist" were dropped, and all priests asking alms were allowed to be exempted from the operation of the act, it would meet the views of all parties; the Buddhist faith was established here, and consequently the legiti-

macy of begging recognized. The Government Agent for the Central Province thought the exception ought to be in favour of all priests. On the faith of ancient usage, thousands of religious mendicants came over from the coast, knowing nothing of the laws we were making, and it would be hard on them if they were now to be arrested as vagrants. After a lengthened discussion, all priests and pilgrims were exempted.

Several persons interested in planting have expressed their willingness to become members of a planters' society; a meeting is to be convened for the purpose of inviting suggestions and co-operation.

The coffee harvest is said to be most promising.

A young native gentleman is about to depart for England, in order to finish his studies at King's College in London. He is a member of a very ancient and respectable Singhalese family, and very nearly related to most of the first class Singhalese chiefs of this island. This is the first instance where the son of a Singhalese chief, or in fact of any native whatever, has been sent out to England for education at private expense.

Burmah.

The accounts from Rangoon say that the King of Ava is positively coming to that place, with a large army; he was expected to leave his capital the beginning of September. Letters from Maulmain also state that Tharrawadie talked very loudly of turning us out of that place, on his arrival with his large army. II.M. brig *Childers*, and the gun-boats, armed to the teeth, are in most efficient state to give his majesty a warm reception. But what his real object is no one knows. Some think he has hostile intentions; others, that he merely brings the troops, fearing to leave so many in charge of those who may be disposed to take advantage of his absence from Ava. The *Maulmain Chronicle* states that two or three war-boats, with some government officers of distinction, had arrived at Martaban. They are reported to have come from Ava, to prepare the way and mark the stages for the progress of his majesty to Rangoon. The war-boats came across the river, and having pulled along the shore for some distance, and taken a look at the town, returned to the other side. They were seen from the cantonments, and the novelty of their appearance and the dashing style of their movements excited considerable interest. There is much speculation as to the object of the visit of these Burmese officers at Martaban; the probability is, that they have come to inspect and report on the condition of this outpost of the kingdom.

The particular service on which the *Childers* was sent, was to survey the river between Maulmain and Amherst. The state of things consequent on the erection of a stockade at Martaban by the Burmese, and immediate engagements in preparing the gun-boats for effective operations, have caused a postponement of the survey.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, August 25, states that a small detachment of picked artillerymen, from head-quarters, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Maulmain, for the purpose, it is supposed, of manning the guns of the war-steamers. The same paper adds that Mr. Commissioner Blundell, of the Tenasserim provinces, is under no apprehension of an attack of the Burmese upon our territories proving successful; but he much fears that they will annoy us, by coming over as marauders, whenever fitting opportunity is afforded, and setting fire to the town; and has, therefore, requested that a steamer of light draft of water, and armed, may be despatched to Maulmain. This demand has been anticipated by the Governor-General, who has ordered the *Proserpine* to Maulmain, armed with two 20-pounder pivot guns, and four traversing 9-pounders.

The latest accounts affirm that the throne had arrived at Rangoon, and that great preparations were making for the king's reception. The gun-boats had been fitted under the direction of Capt. Halstead, who, with Capt. McLeod and an artillery officer, reconnoitred the entrance of Bélin Creek. "Thousands of Burmese were daily at work clearing the jungle on the hill of Martaban: a strong stockade has

been erected, with outworks; large and roomy barracks are building, and guns planted. These movements are seen from many of the houses commanding a view of Martaban. Materials for another stockade have been collected about twelve miles higher up the river, between Martaban and Bélin Creek. Should an attack be contemplated, it will most probably be in the night, and the whole of the cantonment will be surrounded by a sheet of fire before the alarm can be sounded. Confusion of the worst description ensues, not knowing friends from foes, the ammunition destroyed, supplies cut off, and the civil authorities call in vain for protection."

The Burmese of Bileng have been unsuccessful in an attempt to punish the refractory tribe of Kayens, on the banks of the Yoonzalen river. An armed party was despatched for the purpose, who, having lost some men by the arrows of the Kayens, and more from sickness, returned to Bileng. The location of these so-called refractory Kayens is about three or four days' journey northward from Bileng, and their whole population is supposed to amount to about 15,000. It is the same tribe to whom two officers were once sent by Sir A. Campbell, and who have more than once offered their allegiance to the British Government. The whole country in that direction, on the west bank of the Salween, seems to be very unsettled.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The scarcity of money, the effect of the speculative mania and land-jobbing, still continues. The large stocks of goods are said to depress the markets, and to render it probable that imports of English goods would fall off next year. The measures discussed in the Council included the Squatters' Act, which it was supposed would be continued. Among the Council papers which had been laid before the members were copies of a despatch from the Colonial Office, recommending the adoption of the principles laid down in Capt. Grey's report on the best means of promoting the civilization of the aborigines of South Australia, for general adoption in the Australian colonies, varying in such manner as the habits and customs of the natives require. A new source was about to be opened for a supply of labour to the colony, by a person who advertises that he will visit the Indian isles and China, and select labourers for parties who may commission him to that effect. The great dearth of labour within the colony, and the great difficulty of obtaining emigrants of a superior class from the mother-country, are said to render this step necessary.

PORT PHILLIP.

Accounts from this settlement to the 2nd of June give the particulars of the murder of Mr. Morton and his servant by the blacks, at a place called Mustham, in May last. The party who discovered the bodies says: "A little on the right of the track, I observed what I considered at first was a white log, with a large eagle-hawk perching upon it; upon my nearer approach, the bird rose slowly and heavily from the mangled remains of poor Mr. Morton. He was stripped quite naked, and lying on his face, the greater part of which was actually cut away; his head is one mass of frightful wounds, and many bruises on different parts of his arms and body, which is torn by birds of prey. About fifty yards off lay the remains or skeleton of Larry, from whose bones the flesh had been completely cut off. The skin was cut a little above the wrists and ancles with a sharp knife or instrument; from all other parts the flesh was cut, and nothing left but bare bones. God only knows whether they did not this before life was extinct, as the struggle with him had been long and dreadful; his arms were extended, and were speared through the wrists to the ground."

A coal mining association was projected, but some parties had commenced coal mining on their own account.

A combination among the butchers to keep up the high prices of meat had caused some commotion in the colony; but some of the leading agriculturalists had, by the sale of meat on their own account, reduced the monopolizers to adopt an alteration.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Capt. Grey, the new governor and commander-in-chief reached this settlement the 15th of May. His lady was delivered of a son on the passage out. He had entered upon his duties with spirit. The special surveys were to be continued (contrary to general expectation), and a notice had been issued, calling upon all parties who had claims upon the Colonial Government, or upon the colonization commissioners, to send in their accounts without delay; but it is not stated that they will be discharged, though the colonists seem to hope such a result.

The South Australian papers discuss the financial position of this colony, considered in reference to the bills dishonoured by the commissioners, which had created a great sensation there. At a meeting held in May, the whole affair was investigated, but there was little unanimity; for while some displayed an anxiety to heap the blame of extravagant expenditure upon the late governor, others were equally anxious to reprobate the conduct of the commissioners in not making him fully aware of the responsible part he was taking in drawing bills upon them for an amount far exceeding what they could meet, or what was originally stipulated. There were others, too, who held the Government itself responsible for part of the monies expended in the improvements of the colony, which are, according to what is stated in these papers of a gigantic kind, and far before the real progress of the colony; they contend that as the offices of governor and resident commissioner were blended in one person, the improvements commenced were recognized by both parties, and it was morally impossible to expect that the commissioners could pay £300,000 out of £120,000, the amount of the surplus they had from their original loan to meet the expenses incurred by Governor Gawler.

A large body of natives had attacked a party going overland from Sydney to Adelaide, conducted by Mr. Inman, and had succeeded in driving off 5,000 sheep. An attempt was subsequently made by fourteen private gentlemen, well armed, to recover the animals, but they found 530 natives assembled on the spot where Mr. Inman had been attacked, and one of their party, a Mr. Field, having been wounded, they were compelled to retire. The sheep were seen to be in the possession of the blacks. A strong body of the police were ordered by Governor Grey to the Murray River, with every hope of success. In another instance, 500 sheep, with a shepherd, named Dickens, were driven off: the unfortunate man was most probably murdered.

Mr. Giles, superintendent of the Lynedock Valley, has found a small bud of tobacco, evidently indigenous to this province, on the banks of the North Para River. Mr. Giles has preserved a few packets of seed, the growth of this season. The plants at present growing in their native beds appear to be the successors of many generations, nourished by the washing of the vegetable soil, which accumulates about the spot in which they are found. The forthcoming season is likely to produce a quantity of tobacco in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, not the produce of foreign, but of indigenous plants.—*Geelong Adv.*, June 5.

China.

The intelligence from China has been received by H.M.S. *Calliope*, despatched to Calcutta, on the 6th July, with treasure, and the H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, bearing the broad pennant of Sir Gordon Bremer, which left China on the 24th August, and arrived at Bombay on the 26th September, bringing amongst her passengers the commodore and the superseded plenipotentiary, Capt. Elliot. H.M.S. *Conway* had left for England on the 8th July, with Sp. Drs. 1,500,000 in sycee, and Sp. Drs. 500,000 in dollars, part of the ransom; the remainder had been invested in navy and treasury bills at 4s. 6d. The *Calliope* took 2,500,000 Drs. in sycee.

The policy of sending vessels of war away, when further hostile operations were anticipated, is questioned, and the *Canton Register* states that Sir William Parker has, on the spot, expressed the most vehement indignation thereat. The remit-

tance of the money to England is also condemned. "The outturn of sycee in the London mint," observes the *Canton Register*, "will not give more than 4s. 1d. per dollar, while sycee in China is usually at a premium, ranging from two to seven per cent.; on the remittance to England freight and charges must be added. We have been told that the sycee per *Conway* could now be exchanged here for dollars at a premium of five per cent. The propriety or necessity of remitting the Canton ransom money to Calcutta—to which quarter the expedition must look for a portion of the required future assistance and supplies—where the government have raised a new public loan for the active prosecution of the war against China, no one will question or deny; and the sycee by the *Calliope* will be passing through the Calcutta mint, in the process of being coined into rupees, in less than two months; but that one million and a-half of dollars, in bullion, should be sent to London, where it cannot arrive until five months have elapsed, we cannot divine the reason, unless it be to put so much freight into the pockets of her commander, to the palpable injury of the public interests. Should this money be carted from Portsmouth to the bank, as in the days of the galleons, the people will not fail to be moved to inquire, whence is it, how obtained, and at what cost of money, loss of commerce, and sacrifice of the lives of their countrymen on the shores of China? and if they go into a calculation, they will find that it will cost them more to supply the loss of the gallant men who have miserably perished in this miserable war."

The intelligence communicates no event of any importance. Nothing had been done by our forces since the attack of Canton. On the 18th June, Commodore Bremer arrived, and it was immediately notified to the Chinese authorities at Canton, that he had been appointed joint-plenipotentiary with Capt. Elliot. The forces were still at Hongkong waiting the arrival of more troops from India. On the 16th of June, Capt. Elliot had issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Canton, wherein he ascribes their "troubles" to the "utterly disgraceful perfidy" of the high officers, and to the "inconceivable outrage" of proclaiming public rewards for the heads of British officers and people; thus giving rise to angry feelings, particularly amongst the uninstructed, on the side of the British. "Nor can the terribly cruel and degrading treatment of the English prisoners at Ningpo (amongst whom was a woman) be passed over; by it was caused the loss of several lives, and the recollection of it naturally exasperates the feelings of all the foreign people. Under these, and other such circumstances, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the best efforts of the British officers have been unequal to prevent some isolated cases of disorder. What has been stated about the English soldiers going about plundering, seizing provisions, and ravishing the women," he adds, "Elliot declares to be wholly grounded on false information. The British forces have been on the coast nearly one year, sparing the trade, the towns and villages, and paying large prices for all they have consumed. The British troops are kind to the people, and pay just prices; the native soldiers ill-treat and extort money from them. In the time of Commissioner Lin the officers received rewards for secretly attacking and mutilating innocent Englishmen. On the very night of the landing of the force at Tsangpoo, an unarmed man was decapitated close to the British lines. On the 22nd May, a disgraceful rabble, headed by the troops, burst into the factories, searching for merchants and innocent people: the Chinese officers took a conspicuous part in this scene of outrage and plunder. Some unfortunate Americans, seized by the officers upon that occasion, and severely wounded, were heavily chained and mercilessly beat by the soldiers." He concludes: "There can be no peace between the two nations until the emperor and the great officers are governed by the principles of truth and justice; and Elliot is sorry to observe that the character of the imperial court, which has stood high in the estimation of the western nations, has suffered deeply from the violence and perfidy that have stained the three last years of his imperial majesty's reign."

In the proclamation issued by the imperial commissioners, reopening the English

trade at the port at Canton, dated July 16, is contained the following :—" From the beginning of the English trade until now, a long and mutual harmony has existed (between England and China); but because traitorous natives became firebrands, until they incited (the English) to military operations, our emperor, cherishing the most anxious concern for the people's dependence, and also anxiously considering that the trade of the barbarian merchants of every nation might, perhaps, be impeded, especially ordered his generals to lead forth their troops, and with mutual plans and assistance to exterminate or tranquillize (the English). On that day, I, Yihshan, received my orders; the Emperor's words were most explicit and lucid; and the first order was—not to inconsiderately kill (the people); and as all had blood and breath,—the gift of heaven,—how would they not be excited to gratitude, respectfully looking up to the imperial clemency, which had saved their lives? But the provincial city had been fighting for several days, each party engaging with their great guns, without interruption; the hearts of men trembled with fear; and further, banditti and incendiaries availed themselves of the opportunity to burn and destroy the dwellings of the people, and the people within the city were clamorous in their solicitations for a cessation of hostilities. I, the commander-in-chief, seeing with my own eyes the state of affairs, became apprehensive of acting in opposition to the virtue of the Emperor's love of the lives of the people; we also commiserated the traders and people being scattered abroad in such bitter misery; therefore we, the afore-named officers, most earnestly supplicated the Emperor. Now we have received the imperial will, permitting them, implicitly obeying each article of the former fixed regulations, as formerly, all nations, including the English, to trade: and as to the houses of the people which have been burnt or destroyed, that a clear examination should be ordered, to the end that they may be pitied and commiserated. At present, the troops of the different provinces have returned victorious, and henceforth the shield and spear shall be for ever laid by; deception and anxiety shall both be forgotten; dislike and suspicion shall be for ever dismissed; and all shall rest tranquilly in their original occupations; all shall enjoy profound peace."

On the 9th August, Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrived, and landed on the 10th at Macao; the latter left the same day for Hong-kong. The new plenipotentiary immediately published a copy of his credentials, authorizing and empowering him "to negotiate and conclude with the minister vested with similar power and authority on the part of the Emperor of China, any treaty or agreement for the arrangement of the differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China;" and on the 12th the following notification :—" In taking charge of the offices of H.M.'s sole plenipotentiary, minister extraordinary, and chief superintendent of British trade in China, Sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and promote the prosperity and well-being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all H. M.'s subjects, and other foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings), at this moment residing in any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions that may be submitted to him. At the same time, it becomes his first duty to distinctly intimate, for general and individual information, that it is his intention to devote his undivided energies and thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the war, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt towards the government and subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honourable and lasting peace. Sir Henry Pottinger is conscious, that amongst the persons to whom this notification is addressed, there are few individuals who are not as well qualified as himself to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreements and promises of the provincial government of Canton. He has intimated to that government, that he is willing, for the present, to respect the existing truce, but that the slightest infraction

of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active hostilities in this province ; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well-understood perfidy and bad faith of the provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the imperial cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts. With these views and sentiments, it only remains for Sir Henry Pottinger to warn H.M.'s subjects, and all other foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the emperor, and to declare that, if they do so, it must be clearly understood to be at their own risk and peril. Sir Henry Pottinger avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the arrangements which have been made by his predecessor, connected with the island of Hong-kong, will remain in force until the pleasure of her Majesty regarding that island and those arrangements shall be received ; and on this point Sir Henry Pottinger further desires to call the attention of all concerned to the public notice issued by H.M.'s plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last."

On the 17th August, Sir Henry embarked from Macao for Hong-kong, whence an expedition was despatched to the northward. On the 21st the fleet,* accompanied by twenty-one transports, sailed from Hong-kong Bay in three divisions, the centre led by H.M.S. *Wellesley*, the *Bentinck*, surveying vessel, piloting ahead ; the weather division led by the *Queen* steamer, H. M.'s plenipotentiary on board ; and the lee division led by the *Sesostris* steamer ; Sir Hugh Gough is on board the *Marion* in this division. The 18th, 26th, except the detachments left at Hong-kong, 49th and 55th regiments, with the artillery and engineers, sappers and miners, accompany the expedition : companies of the 18th and 26th, the 37th M.N.I. and those of the corps of the Bengal volunteers yet in being and in China, remain stationary at Hong-kong.

Nothing had officially or demi-officially transpired respecting the primary objects of the expedition. The *Canton Register* states that Amoy is to be attacked, and its fortifications destroyed, and Chusan retaken and occupied ; that the capitals of the eastern maritime provinces are to be attacked or annoyed ; and that H.M.'s plenipotentiary will proceed to Tientsin, take possession of the head of the great canal, and probably go up as high as Tungchowfoo, about twelve miles from Peking.

The *Canton Register* of the 24th August (the latest date) contains the following items : Within these few days, many of the British merchants have returned from Canton to Macao, simply, we believe, because they find it to be impossible, at present, to transact any business ; but when the new teas arrive, we presume they will return to Canton and conduct their own business ; indeed, we have heard that a few chops of fresh congo have already arrived and been sold to an English house, the price to be settled when the season's trade is regularly opened. We have little doubt that business will be done this season with the merchants of Canton.

On the 17th., the Kwangchowfoo, or prefect of Canton, arrived in Macao, attended by the linguist Alantsae, and, as is usual with Chinese officers, "a rabble rout." It is reported that the object of his journey was to see Sir Henry Pottinger, and to offer to H.E. ten millions of dollars to prevent the fleet from sailing to the northward. Sir Henry declined seeing this functionary, but deputed his secretary, Capt. Malcolm, to receive the visit. After the repeated breaches of faith on the part of the imperial commissioners and the Canton government, we think Sir Henry acted wisely in declining to resume any connection with any one of its functionaries. Had Sir Henry granted the Kwangchowfoo an interview, however peremptory he might have been in his refusal of the proffered terms, still the mere fact of having once stooped to listen to them, would have, in some degree, weakened his position.

A letter from Hong-kong, dated 12th July, states :—" We are waiting here for

* H. M. S. *Wellesley*, 72, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B. *Blenheim*, 72 ; *Blonde*, 42 ; *Druid*, 44 ; *Modeste*, 18 ; *Cruizer*, 18 ; *Columbine*, 18 ; *Pylades*, 18 ; *Aigerine*, 10 ; *Rattle-snake*, troop ship. H. C. armed steamers, *Sesostris*, *Nemesis*, *Queen*, *Phlegethon*.

reinforcements, and to enable the navy, very many of whom have become sick, to recruit a little. Several naval officers and many seamen have died since the squadron returned from the river, where a severe form of fever and dysentery was contracted. The *Conway*, owing to sickness, has been surveyed and declared unfit for duty; therefore she is to be despatched to England, taking with her the invalids of the fleet. Half the 37th M. N. I. are in hospital; sickness generally is on the increase; the weather is exceedingly warm, and will be sufficient to account for the circumstance. Capt. Sargent, of the 18th R. I., and Lieut. Berkley, of the 37th, have both been recommended by a Medical Board to proceed to India, in consequence of the state of their wounds. Mr. Johnson has taken up his residence at Hong-kong as Deputy Governor. The land sold at high prices. I do not think that the northern expedition can effect a great deal this season. It may destroy Amoy, which the Chinese believe they have rendered impregnable, and have filled it with stores and munitions of various kinds; thence it may visit Ningpo and Chusan; more than this it can scarcely do. It appears to me that we can make no treaty with the Chinese on which we can rest securely—eventually we shall have to seize on and to garrison some of their cities on the east coast. The emperor is said to be still pugnacious—at present I see not the least glimmering of amicable arrangement."

Nearly the whole of the China bazar at Hong-kong has been destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The following is the emperor's reply to Yih-shan's report on the attack on, and ransom of, Canton:—

"Yih and his colleagues have reported that the English barbarian ships attacked the provincial city, but the troops who guarded it feared not for its safety, and affairs were managed according to the emergencies of the case. On looking at the report, I thoroughly understand the whole of it: the English barbarians, after engaging, have twice retreated before my troops; thus the affair has already become weakened, and the strength (of the English) has been strongly pressed upon, whenever put forth in the battle's strife. The said barbarians are like dogs and sheep in their dispositions. Moreover, as they have already been chastised and repressed, and the terrific majesty of my soldiers has already been manifested, and the resident inhabitants of the city have through their multitudinous troubles presented petitions; further, Yih-shan has reported that the said barbarians doff their caps, and perform the proper ceremonies, and have begged and prayed that he will transmit their report, imploring for favour, 'I, the emperor, believe in you (the said high officers), and that the trouble and vexation of your minds, through the prayers and supplications of the people, drive you to extremities, or forced you to temporize, and induced you to request me to allow the (English) trade.' The said generalissimo should enjoin severe orders on the said barbarian officer that he immediately retire every one of his ships of war, and send them to the outer ocean; surrender all the batteries, and be implicitly obedient to the laws; then only may they merely trade, according to custom, nor allow them, in opposition to the prohibitions, to smuggle opium; but if they dare purposely to oppose the prohibitions, then decidedly no indulgence shall be shewn, nor any excuses allowed. I direct the generalissimo and his colleagues to meet the governor and lieutenant-governor, and with all their hearts, and souls, and strength, to consult on and devise plans of management; and when every thing is safely settled, to report all the particulars. It is impossible to fathom the dispositions of the barbarians; and it is right to prepare secret means of defence, nor should there be the least degree of negligence or remissness; wait until after the barbarian ships have retired, then quickly resume possession of the forts, and guard and maintain the important passes, and such-like places. Build new and strong forts, and put the old in the best possible state of defence. If the English barbarians evince any disposition to be proud and domineering, then the troops should be led on to exterminate them; for it must not be, because favour has been bestowed on them, that their extortions in all matters should be unopposed.

"I order Ke and E immediately to depute officers for the special purpose of examining clearly, to tranquillize, soothe, and compassionate the people. As there is stored up in the provincial treasury 2,800,000 taels weight of silver, I order that arrangements be made for the hong merchants to replace it by instalments in successive years; permit no specious delays: I also order that when methods of management have been consulted and determined upon, they be carried into effect."

The shipping in the China seas appear to have severely suffered from the effects of two typhoons, one on the 21st July, and a second on the 27th. The *James Laing* was totally lost in the first typhoon; the captain and part of the crew saved themselves on Kowe Chow Island, and were taken from thence on board the steamers *Queen* and *Nemesis*. The rest of the crew, nine in number, and Mrs. Pritchard, were drowned. The *Prince George* was a total wreck, and the crew taken on board the *Queen*. The *Rose* schooner is supposed to have foundered, and the commander and crew, with the exception of a sea-cunny picked up by Captain Fraser, of the *Good Success*, are supposed to have found a watery grave. It was feared that H. M. S. *Conway* might have fallen in with the typhoon.

The former of these typhoons had nearly proved fatal to the British plenipotentiaries. On the 20th July, H. M.'s cutter *Louisa*, Lord A. W. Beauclerk, with Sir G. Bremer and Capt. Elliot on board (crew and passengers, twenty-five), and the schooner *Young Hebe*, left Macao roads for Hongkong. On the 23rd Sir G. Bremer and Capt. Elliot were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat. The cutter had been blown to the westward: on the 21st Mr. Owen, the second master, was knocked overboard and drowned, and the cutter was eventually wrecked on the island of Kowlan, north of Tylo, and near the village of Feisha. H. M.'s joint plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the commodore was knocked down and stripped, and had not the man who brought their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads. The man called himself a comprador, took the shipwrecked people into his house, and gave them food. Sir G. Bremer landed on the praya grande, at Macao, in a red Guernsey frock and drawers. The price of their rescue was 3,000 drs. Lieut. Fowler, Lord A. W. Beauclerk, and the rest of the crew, were brought back to Macao, on the 25th, by a Lorcha and a boat of H. M.'s ship *Herald*, which had been despatched for that purpose.

Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, a Parsee merchant, has given 12,000 Sp. drs. for the endowment of a hospital for foreign seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China.

It is said that the Bengal volunteers and 37th M. N. I. have been inspected, and declared unfit for active service, and that the skeletons of these two corps are to be removed to the island of Soochow, previous to their return to India.

The *Hongkong Gazette*, of the 31st July, contains official notice of the appointment of a harbour-master and marine magistrate of Hongkong, with an assistant to the harbour-master; of a clerk of the works, and of a notary-public and coroner.

A proclamation has been issued by the Chinese commanders, setting forth that, "Whereas, the square fort was recently in the occupation of the English foreigners, and that some foreigners have been left buried near to the fort; it is forbidden that any inhabitants, soldiery or militia, or any others, loiter idly about such places, or attempt to dig up the bodies of the said foreigners there interred."

Capt. Elliot issued a "public notice" (June 15), requesting parties who had suffered losses by the pillage of certain of the factories in Canton to present an inventory of the particulars and amount of the same; adding, that "a declaration will be required to the exactitude of the amount." Accordingly, lists of claims by British and foreign merchants were received and published, and the following were paid the amounts set against their names:—

Hooker & Lane, household furniture, stores, &c.	..	..	..	..	Drs. 13,467
Lindsay & Co., do. do.	..	..	..	..	3,533
Gibb, Livingston, and Co., do. merchandize, stores	..	..	..	..	1,780

Bell & Co.,	do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	Drs. 6,087
Do. for W. Henderson	do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	971
W. & T. Gemmell & Co.,	do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	140,489
J. Hulbert, wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
R. Strachan, do. and merchandize	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,836
Dent & Co., merchandize, stores, &c.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,879
Fox, Rawson, & Co., do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	1,705
Macvicar & Co., do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	524
Innes, Fletcher & Co., do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	1,500
R. Webster do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	1,607
M. A. M'Leod, wearing apparel, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
W. S. Boyd, do. &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	293
Jardine, Matheson, & Co., merchandize, stores, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,451
Holliday, Wise, & Co., do.	do.	do.	..	..	..	..	1,022
T. Larkins, wearing apparel, &c.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	735
Joseph Henry, merchandize, do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,341
Superintendents of trade, furniture of office and hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,000
Do. private property of officers and servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Public clock, value received on behalf of subscribers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,400
British claims							Drs. 272,466
Joseph Coolidge (U.S.), in household furniture, stores, and other valuable property and papers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,710
H. J. Reynvaan (Du.), furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	354
Bovet, Brother & Co. (Swiss), do. and stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,198
F. A. Rangel (Port.), do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
J. Ryan (U.S.), do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
G. Nye (U.S.), do. and stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	874
M. P. Guttieres (Port.), wearing apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	733
E. C. Bridgman (U.S.), chapel furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	653
W. A. Laurence (U.S.), furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	971
Foreign claims							Drs. 41,243

The *Canton Register* has some severe comments upon what it terms "this nefarious proceeding on the part of some of the claimants, and of H. M.'s plenipotentiary." It complains of the rejection of the claim of Mr. John Millar, a British subject in the employ of the U.S. merchants, Messrs. Olyphant and Co. He was in the boat of the *Morrison*, when her crew was siezed by the Chinese, and he was desperately wounded; yet his claim, it is said, was referred to the expected American commodore. It then notices the ready payment of Mr. Coolidge's claim, and asks, how far, in law or equity, a foreigner can be admitted to claim under an indemnification wrung from the Chinese by the British arms, while they have a consul or vice-consul in China? It throws out, moreover, very strong suspicions against the reality of Mr. Coolidge's losses. One firm, it is said, sent in a claim, which contained the following item: "Personal inconvenience suffered, and risk of life, Drs. 15,000."

Mr. Coolidge has furnished to the *Canton Press*, August 7, a detailed statement of his losses, which does not tend to neutralize the suspicions of the *Register*. Premising that "it was not his intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing which he could rightly claim," he specifies the following as the items: "Office furniture, Drs. 1,610; house furniture, 4,570; wardrobe, 1,800; comprador's and servant's effects, 1,300; books, 400; cow and dog, 250: some items not remembered by us, 300; making Drs. 10,260: add 100 per cent. for inconvenience, 10,260; loss of office books, 5,000; loss of private books, 1,000; repairs of the factory, 2,000; cash taken from the treasury about 5,100; making a sum total of Drs. 33,710.

The amount of the ransom was thus furnished: the authorities paid four millions of dollars in bycree towards the recent levy made upon the city, and the hong merchants contributed two millions in the following proportions. Howqua paid Drs. 820,000; Pwankequa, Drs. 260,000; Samqua, Saoqua, Footae, and Howqua, each, Drs. 70,000; Mowqua, Kinqua, Mingqua, and Punhoyqua, each, Drs. 15,000;

* Mr. Larkins has stated that he claimed Drs. 116 for furniture, and Drs. 619 for merchandize, lost in Canton; but made no claim for wearing apparel.

cash in the consoo treasury, being taxes upon the foreign trade and intended to pay the debts of broken hong merchants, Drs. 280,000; the obligations of Samqua, Sanqua, Footae, and Gowqua, each, Drs. 50,000, which is to be reimbursed from the first surplus in the consoo funds, or offset against any duties they may owe to the consoo, Drs. 200,000. The four hong merchants, who contributed Drs. 70,000 each, at first refused to give more than Drs. 20,000, saying that, as Howqua had most at stake, he should bear the burden, and that they had little to fear for themselves; for the loss of the cotton and other foreign merchandize, if destroyed, would fall on the foreign owners or importers. Besides Howqua's contribution, he has lost more than Drs. 750,000 by the burning of two packhouses in Shameen.

Some remarks are made both in the Calcutta and Bombay papers upon a fact which is mentioned in their private letters, but does not appear to be noticed in the Canton journals, namely, the appropriation of a part of the ransom-money to the payment of certain claims of Messrs. Dent and Co. The *Bombay Courier*, August 17, says: "We have received information which places the matter beyond a doubt. Bills to the amount of £63,000, drawn by Capt. Elliot in favour of Dent and Co., which had been dishonoured at the British Treasury, have been paid from funds received as the ransom of the City of Canton. The claims of Messrs. Dent and Co. must have been defrayed by money raised on the tea bonds, given by the Imperial Commissioners as security for the sixth million of dollars which they undertook to pay to the British Crown, for the five million dollars paid in specie were put on board H. M. S. *Nimrod*, and are now in safety at Calcutta. It is possible that the money may not be immediately rendered available for the payment of opium scrip, but there can be no doubt that, as soon as replies from London can be received to the despatches which will be forwarded by the mail of the 1st September, the immediate liquidation of the opium claims will take place." The comments made by the Calcutta papers upon the transaction called forth a statement from a correspondent, who supplied copies of a letter from Capt. Elliot to Messrs. Dent and Co., dated 11th May, 1839, engaging to indemnify them for any opium they may surrender (to supply the deficiency) "in the fullest manner," giving them the option of taking his receipt for the opium, or requiring the parties, whose deficiencies they may make up, to replace the opium, or in the event of their not doing so within a reasonable time, by bills on H. M.'s Treasury; and also a copy of a letter from Capt. Elliot to Mr. Backhouse, dated 3rd July, 1839, wherein he states:—"I am placed in the most responsible and embarrassing situation of issuing bills this day at twelve months upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in favour of Messrs Dent and Co. for the heavy sum of £63,265 18s. 4d., being the amount of 523 chests of opium supplied by that firm to make up the deficiencies of parties surrendering opium for the service of H. M.'s Government," intimating, that he drew against the amount which would be due to the defaulters, as indemnity, on the opium actually delivered up by them, upwards of 2,300 chests. "Up to this moment," the writer observes, "Government continues in possession of this security, which they certainly would have returned to Capt. Elliot, if they did not intend ultimately to recognize their liability. I have every reason to believe that Dent and Co. have not received one dollar on this account from Capt. Elliot, although it may so happen, in the event of the Plenipo. having accepted assignments on Dent and Co., that that firm will tender to him his own bills in payment."

According to the *Peking Gazette*, Lin and Tang are sentenced to transportation, and to proceed forthwith to Turkestan, in the capacity of soldiers or slaves to the soldiery in Ele. The emperor has repeatedly approved the conduct of both Lin and Tang (the former viceroy), pursued in consequence of his own orders. Keshen, it is said, is again taken into favour. Other accounts say he is to be banished to Ele. The following is said to be a genuine account of the property belonging to him, which has been confiscated; but the amount is incredible:—Gold, 270,000 taels weight; Sycee silver, 3,400,000 taels weight; foreign money, 200,000 taels; land, cultivated, 39 *king* (a king contains 100 mow or Chinese acres, equal to about one-third of an English acre; pawnshops in the province of Pechele, 4; ditto ditto at

Shinking or Moukden, 2; banking (or shroff) shops, 84; large pearls, 64; strings of pearls, 14; pearl lamps, 8; arrow thumb-rings—made of the feathers of the *feitsuy* bird, 34; coral, 18 pieces; ginseng, 24 catties; deer's horns, 25 catties; silk, 420 lengths; broad cloth and English camlets, 30; clocks, striking, 18; gold watches, 10; fur garments, 24; images of horses made of precious stones, 2; ditto of lions, 2; crystal wash-hand basins, 28; 1 tortoise-shell bedstead; 4 chariots; female slaves, 168.

The *Peking Gazette*, April 28th and 29th, publishes a memorial from Yu-k'een, high commissioner and lieutenant-governor of Keang-soo (now residing at Chin-hae, and having the Chusan islands under his authority), stating that he had received a communication from the great military Council, inclosing an imperial edict, which announced that the Tartar lieutenant Haeling had suggested that all the ports and harbours be closed, in order that the natives may not be able to supply the foreigners with provisions; and referring the same to him (Yu-k'een). He reports that, from the maritime habits and poverty of the people on the coast, the shutting the ports at once would reduce them to distress and convert them into robbers and pirates. He observes, that the supply of provisions to the English at Ting-hae was sanctioned by Elepoo and the mandarins, and that the fishing-boats had rendered good service by aiding the Chinese fleet to prepare combustibles, and attack the foreign ships. He says he has handsomely rewarded those who captured "the false mandarins, Anstruther and Douglas," and that the Ting-hae people are now becoming "of a favourable disposition," and "overflow with a desire to shew their mettle." He recommends "that the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted, but the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination in setting about it."

In a "memorial" from the imperial commissioners (without date, but which must have been written between the 6th and 23rd June), they report to the emperor, that, in the course of their arrangements to secure the departure of the English ships (after the attack on Canton), "a commander of their's, Warren, petitioned us, saying, that 'the real truth of the matter was, the foreign merchants of every nation were very hard pushed for money, and worrying him for payment of their debts, and therefore it was that he and they (Capt. Warren and the English) had no resource but to beg that they might be cleared off; that they had no intention whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression upon the heavenly dynasty; and he implored us, and all the high mandarins of the province, that we would supplicate the great emperor to shew them mercy, and pardon their offence!' Your slaves find, that the foreign ships having on this occasion bolted into the river by violence, was all caused by the native traitors shewing them the way; which, in fine, led to the rude people of the islands and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages, so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners, there are others who dress like (our) soldiers. It therefore appeared to us the best plan, that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into armed associations for mutual defence. The headman (of one of these armed associations) Leangtsaeying, and others, divided themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black and white; among which last were two chief persons. Your slaves thereupon sent orders to the militia, gentry, and others, that, as they took them, so should they behead them at Namoon! In reference to one of these chief persons, the said gentry and others reported to us by petition, that 'he was in reality Bremer, and that they (the English) were willing to pay a hundred dollars to ransom the body, which they (the said gentry and others) had stowed away in a secluded house;' but whether this really be the case or not, we shall first investigate clearly and afterwards duly memorialize your majesty."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

TRANSPORTATION OF SOLDIERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 4, 1841.—Her Majesty's Government having been pleased to prohibit the transportation of felons from India to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and it being consequently impracticable to carry into effect sentences of transportation until arrangements for that purpose shall have been made, the Commander-in-Chief directs that, until further orders, courts-martial shall abstain from passing a sentence of transportation on any soldier convicted of felony, or of any military offence for which such punishment is legally awardable.

CONNECTION OF CIVIL SURGEONS WITH BUSINESS.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Aug. 17, 1841.—With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal notifies for general information, that the Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to prohibit for the future in every case the connection of civil surgeons with business as bankers, traders, and indigo planters, and to direct that, in the cases in which it has been permitted, no extension of such employment be allowed. The contravention of this order, the Hon. Court further observe, must be considered as *ipso facto* a resignation of their service.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. M'KEAN.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 14, 1841.—At a general court-martial assembled at Delhi, on the 1st Sept. 1841, Assist. Surg. Archibald McKean, of the 22nd regt. N.I., and officiating garrison assist. surgeon at Delhi, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For gross neglect of duty at Delhi, in having failed, personally, to visit and to afford his professional advice to (the late) Sub-Collector Tapsell, of the Canal Department, while seriously ill, between the 6th and 12th days of July, 1841; on the last of which dates he died, notwithstanding that he, Assist. Surg. McKean, had twice, during the same period, been urgently solicited by letter from the deceased himself, and from his family, to visit him.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Archibald McKean, of the 22nd regt. N.I., officiating garrison assist. surgeon, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Assist. Surg. Archibald McKean, of the 22nd regt. N.I., officiating garrison assist. surgeon, to lose twelve steps, and do therefore adjudge him to be put twelve steps lower in the list of assistant surgeons.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief is exceedingly surprised that any medical officer should have neglected the calls of duty and humanity so very soon after the publication of the G.O. of the 11th May, 1841. But as Assist. Surg. McKean requires to be convinced by a court-martial, that he should not receive a staff allowance, and not perform the duties of the office, and, as by permitting a native doctor to do his duty, he almost admits the equality of their knowledge and experience, his Excellency directs that the penalty of his neglect shall be enforced, and that Assist. Surg. McKean's name shall hereafter be placed next below that of Assist. Surg. W. Dunbar, M.D.

Assist. Surg. McKean is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 10. Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th N.I., to be assistant to agent and commissioner at Delhi, vice Capt. R. Angelo.

July 31. Lieut. H. M. Nation, 23rd N.I., to officiate as an assistant to commissioner for suppression of dacoity, and exercise powers of joint magistrate in district of Agra, in room of Capt. Graham.

Aug. 5. Mr. G. M. B. Berford, to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

Mr. G. Edmonstone to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut, during absence of Mr. Plowden on leave.

11. Mr. T. H. Sympson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Hissar.

Mr. T. S. Head to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bijour.

17. Mr. J. B. Lawrell to be collector of 24-Pergunnas, vice the Hon. J. C. Erskine.

Mr. A. Forbes to be ditto of Midnapore, vice Mr. Lawrell.

Mr. Jas. Grant to officiate as judge of Cuttack, until further orders.

18. Mr. H. J. Palmer to act for Mr. W. P. Palmer as salt agent of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnas.

Mr. H. Torrens to have charge of office of superintendent of stamps, during time

Mr. H. J. Palmer may officiate for Mr. W. P. Palmer.

Mr. J. A. Loch to officiate as joint-mag. and deputy collector of Benares.

Mr. W. S. Cunningham to be joint-mag. and deputy col. of Cawnpore.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to be joint-mag. and deputy collector of Muttra.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill to officiate as joint-mag. and deputy col. of Furruckabad.

Assist. Surg. R. Marshall, M.D., to be civil assist. surg. of Futtehpore.

19. Mr. G. Mainwaring permitted to resign East-India Company's civil service.

24. Mr. C. Steer to be magistrate of East Burdwan, but to continue to officiate as collector of Jessore, until further orders.

Mr. James Alexander to be magistrate of Nuddea.

Mr. J. Lean to officiate as judge of Cawnpore, during Mr. Speirs' absence.

28. The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be political agent at Subathoo from 1st July last, vice Col. H. T. Tapp, resigned.

30. Mr. E. T. Colvin to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhi.

Major J. Outram, political agent in Lower Scinde, to be political agent in Scinde and Beloochistan from this date.

31. Mr. M. R. Gubbins to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhi.

Sept. 1. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D., to be post-master at Gwalior residency.

4. Dr. J. Stokes to be civil assist. surgeon of Goruckpore.

Mr. A. W. Begbie to conduct current duties of Meerut special commissioners' office, during absence of Mr. Owen.

7. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to officiate as magistrate of Shahabad until further orders, vice Mr. H. C. Bagge, dec.

Mr. A. M. Clark, surg. 74th N.I., to be post-master at Loodianah.

13. Capt. E. W. Cartwright, 23rd Bombay N.I., to act as assistant political agent at Dadur, in room of Lieut. L. Vardon, who was officiating in that capacity, from date of Capt. MacPherson's absence on sick leave, date 9th June.

Capt. R. Cannan, K.S.F., junior assistant to commissioner in Mysore, returned to his duty on 22nd Aug.

Lieut. J. D. Leckie, assistant political agent, Lower Scinde, took charge of the agency from Major Outram, on that officer's departure for Upper Scinde on the 17th August.

16. Mr. A. C. Barwell to be salt agent at Hidgelee, vice Mr. J. H. Barlow dec.

Mr. S. Bowring to act as salt agent at Tumlook, retaining charge also, until further orders, of superintendency of Sulkea Salt Golahs.

Obtained leave of absence, Furloughs, &c.—Aug. 18.—Mr. W. P. Palmer, for three months.—25. Mr. A. Speirs, for four months, to the hills, on med. cert.—28. Mr. A. Ross, for four months, to presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to England, on med. cert.—Sept. 1. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, for two years, to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 18, 1841.—With reference to G. Os. of 26th May last, the following promotions in Regt. of Artillery made; date of coms. 17th Aug. 1841:—

To be 1st Lieuts.—2nd Lieuts. C. A. Green, T. Brougham, W. Hay, G. H. Clifford, J. Mill, J. Eliot, H. Lewis, H. Price de Teissier, R. R. Bruce, A. Christie,

C. V. Cox, C. H. Dickens, H. Hammond, A. Robertson, G. Bouchier, G. Moir, P. C. Lambert, P. Christie, T. W. Fulman, and J. Young.

Capt. H. W. Bellew, 56th N.I., deputy assist. qu. mast. general of 1st class, to be an assist. quarter master gen. of Army, v. Becher dec.

Capt. R. P. Alcock, 46th N.I., deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2nd class, to be a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 1st class, v. Bellew.

Lieut. Arthur Sanders, 44th N. I., at present employed as an assist. in office of quarter master gen. of Army, to be a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2nd class, v. Alcock.

The undermentioned officers permitted, at their own request, to resign service of East-India Company:—Lieut. G. D. Bonar, 49th N. I., from 30th Aug. 1841; Ens. Edward Cook, 41st N.I.

Assist. Surg. James Stokes, M.D., placed at disposal of government of N.W. Provinces, with a view to his appointment to medical charge of civil station of Goruckpore, v. Assist. Surg. Brander, M.D., who is, at his own request, trans. to military department.

Assist. Surg. John Bowhill app. to medical charge of Meywar Bheel Corps.

Lieut. E. Hall, 52nd N.I. to be adj. of Infantry to Bundelcund Legion.

Assist. Surg. C. G. Andrews app. to medical duties of civil station of Ramree.

Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton app. to medical duties of civil station of Akyab.

Lieut. E. J. Brown, corps of engineers, is placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

23. Capt. Colin Mackenzie, assistant to political agent at Peshawur, to be assistant in pay and commissariat department of Shah Shoojah's force, in room of Lieut. Milne, on deputation to Kelat-i-Ghilzye.

25.—*Regt. of Artillery*.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Abbott to be capt. from 12th Aug. 1841, v. Capt. W. R. Maidman dec.—2nd Lieut. William Olpherts to be 1st lieut., v. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. James Abbott prom., with rank from 17th Aug. 1841, for the augmentation.

18th N. I.—Ens. F. C. Tombs to be lieut. from 12th April, 1841, v. C. C. Pigott dec.

62nd N.I.—Ens. Robert Stewart to be lieut. from 8th Aug. 1841, v. Lieut. H. Bishop dec.—Ens. F. Johnston to be lieut. from 12th Aug. 1841, v. Lieut. K. W. Elmslie dec.

The undermentioned officers of Infantry to have rank of captain by brevet:—Lieuts. G. P. Brooke 68th N.I.; J. C. Salkeld, 5th do.; F. C. Brooke, 7th do.; J. Bontein, 51st do.; F. Maitland, 4th do.; dates 14th and 17th Aug. 1841.

Sept. 1.—49th N.I.—Ens. R. Larkins to be lieut. from 30th Aug. 1841, v. Lieut. G. D. Bonar resigned.

Capt. J. Macdonald, 61st N.I., to be major of brigade at Agra, v. Capt. and Brev. Major J. T. Croft retired from the service.

Cadet of Infantry J. W. B. Blagrove admitted on estab. as ensign.

Mr. E. B. Thring admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. S. J. Becher, 11th N. I. placed at disposal of government of N. W. Provinces, for purpose of being employed in the Bundelcund Legion, v. Lieut. Johnston resigned.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. John Hicks, 17th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company on pension of a colonel, from 1st Oct.

Major C. W. Hodges, late of 5th L.C., and now on invalid estab., permitted to retire from Service of East-India Company on pension of his rank, from date of his embarkation at Bombay.

21st N.I.—Capt. J. C. C. Gray to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Spottiswoode to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. Marquis to be lieut. from 1st Sept. 1841, in suc. to Major W. Simmonds, trans. to inv. estab.

The designation of Assist. Adj. Gen. of Division to be conferred on the following Deputy Assist. Adj. Generals, but without any increase to their present allowances:—

Capt. W. G. Cooper, Benares division; Capt. P. W. Anson, Sirhind division.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal for employment as civil assist. surg. at Mymensing.

Lieut. W. E. Muleaster, 64th N.I., permitted to rejoin his own regt.

Sept. 8th.—40th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. Hugh Macfarquhar to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Richard Chitty to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C. D. Atkinson to be lieut. from 1st Sept. 1841, in suc. to Maj. M. A. Bunbury dec.

Cadets of Infantry H. T. Bartlett, J. F. Richardson, E. O. Wollaston, F. G. Thellusson, R. K. Gordon, R. W. Chambers, and C. L. Montgomery, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Sept 15.—Capt. John Bartleman, 44th N.I., 2nd in command of Mhairwarrah Local Bat., to be deputy paymaster at Nusseerabad vice Major N. Jones prom. to a regimental majority.

Mr. H. N. Nugent admitted to service as an assist. surg.

Cadet of Infantry W. D. Bishop admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. F. C. Minchin, 67th N.I., placed at disposal of Hon. the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces, to fill appointment of aide-de-camp on his personal staff.

Major W. Veysie 7th L.C., transferred to inv. estab. from 26th July, 1841.

7th L.C.—Capt. F. Angelo, to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Chas. Ekins, to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet William Young to be lieut. from 26th July, 1841, in suc. to Major W. Veysie, transf. to inv. estab.

Lieut. W. Young, 38th N.I., to be capt. by brevet from 12th Sept. 1841.

Capt. T. S. Burt, executive engineer of Rajpootana division, to officiate as executive officer of Agra division, during absence of Major W. H. Terraneau, on leave.

Capt. G. T. Greene, executive engineer of Dinapore division, to officiate for Capt. F. Abbott, as garrison engineer and barrack master in Fort William and civil architect at the Presidency.

Lieut. H. H. Duncan, executive engineer of Neemuch division, to officiate as executive engineer of Dinapore division, during absence of Capt. G. T. Greene.

Capt. William Martin, 52nd N.I., removed from situation of deputy judge advocate-general, and placed at disposal of Commander in Chief.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 14, 1841.—Lieut. and Adj. J. S. Alston, 27th N.I., to superintend repairs of fortress of Ghuzni; date 30th June.

Aug. 17.—Assist. Surg. John Hilliard, to do duty with H.M. 50th regt.

Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton, to do duty in hospital of H.M. 16th Lancers, at Meerut.

Aug. 18.—10th N.I. Ens. P. Drummond, 22nd, to act as interp. and qu. master.

Aug. 19.—Major Edward Herring, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Lucknow, and draw his pay and allowances from Cawnpore pay office.

Capt. J. B. Gough, H.M. 3rd L. Drags., to act as deputy quarter master gen. of forces in China, in room of Major R. Becher dec.

Aug. 21.—Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., to assume medical charge of 2nd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, during temporary absence of Dr. Murray, and Surg. J. S. Toke, of 1st, to afford medical aid to 34th N.I., during absence of Dr. Smith at Muttra; date 3rd Aug.

Ens. C. C. G. Ross, of 66th, to do duty with 69th regt., at Berhampore.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. W. H. Williams, 67th, to act as interp. and quarter master to 28th, instead of to 65th N.I. as formerly notified.

Capt. W. G. Lennox, 43rd, to do duty with 74th N.I. at Loodianah, until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps in Afghanistan.

The app. of Lieut. W. H. Oakes to act as interp. and qu. mas. to 10th L.C. cancelled.

Cornet H. J. Stannus, 5th L.C., to do duty with 9th do., at Kurnaul, until an opportunity offers for joining his corps in Afghanistan.

Assist. Surg. H. Koe, app. to medical charge of 3rd comp. 2nd bat. of artillery, under orders to proceed to Candahar *via* Sukkur: date Sirhind. 4th Aug. 1841.

The following Ferozepore station order confirmed:—Assist. Surg. F. C. Henderson, M.D., 4th irregular cavalry, to afford medical aid to prisoners in the jail; Assist. Surg. H. Irwin, 30th, to receive medical charge of 60th N.I.; Assist. Surg. H. Koe to afford medical aid to 3d comp. 2d bat. and golundauze; and Assist. Surg. G. Harper, 6th N.I., app. to med. charge of staff of the station: date 6th Aug.

Aug. 27.—Ens. R. H. Hicks, 1st Europ. Light Inf., now at presidency, to do duty with detachment of infantry recruits under orders for Dum-Dum.

2nd-Lieut. R. Becher to act as adj. of corps of sappers and miners, during period Lieut. C. B. Young may retain charge of it.

62nd N.I. Lieut. F. Trollope to be adj., v. Elmslie dec.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., posted to 4th N.I., and directed to join.

The following removals and postings to take place in the Regt. of Artillery:—Capts. J. T. Lane from 2nd comp. 3rd bat. to 1st comp. 2nd bat.; E. H. Ludlow (on staff employ) from 1st comp. 2nd bat. to 2nd comp. 3rd bat.; George Campbell (on staff employ) from 2nd comp. 4th bat. to 3rd troop 3rd brigade; J. Abbott, new prom. (on staff employ), to 2nd comp. 4th bat.—1st Lieuts. (Brev. Capt.) F. B. Boileau from 1st troop 3rd brigade to 2nd comp. 1st bat.; (Brev. Capt.) E. P. Master from 7th comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 7th bat.; Z. M. Mallock (on furl.) from 8th comp. 7th bat. to 3rd comp. 1st bat.; L. Smith from 1st comp. 2nd bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.; C. A. Green (with Shah Shooja's force) to 2nd troop 2nd brigade; T. Brougham to 3rd comp. 2nd bat., and to do duty with 4th comp. 2nd bat. until its arrival; W. Hay (on furl.) to 4th comp. 3rd bat.; G. H. Clifford to 2nd troop 2nd brigade; J. Mill to 4th troop 2nd brigade; J. Eliot (on furl.) to 6th comp. 7th bat.; H. Lewis to 7th

comp. 6th bat.; H. P. de Teissier to 4th troop 1st brigade; R. R. Bruce (on furl.) to 5th comp. 7th bat.; A. Christie to 4th comp. 6th bat.; C. V. Cox to 1st troop 3rd brigade; C. H. Dickens to 4th comp. 5th bat.; H. Hammond to 5th comp. 6th bat.; A. Robertson to 2nd comp. 6th bat., and to do duty with 4th comp. 6th bat.; G. Bouchier to 4th comp. 4th bat.; G. Moir to 2nd troop 3rd brigade; P. C. Lambert to 1st troop 2nd brigade; P. Christie to 5th comp. 6th bat.; T. W. Pulman to 2nd comp. 7th bat., and to do duty with 6th comp. 6th bat.; J. Young to 2nd comp. 4th bat.; W. Olpherts to 1st comp. 1st bat.—2nd Lieuts. R. H. Pollock from 3rd comp. 5th bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.; E. Allen from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 3rd comp. 5th bat., and to join it at Culpee *en route* to Saugor; M. J. Vibart (on furl.) to 4th comp. 4th bat.; R. C. H. B. Fagan to 5th comp. 7th bat.; G. E. Voyle to 1st comp. 1st bat.; W. P. Waddy to 4th comp. 1st bat.; D. Metcalfe to 3rd comp. 3rd bat.

Sept. 1.—Surg. D. Campbell, 41st N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Goruckpore, on departure of Dr. J. M. Brander; date 18th Aug.

Sept. 2.—The undermentioned Ensigns, at their own request, removed to regts. as junior of their rank, and directed to join: G. E. Kent, of 74th, to 21st N.I.; E. J. Dod, of 3rd, to 21st do.; E. Oakes, of 17th, to 8th do.

The undermentioned young officers posted to regts. indicated, *viz.*—Ensigns J. W. B. Blagrove to 74th N.I.; C. B. G. Bacon to 3rd do.; H. B. Stevens to 41st do.; H. S. Belli to 18th do.; D. Briggs to 17th do.; W. Gordon to 49th do.; H. D. Maunsell to 62nd do.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. F. A. Close, 65th N.I., to relieve Capt. T. Fraser, 7th L.C., from charge of detachment of infantry recruits arrived on the *Maria*, and to retain command of the party, until further orders.

Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson to act as adj. and qu. master to 3rd bat. artillery, during absence, on med. cert., of Lieut. G. Penrice.

Lieut. C. F. Mundy to act as adj. to 34th N.I., v. Lyons prom.

Lieut. H. Becher to act as adj. to 61st N.I. during absence of Lieut. H. LeMesurier.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones, doing duty with H.M.'s 9th Foot, directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and report himself to the Superintending Surg. at that station.

Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson, attached to 16th N.I. app. to medical charge of three troops of 5th and a detachment of horse artillery in service of H.M. Shah Soojahool-Moolk; date 1st Aug.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., to proceed to Khairwarrah, making over medical charge of artillery, 62nd N.I., &c., to Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., medical store keeper at Neemuch; date 18th Aug.

Sept. 7.—Capt. C. J. Oldfield, 4th N.I., to be an aide-de-camp on personal staff of Commander-in-Chief, v. Napleton resigned, from this date.

1st Lieut. E. J. Brown, corps of engineers (who was placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief), directed to continue, for the present, under orders of the political agent in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. W. J. Leach, 43rd N.I., to afford medical aid to wing of 5th L.C.

Sept. 10. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Hewitt (on leave of absence), removed from 63rd to 40th N.I., v. Lieut.-Col. Orlando Subbs (on staff employ) from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., at present attached to Benares division, posted to 3rd company 5th bat. of artillery, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. W. A. Rolfe, at present attached to H. M. 50th Regt., to do duty with the Sylhet Light Inf. Bat., and directed to proceed and join detachment of the corps on duty at Silchar.

Assist. Surg. C. Forbes to do duty with H.M. 50th regt., to replace Mr. Rolfe.

Assist. Surg. E. B. Thring to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Butler to resume duties of civil station of Seharunpore, in room of Dr. H. Falconer, proceeded on leave, on med. cert.; date 28th Aug.

Sept. 11.—55th N.I. Brev. Capt. J. Ewart to be interp. and qu. master.

Sept. 13.—Unposted Ens. J. S. D. White posted to 40th N.I.

Lieut. C. B. Young, corps of sappers and miners, to assume charge of Delhi division of public works, and to act as garrison engineer, during absence on leave of Capt. B. Y. Reilly; date Meerut, 14th Aug.

Sept. 14.—The following officers, having with reference to orders of 26th June last, volunteered to serve with 2nd Light Inf. Battalion, directed to join its head-quarters at Meerut:—Ens. F. Scrivenor, 63rd N.I.; Ens. J. W. Drummond, 70th do.

Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, 48th N.I., on leave at Mussoorie, directed to hold himself in readiness to afford medical aid to invalids of the season, and proceed with them to the presidency; date Meerut, 31st Aug.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart, 14th N.I., app. to medical charge of artillery division at Nussurabad, and Assist. Surg. T. Scott, of the 20th, app. to that of 55th regt., in room of Surg. J. McGaveston proceeding to presidency on leave; date 1st Sept.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. S. Chinn, 51st N.I., directed to join detachment of his corps at Allahabad.

Examination.—Lieut. R. J. Meade, 65th N.I., having been pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of regimental interpreter, is exempted from further examination.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 1. Capt. T. Fraser, 7th L.C.; Lieut. F. A. Close, 65th N.I.—15. Lieut. G. O. Ottley, 6th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 25. Surg. N. Morgan, for health (*vid* Egypt).—Sept. 1. Brev. Maj. G. W. Bonham, 40th N.I., for health.—Maj. L. N. Hull, 16th N.I., for health (to embark at Bombay).—8. Maj. Wm. Sage, 48th N.I., for health.—Ens. H. Vans Hathorn, 18th N.I., for health.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Aug. 14. Capt. D. Thomson, division staff, from 1st Aug. to 3d Oct., on med. cert.—18. Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th N.I., from 3d Aug. to 3d Feb. 1842, on med. cert.—Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—25. Lieut. T. James, 21st N.I., from 2d Aug. to 10th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Simla.—Aug. 25. Cornet T. R. Snow, 9th L.C., from 5th Aug. to 5th Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. G. H. Clifford, artillery, from 15th Aug. to 15th Nov., on med. cert.—Sept. 1. Capt. W. F. Beatson, 54th N.I., for two months, on private affairs.—6. Lieut. G. Penrice, artillery, on med. cert.

To reside in the Hills under Subathoo Agency.—Aug. 21. Col. H. T. Tapp, 64th N.I., from 1st July to 1st July, 1842, on med. cert.

To visit Cawnpore.—Aug. 21. Ens. W. L. M. Bishop, 46th N.I., from 10th Sept. to 25th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Presidency.—Aug. 18. Capt. H. Beaty, 62d N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—21. Lieut. F. G. Crossman, 45th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—25. Capt. C. B. Alcock, engineers, from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs.—Sept. 1. Surg. Wm. Bogie, M.D., from 29th Sept. to 22d Dec., in extension, on med. cert.—Lieut. J. A. H. Gorges, 57th N.I., from 20th Aug. to 20th Nov., on private affairs.—6. Lieut. C. M. Shairp, 61st N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1842, on med. cert.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin, 65th N.I., in extension, on private affairs.—8. Lieut. Col. Com. W. H. L. Frith, artillery, from 1st Sept. to 28th Feb. 1842, on med. cert.—Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I., to remain, preparatory to submitting an application to resign the service.—Capt. J. Paton, assist. qu. mast. gen. of army, from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1842, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—8. Lieut. Geo. Newbolt, 31st N.I., for two months, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on med. cert.—14.—Maj. Gen. F. J. T. Johnston, Cavalry, from 21st Oct. to 21st April, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Brev. Maj. H. Delafosse, artillery, from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1842, on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. J. Gibbs, commanding Buxar, from 15th Oct. to 15th March, 1842, on ditto.—Capt. J. Buncombe, 2d E.R., from 2d Sept. to 2d Dec., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—Lieut. A. H. Dyke, 25th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Jan. 1842, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 34th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th April, 1842, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—15. Capt. J. A. Crommelin, engineers, for six months, on med. cert. (also to Darjeeling).

To visit Landour.—Aug. 14. Capt. R. T. Sandeman, 33rd N.I., from 1st Aug. to 1st Nov. 1842, on med. cert.

To Cherra Poonjee.—Sept. 6. Brev. Capt. J. F. Middleton, 32nd N.I., from 9th Sept. 1841 to 9th Sept. 1842, in extension, on med. cert.

To Darjeeling.—Sept. 8. Capt. R. Taylor, 65th N.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th Sept. 1842, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. Col. A. Harvey, 65th N.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th Sept. 1842, on med. cert.

To visit Mussoorie.—Aug. 18. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Campbell, 1st L.C., from 3rd July to 20th Oct., on med. cert.—Sept. 6. Ens. C. MacMillan, 22nd N.I., on med. cert.—14. Capt. W. Little, 3rd N.I., from 30th Sept. to 30th Sept. 1842, on med. cert.

To Hazareebaugh.—Aug. 27. Maj. J. L. Earle, 9th N.I., from 30th Sept. to 31st March, 1842, to remain, in extension, on med. cert.

To visit Kurnaul.—Sept. 1. Ens. L. R. Christopher, 71st N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec., on private affairs.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 8. Assist. Surg. C. Llewellyn, for four months.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Aug. 21.—Assist. Surg. Dr. Bace, 26th Cameronians, attached to H. M.'s 50th regt. in Fort William, to take charge of office of inspector of H. M.'s hospitals, during absence of Dr. Murray to the Upper provinces.

4th Foot. Ens. Arthur Byrne to be lieutenant, v. Palmer dec., 29th July, 1841.

49th Foot. Ens. C. A. Halfhide to be lieutenant, v. Dennis prom., 19th June, 1841.

50th Foot. Brev. Maj. J. H. Serjeantson to be major, v. Turner dec., 18th June, 1841; Lieut. A. C. D. Bentley to be captain, v. Serjeantson prom., 18th do.; Ens. S. Joyce to be lieutenant, v. Bentley, 26th June, 1841; Ens. C. A. Mouatt to be lieutenant, v. Allan dec., 26th do.

Brev. Capt. Abraham C. Anderson, 4th Foot, to be brigade major at Fort St. George, v. Ker dec., 30th July, 1841.

Sept. 2.—40th Foot. Capt. D. F. Longworth, from 94th F., to be captain, v. Beebee, who exchanges, 27th Aug. 1841.

94th Foot. Capt. R. M. Beebee, from 40th F., to be captain, v. Longworth, who exchanges, 27th Aug. 1841.

Sept. 8.—15th Hussars. Cornet and Adj. John Cocks to be lieutenant, 7th Sept. 1841.

18th Foot. Ens. W. P. Cockburn to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Haly dec., 13th May, 1841; Ens. H. D. Burrell to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Graves app. adj. 20th June, 1841; Lieut. W. Graves to be adj., v. Wilson dec., 20th June, 1841; Ens. J. McC. O'Toole, from 49th regt., to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Gwynne, who retires by sale of his ensigncy.

41st Foot. Brev. Capt. J. E. Deere to be captain without purchase, v. Bedingfield, dec. 8th Aug. 1841; Ens. H. F. Marston to be lieutenant, v. Deere prom. 8th Aug. 1841.

50th Foot. Ens. Timothy Crowe, from 55th regt., to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Waddy, app. adjutant, 7th Sept. 1841.

Capt. Thompson, 9th Foot, to take command of dépôt of H. M.'s 49th regt. at Berhampore.

Lieut. Crowe, 50th Foot, to continue in charge of dépôt of 55th regt.

Sept. 17.—94th Foot. Ens. S. Lyster to be lieutenant, v. Bowles dec., 18th Aug.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Aug. 21. Lieut. Bridge, 3rd F., for two years.—Lieut. John Cameron, 4th F., for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—Lieut. Pearson, 49th F., for eighteen months, for health.—Sept. 6. Brev. Capt. Higginbotham, 63rd F., for two years, for health.—Capt. J. Piggott, 26th F., to England, for health.—17. Qu. Mast. John O'Brien, 39th F., for one year, on med. cert., and to retire from service.—Capt. Weir, 50th F., for two years, for health.—Lieut. Mackay, 62nd F., for two years.—Ens. Hamilton, 62nd F., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 2. Paym. Carew, 13th L.I., for eighteen months, for health.

To Singapore.—July 22. Major Ryan, 50th F., for four months, for health.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 6. Col. Lovell, 15th Hussars, from 25th Aug. to 24th Feb. 1842.—Lieut. Smyth, 31st F., for six months.

To Ceylon.—Sept. 6. Capt. J. J. Sargent, 18th Royal Irish, for one year, on med. cert. (to embark at Hong-kong or Macao).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Aug. 16. *Princess Royal*, from Liverpool; *Woodstock*, from Liverpool and Mauritius; *Ayrshire*, from Rangoon.—17. *Venture*, from Newcastle; *Namode*, from Bourbon.—18. *Superb*, from the Mauritius; *Thetis*, from Anjer; *Cashmere Merchant*, from the Mauritius.—19. *Akbar*, from Greenock and Mauritius.—20. *Cleopatra*, from London and Madras; *William Burras*, from London, Madras, and Ennore; *Stalkart*, from China.—22. *Trusty*, from Swan River.—23. *Zemindar*, from Glasgow; *Competitor*, from Madras.—24. *Siam*, from Port Adelaide.—25. *Cursetjee Couvazjee*, from Bombay and Madras; *Swallow*, from London; *Simillante*, from Nantes and Bourbon.—26. *Kilblain*, from London; *Maria*, from London; *Clarendon*, from the Mauritius.—27. *Eleanor Lancaster*, from Liverpool; *Margaret Connel*, from Glasgow.—28. *Dido*, from Singapore.—29. H. C. schooner *Ganges*, from Moulmein; *Otterspool*, from Liverpool; *Allerton*, from Rangoon; *Trio*, from London; *Medicis*, from Havre.—31. *Druid*, from Greenock; *Marcromby*, from Nantes and Bourbon.—SEPT. 1. *Larkins*, from London and Madras; *Snipe*, from Rangoon.—3. *Justina*, from London and Madras.—4. *Adele Marquard*, from Sydney, Sourabaya, Singapore, and Penang; *Robert Matthews*, from Sunderland and Bordeaux.—5. H. M. S. *Calliope*, from Hong-kong, Macao, and Singapore; *François*

Honore, from Bourbon.—6. H. C. S. *Amherst*, from Akyab; *Sylph*, from Singapore.—7. *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—8. *John Cree*, from Singapore.—11. *Glencira*, from Liverpool; *Sir Robert Seppings*, from Rangoon; *Wild Irish Girl*, from Liverpool; *Sir Archibald Campbell*, from Penang; *William Lee*, from Hull; *Mary Gray*, from Penang.—12. *Hamilton Ross*, from Mauritius; *Thomas Perkins*, from Liverpool; *Orestes*, from Sydney and Madras; *Manilla*, from London; *Alvie*, from Juddah; *Winchester*, from London; *Agnes*, from Bombay; *John Mitchell*, from Glasgow.—13. *Bazar*, from Boston; *Massasoit*, from Boston; *Briton*, from Mauritius; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, from Penang; *Suffren*, from Bourbon.—14. *John Graham*, from Newcastle.—15. *Enchantress*, from Liverpool; *Cambria*, from London and Bourdeaux; *Union*, from Mauritius and Madras.—17. *Edward Robinson*, from Madras; *Tallentire*, from Eskapelly.—18. *Adino*, from Mauritius; *Syna*, from Bourbon and Pondicherry. Sailed from Saugor.

Aug. 13. *William Gales*, for London.—14. *Petite Sazanne*, for —; *Blackness*, for London; *Brothers*, for London; *Royal Albert*, for London; *Samson*, for Liverpool; *Jehangire*, for Rangoon; H. C. S. *Amherst*, for Rangoon; *Arcturus*, for London.—18. *Samuel Winter*, for China; *Ann Locherby*, for the Mauritius; *Superb*, for Liverpool; *Marius*, for Bourbon; *Jane*, for the Mauritius; *Amelia*, for London; *Mary Lydus*, for the Mauritius; *Arcturus*, for London.—19. *Cowasjee Family*, for Singapore and China.—22. *Hindoostan*, for London; *Annundchunder*, for the Mauritius; *Ramsay*, for the Mauritius.—23. *La Gange*, for Bourdeaux; *Nimrod*, (H. M. S.)—24. *Susan Crisp*, for the Mauritius.—25. *Sir William Wallace*, for Penang and Singapore.—27. *Patriot King*, for Cork and Liverpool.—28. *Leonard Dobbin*, for Liverpool.—29. *Ranger*, for the Mauritius; *Stephen Rowan Crawford*, for China.—30. *Rouble*, for Boston; *Janet Muir*, for Gibraltar; *Adams*, for London.—31. *Sumatra*, for China; *Barbara*, for the Mauritius.—SEPT. 1. *Harvest Home*, for London; *Singapore Packet*, for Penang and Singapore; *Samson*, for London; *Hotspur*, for London.—2. *Barnstable*, for Boston; *Col. Newall*, for —3. *Forth*, for Bombay; *Elizabeth Walker*, for the Mauritius; *Ricardo*, for London; *Tamerlane*, for the Mauritius; *Lawrence*, for the Mauritius.—4. *Nomade*, for Bourbon.—9. *Clown*, 'Fairfield'—10. *British Sovereign*, *Margaret*, *John Bull*, for London.—13. *Mermaid*, for Cape and London; *Ganges*, for Bourdeaux.—15. *John Knox*, *Marchioness of Breadalbane*, *Woodstock*, for Mauritius; *John Wilt*—16. *Marquis of Hastings*, for London; *Margaret Parker*, *Wanderer*.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Sept. 19).—Saltpetre, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Sugar, £2 10s. to £2 15s.; Rice, and Oil Seeds, £2 15s. to £3; Cutch, £3 to £3 5s.; Rum, £3 to £3 10s.; Cotton, £2 to £2 5s.; Hides, £2; Hemp and Jute, £2 to £2 5s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 to £2 10s.; Indigo and S. P. Goods, £3 to £3 10s.; Raw Silk, £3 10s. to £4.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 10. At Melbourne, Port Phillip, the lady of Henry Stainforth, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.

July 9. At Moulmein, Mrs. C. J. Sutherland, of a son.

19. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Sedley, of H. M. 63rd Regt., of a daughter.

28. At Nazeerah, Upper Assam, Mrs. G. Willis, of a son.

29. At Dhooby, Tirhoot, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq. of a daughter.

Aug. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Hawthorne, 7th L. C. of a daughter.

4. At Katulee, Kishnaghur, the lady of A. S. Savers, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Mussoorie, the lady of H. T. Lane, Esq., C. S., of a son.

6. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. C. Campbell, H. M.'s 9th regt., of a son.

— At Benares, the lady of E. M. Wyly, Esq., civil service, of a son, still-born.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Preston, of a daughter.

— At Joonjoonoo, the lady of W. R. Froster, Esq., Shekawatie Brigade, of a son.

10. At Seoni, the lady of Capt. A. Wheatley, 5th L. C., of a daughter.

11. At Agra, Mrs. H. M. Turnbull, of a son.

— At Mooteeharee Chumparun, the lady of W. Moran, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Patna, the lady of G. F. Houlton, Esq., C. S., of a son.

14. At Mynporie, the lady of Capt. R. Beavan, 31st regt. N. I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of N. A. Da Costa, Esq., of a son.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. J. Innes, of twin sons, still-born.

16. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. J. Brind, artillery, of a daughter.

17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Rose, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. George Dick, of a son.

- Aug. 17. At Calcutta, the lady of John Jenkins, Esq., of a son.
 — At Gya, the lady of H. C. Hamilton, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of James Hume, Esq., of a son.
 19. At Ghazee pore, the lady of Capt. Naylor, 2nd Europ. Regt., of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. W. Ambrose, of a son.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Capt. J. M. Drake, 46th N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Humeer pore, the wife of Mr. James Crawford, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. K. Lackersteen, Esq., of a daughter.
 21. At Benares, the lady of Major Carpenter, 48th regt. Madras Army, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Anthony, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. F. Osborne, of Agurpara, of a son, still-born.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Livesay, of a daughter.
 21. At Chittagong, the lady of C. Mackay, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a son.
 23. At Raneegunge, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, of a son.
 24. At Delhi, the wife of Mr. G. Daniel, of a son.
 26. At Mainpuri, the lady of D. Robertson, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — At Patna, the lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of H. T. B. Critchly, Esq., of a son, since dead.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Andrew Crawford, II.M. Shah Soojah's 1st regt. of Cavalry, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, the wife of Mr. J. Yates, of a daughter.
 — At Kenilworth, Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. F. Angelo, 7th L.C., of a daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Dick, of a son.
 29. At Calcutta, the wife of Richard Saunders, Esq., of a daughter.
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. Cassabon, of a daughter.
 Sept. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Killy, of a son.
 — At Dacca, the lady of R. Loughnan, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — At Chandernagore, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a son.
 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jane Maria Nelson, wife of Thos. Nelson, Esq., of the H.E.I.C.'s Marine service, of a daughter.
 4. At Futtegurh, the lady of A. P. Currie, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Jno. Hughes, of a daughter.
 — At Chunar, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., garrison surg., of a daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Cooper, the wife of Mr. W. J. Cooper, H.C.S., of a daughter.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edouards, widow of the late Mr. J. Edouards, of a daughter.
 8. At Calcutta, the lady of W. E. Jenkins, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Byrne, of a son.
 9. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. P. Murray, of a daughter,
 11. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. C. G. Fagan, deputy pay-master, of a son.
 — At Serampore, the lady of P. Hanson, Esq., governor of Serampore, of a son.
 12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. M. Hamilton, H.C. Marine, of a daughter.
 — At Burdwan, the lady of Lieut. J. Anderson, Engineers, of a daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Beckett, of a daughter.
 15. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. C. Maling, 28th N.I., of a son.
 16. At Calcutta, the wife of H. H. Sevenoakes, Esq., H.C.'s steam service, of a daughter.
 17. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Doveton, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Graham (Survey Department), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 3. At Darjeeling, Mr. James Henry Smith, to Miss Frances Jane Elizabeth Bellew, of Kursong.
 7. At the Mission House, Subathoo, Mr. William Jackson to Mrs. Charles.
 9. At the Residency, Cabool, Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, to Miss A. Sale, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir R. Sale, K.C.B.
 10. At Cawnpore, Mr. John Perie Bennett, assistant overseer D.P. works, to Miss Eliza Reid.
 12. At Cawnpore, J. A. Craigie, Esq., C.S., to Eliza Catherine, eldest daughter of Col. Frith, Royal Artillery.
 17. At Calcutta, L. Clint, Esq., to Miss Mary Dunlop, daughter of Col. W. Dunlop, quarter-master-general of the army.
 — At the Cathedral, Mr. James Riddle, to Miss S. Deacon, grand niece of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore.
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 36, No. 143.

Aug. 17. At Calcutta, Mr. H. B. Connew, commander of the ship *Benares*, to Miss Kerr.

24. At Agra, Mr. John Eede, to Miss Caroline Emma Higginson.

26. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles Fowle, to Miss Mary Anne Driscoll.

— At Calcutta, Robert Angus, Esq., of the Armenian Philanthropic Academy, to Mrs. E. C. Mitchell, relict of the late Peter Mitchell, of the country service.

— At Sultanpore, Benares, Capt. Edward Watt, 6th L. C., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Henry Worsley, &c. &c.

Sept. 1. At Futtly Ghur, Lieut. J. P. Caulfield, of the 3d Regt. B. N. I., youngest son of Col. Caulfield, c.s., of the cavalry, and late resident at Lucknow, to Elinor Agnes, youngest daughter of T. Barlow, Esq., of Mirzapore.

2. At Calcutta, J. T. Pearson, Esq., Surgeon to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Major Chapman, of the 36th B. N. I.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles K. Dove, to Miss Charlotte Agnes Smith.

— At Calcutta, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. G. A. Howie, vicar of Bosham, Sussex, to Miss Helen Louisa Lloyd.

17. At Calcutta, Henry Benjamin Hinton, Esq., Civil Assist. Surg. Akyab, to Susan Luxmoore, second daughter of B. Crocker, Esq., of Plymouth,

DEATHS.

June 7. On board the *Ariadne*, in this harbour, Major William Turner, of the 50th or Queen's Own Regiment, aged 48. He was about to proceed to Europe.

22. At Bandah, Lieut. Charles Edward Grant, 62nd Regt. N. I.

July 2. At Calcutta, John, second son of the late Capt. H. B. Armstrong, H. M. 14th regt.

18. At Landour, Lieut. J. Sandeman, 17th Regt. N. I., aged 32.

19. Mr. Henry Richardson, deputy assist. com. general, aged 47.

25. At Kedgerie, of bilious fever, on the point of sailing for England, Capt. Anthony Rogers, of the *City of Poonah* East-Indiaman.

— At Rampore Bauleah, George Reid, Esq., of Barromassia Factory.

— At Patna, Mr. W. Meadows, assist. sudder opium godowns.

Aug. 1. At Meerut, the lady of R. Bluntish, Esq., pay-master of H. M. 9th Foot, aged 61.

7. At Delhi, Alfred Edwin, son of Capt. Drake, 46th N. I., aged 11 months.

10. At Monghyr, Mr. T. W. Thompson, aged 28.

— At Agra, Mrs. W. E. Gordon.

11. At Benares, Georgina, wife of F. P. Fulcher, Esq., 67th N. I.

12. At Neemuch, of fever, Lieut. K. W. Elmslie, 62nd N. I. in his 30th year.

— At Cawnpore, of cholera, Capt. W. R. Maidman, Horse Artillery, aged 39.

13. At Dacca, Dr. Clementi.

14. At Calcutta, Sarah Emily, daughter of Edmund Wilkinson, Esq., of the Calcutta custom house, aged 20.

— At Putturgatah factory, Bhaugulpore, Henri Saubolle, aged 27.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Vaughan.

— At Calcutta, Mr. David Parsick, jun.

17. At Calcutta, W. H. Porter, Esq., of the harbour master's department, aged 54.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Alfred Limmer, H. C.'s marine, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Gomiz, aged 19.

19. At Candahar, Brev. Capt. Bell, 2nd regt. N. I.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. R. P. Bynon, commander barque *John Witt*.

— At Calcutta, R. Davidson, Esq. of the house of Macintyre and Co., merchants and agents, aged 55.

22. At Cooly Bazaar, Mr. Wm. Collings, of the ship *York*.

23. At Calcutta, Miss Sophia Lloyd, aged 30.

— At Cawnpore, Caroline Charlotte, wife of Capt. Charles Campbell, deputy pay-master, and eldest daughter of James Wemyss, Esq., C. S., aged 33.

26. At Darjeeling, of Chusan diarrhoea, James How, Esq., of the firms of Jamieson and Co., of Calcutta, and Jamieson and How, of Canton.

— At Delhi, W. I. Preat, Esq., patrolling officer, N. W. Frontiers line, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Huet, aged 62.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Benton, aged 55.

— At Agra, Mrs. Sarah Turnbull, wife of Mr. H. M. Turnbull, aged 26.

29. At Barrackpore, Ensign Henry S. Money, 8th N. I.

— At Agra, Mr. Lawrence Bastique, aged 64.

— At Bishop's College, Mrs. Joseph Ventaky, aged 28.

30. At Serampore, Maria, eldest daughter of O. L. Bie, Esq., late judge and magistrate of Serampore.

Aug. 30. At Calcutta, Robert Cunningham Paton, Esq., of the firm of Allan, Paton, and Co., merchants and agents, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Ann, wife of Mr. W. B. Rodda, aged 19.

31. At Arrah, Henry Cure Bagge, Esq., C.S.

— At the General Hospital, Mrs. Theresa Byrn, aged 50.

— At Calcutta, off the Esplanade, on board a pinnace, Mr. Richard Wright, for many years an assistant to Messrs. Tulloh and Co., aged 42.

Sept. 1. At Sewgowlie, Major Bunbury, 40th N.I.

3. At Calcutta, David Carmichael Smyth, Esq., judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, aged 44 years.

4. At the General Hospital, Mr. James Forbes, H. C. M., aged 22.

— At Calcutta, on his way home from New South Wales, Allan, eldest son of Allan Fullarton, Esq., of Belleville, Greenock, aged 30.

5. At Calcutta, Miss Louisa Sophia Nyss, aged 15.

6. At Benares, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. G. A. Smith, 9th N. I.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Castle Hard, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Druem, aged 19.

10. At Berhampore, the wife of Mr. John Littlefield, aged 38.

— At Seepore, Josiah Thomas, Esq., aged 48.

11. At Deegah, Anne, wife of Capt. King, Royal North British Fusiliers.

13. At Calcutta, Capt. William Clark, Commander H. C.'s floating-light vessel *Hope*, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. B. Casabon, aged 29.

14. At Ballygunge, at the residence of Capt. Bruce, Mrs. Horumscema Gaspar, aged 56.

15. At the General Hospital, Mr. Robert Archibald Simpson, aged 25.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Winifred Smith, wife of Samuel Smith, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Mackie, and Co., aged 30.

— At Barrackpore, Brigadier Williamson.

Lately. Capt. Hodges, 29th N.I., brigade major at Lucknow.

— J. H. Barlow, Esq., of the civil service, salt agent at Hidgellie

— Dr. Forbes. He was murdered by Ibrahim Khan, the Beelochee chief of Seistan.

— Lieut. Col. Presgrave, late in charge of the Cossipore Foundry.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 24, 1841.—The following movements are ordered at the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, viz. :—E. troop horse artillery, from Secunderabad to Bangalore; F. do. do., from Bangalore to Secunderabad.—1st L. C., from Secunderabad to Sholapoor; 3d do., from Sholapoor to Bangalore; 4th do., from Bangalore to Secunderabad.—B. Company 4th or Golumdauze Bat. of Artillery, from St. Thomas's Mount to Ahmednugger; D. Company do., from Ahmednugger to Cannanore; F. do. do., from Cannanore to St. Thomas's Mount.—3d N. I., from Secunderabad to Trichinopoly; 5th do. from Palamcottah to Cannanore; 7th do. from Kulladghee to Secunderabad; 10th do. from Vellore to Secunderabad; 15th do. from Trichinopoly to Palamcottah; 18th do. from Belgaum to Ahmednugger; 20th do. from Asseerghur to Belgaum; 21st do. from Ahmednugger to Kulladghee; 25th do. from Secunderabad to Cuddapah; 28th do. from Mercara to Mangalore; 32d do. from Hurryhur to Secunderabad; 34th do. from Bangalore to Mercara; 35th do. from Secunderabad to Hurryhur; 36th do. from Cannanore to Vellore; 46th do. from Mangalore to Bangalore; 48th do. from Cuddapah to Secunderabad; 51st do. from Secunderabad to Sholapoor; 52d do. from Sholapoor to Asseerghur.—Gun Lascars and Karkhana Drivers with the A. Company 1st Bn. Artillery, from Belgaum to Secunderabad; Gun Lascars and Karkhana Drivers with the B. Company, 1st Bn. Artillery, from Secunderabad to Belgaum.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 27. Robert Clerk, Esq., to act as chief secretary to Government, during absence of Mr. Chamier on leave, or until further orders.

Walter Elliot, Esq., to act as Secretary to Government, in room of Mr. Clerk, and to take charge of Judicial and Revenue Departments.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to be 3rd Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

The appointment of H. A. Brett, Esq., under date 10th Aug., to act as register of Zillah Court of Salem, cancelled.

Aug. 31. C. P. Brown, Esq., to act as post master general, during absence of Mr. Bruce on sick cert., or until further orders.

George Bird, Esq., to act as 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division, during absence of Mr. Anderson.

Henry Morris, Esq., to act as 3rd Judge of ditto ditto for Western Division, during employment of Mr. Bird on other duty.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to assume charge of his appointment as collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

A. I. Cherry, Esq., to act as civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, during absence of Mr. Morris on leave.

S. D. Birch, Esq., to act as sub treasurer and superintendent of the Government Bank, during employment of Mr. Cherry on other duty.

R. G. Clerke, Esq., to act as cashier to the Government Bank, and Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer, during employment of Mr. Birch on other duty.

Sept. 3. M. P. Daniell, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. Frere on sick certificate.

R. J. Sullivan, Esq., to act as head assistant to Principal Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, during employment of Mr. Daniell on other duty.

7. Dr. D. Falconer, 7th Madras L.C., to act for Mr. Crosby as post master at Arcot, during his absence on leave to Cuddalore.

Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., collector and magistrate of Tinnevely, received charge of that district, from W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., on 26th Aug.

10. W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

14. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura, during absence of Mr. Horsley on leave.

17. A. Robertson, Esq., to act as 3rd member of Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Walter Elliot on other duty.

J. A. Hudleston, Esq., to act as collector of Madras, during employment of Mr. Robertson on other duty.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Aug. 24. H. Chamier, Esq., for three months, to Calcutta, on private affairs.—26. J. C. Morris, Esq., absence for six weeks, on private affairs.—28. W. B. Anderson, Esq., absence for three months, with permission to proceed to England *via* Bombay, preparatory to retiring from the service.—Sept. 1. G. H. Skelton, Esq., for three years, to England, on private affairs (to embark from Bombay).—H. Frere, Esq., for two months, to Neigherry Hills, on sick cert.—8. F. N. Maltby, Esq., to Europe, on private affairs, with benefit of the furlough allowance.—9. H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., for twelve months, to Neigherry Hills, on sick cert.—The leave granted on 6th Aug. to T. B. A. Conway, Esq., cancelled.—14. J. Horsley, Esq., for six weeks, to Madras, on private affairs.—17. T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., for three months, preparatory to applying for leave to Cape on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 24, 1841.—Capt. R. R. Gillespie, H.M. 15th Hussars, to be deputy paymaster and staff officer at Poonamallee.

Horse Brigade of Artillery. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Briggs to be adjutant and qu. master.

Cadet of Cavalry E. J. Ferrers admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Engineers H. W. Hitchins admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Cadets of Infantry James Orr, Walter Lloyd, Geo. Gladstone, J. W. Maingay, Geoffrey Nightingale, Robert Ranken, Edmund Leicester, F. P. Drury, and W. A. O. Strahan, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Wm. Forrester admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Brigadier M. Riddell, to be a brigadier of 1st Class, and to command Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 23rd Aug. 1841, the date on which Brigadier Wahab's tour on the Staff expired. (Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)

Aug. 27.—Cadet of Cavalry C. C. Hook admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Richard Chaytor, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Colonels Leslie and Gibson (respectively nominated in orders, under date 17th. Aug. to command of Garrisons of Trichinopoly and Bellary), to be Brigadiers of the second class.

Major J. B. Barnett, 7th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. Col. Angus Macpherson, 2nd Europ. Light Infantry, permitted to retire from service of East India Company, from 26th Aug. 1841, on pension of his rank.

Aug. 31.—*Infantry*. Major W. J. Butterworth, C. B., from 38th N. I., to be lieut. col., vice McPherson retired; date of com. 26th Aug. 1841.

38th N. I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. M. Boyes to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. G. Carmichael to be Capt., and Ens. C. Macartney to be Lieut., in suc. to Butterworth, C. B. prom.; date of coms. 26 Aug. 1841.

7th N. I. Capt. C. W. Nepean to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Peter Penny to be Capt., and Ens. Benjamin Hodson to be Lieut., vice Barnett invalided; date of coms. 27th Aug. 1841.

The services of Maj. C. W. Nepean, 7th N. I., placed for Regimental duty.

Sept. 3.—Assist. Surg. Thomas O'Neill, to be surgeon, v. Vertue retired; date of commission 1st Sept. 1841.

38th N. I. Lieut. H. Gordon, to be adjutant; Lieut. G. H. Saxton, to be qu. master and interpreter.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Francis Devis, 1st N. I., to act as deputy paymaster at Masulipatam, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Mitchell.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. L. Macqueen, 3rd L. C., to be a deputy judge advocate general to complete the estab., vice Nepean prom.

Cadet of Cavalry, Wm. Sapte, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry, E. F. Waterman admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Frederick Knyvett, 31st L. Inf., permitted to resign appointment of qu. master and interp. of that corps.

Major J. E. Butcher, 48th N. I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. H. J. Brockman, 20th N. I. (at recommendation of the major general commanding the forces), suspended from situation of qu. mast. and interp. of that corps, until further orders.

Sept. 10.—48th N. I. Capt. T. D. Carpenter, to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Colin Mackenzie to be Capt., and Ens. P. F. Ottley to be Lieut., vice Butcher invalided; date of coms. 7th Sept. 1841.

Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, 1st M. E. R., transferred to invalid establishment.

Sept. 14.—*Engineers*. 2nd Lieut. C. M. Elliot, to be 1st lieut., v. Inverarity dec.; date of commission 11th Sept. 1841.

1st Madras European Regt. Ens. A. J. Cattley, to be lieut., v. Steer invalided; date of com. 10th Sept. 1841.

Supernum. 2nd Lieut. A. J. M. Boileau, corps of engineers, brought on effective strength of that corps from 11th Sept. 1841.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. R. Scutt, 52nd N. I., permitted to resign appointment of qu. master and interp. to that corps.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 21, 1841.—Lieut. M. Watts, to cease to act as adj. of B. troop artillery, from date of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Briggs' app. to be adj. and qu. master of horse brigade.

The following removals in artillery ordered:—Capt. J. C. McNair, from H. brigade to 4th bat.; 2nd Lieut. R. G. H. Grant from 1st bat. to H. brigade.

Aug. 23.—The following young officers (recently admitted on estab.) to do duty:—Ensigns R. Ranken, E. Leicester, and T. P. Drury, with 8th N. I.; G. Nightingale and G. Gladstone, with 10th do.; J. W. Maingay with 41st do.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Gingell, doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to afford medical aid to crew of the Steamer *Enterprise*, during her voyage to Bombay, whence he will return to the Presidency, or proceed in the steamer to Calcutta, as may be required.

Aug. 25.—The following removals ordered in the Infantry:—Lieut. Cols. C. Lethbridge, from 2nd to 20th regt.; B. McMaster from 20th to 40th do.; J. Wright from 40th to 2nd do.

Maj. Gen. R. West, permitted to reside at presidency until further orders.

Aug. 28.—Maj. J. B. Barnett (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 1st N. V. B.

The following removals and postings ordered in the Artillery:—1st Lieut. (Brev. Capt. H. Montgomery from H. brigade to 3rd bat.—1st Lieuts. G. S. Cotter from 4th to 2nd bat.; J. Moore from 4th to 1st bat.; F. B. Ashley from 4th to 1st bat.; J. Babington from 1st to 4th bat.; J. D. Mein from 3rd to 4th bat.; T. H. Campbell from 3rd to 4th bat.; H. C. Wade from 2nd to 3rd bat.; R. Macpherson from 4th to 1st bat.—2nd Lieuts. A. N. Scott from 1st to 4th bat.; C. D. Waddell and C. T. Collingwood to 2nd bat.; A. Stewart and T. B. Cox to 3rd bat.

Veterinary Surgs. N. F. Clarkson, of 2nd L. C., and W. H. Wormsley, of horse artillery, permitted to exchange regiments.

Aug. 30.—Ens. C. H. Drury, and C. A. Pierce, of 27th, and C. Pulley of 50th

N.I., to do duty with 14th regt., until an opportunity occurs for their proceeding to join their regts.

Ensigns T. W. Gibson, of 32nd, and Lewis Grant, of 2nd Europ. L. Inf., permitted, at their own request, to exchange regts. as junior ensigns respectively.

Sept. 3.—Lieut. Col. W. J. Butterworth, C. B., posted to 2nd Europ. L. Inf.

Sept. 4.—Ens. T. Parkinson, 47th N.I., to join his corps at Dharwar.

Ensigns W. Lloyd, 11th N.I., and A. W. Drayner, 43rd do., to join their corps.

Sept. 6.—Supernum. 2nd Lieut. H. W. Hitchins, of engineers (recently arrived and promoted), posted to corps of Sappers and Miners.

Ens. W. A. O. Strahan to do duty with 2nd N.I., until further orders.

Sept. 8.—The following removals ordered in the Infantry:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. T. Gibson, from 23rd L. I. to 26th regt.—Lieut. Cols. J. Henry from 26th to 23rd do.; J. E. Williams from 1st to 33rd do.; J. Campbell from 23rd to 1st do.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, 1st regt., to be supernumerary lieut. col. to 37th N. I., and to command Madras troops serving in China, until arrival of the senior officer of the detachment.

Lieut. L. McQueen, deputy judge advocate general, appointed to IX district, but will place himself under orders of Judge Advocate General of the Army.

The Deputy Judge Advocate General VII district to conduct official duties of IX district until further orders.

Lieut. R. Hunter, 7th L. C., to act as aid-de-camp to the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Briggs, horse artillery, to proceed to Madras.

Major J. E. Butcher (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 1st N. V. B.

Sept. 9.—Ens. E. F. Waterman to do duty with 41st N. I.

Sept. 10.—Cornets the Hon. W. Arbutnot and E. G. Wood, to accompany 4th L. C. to Secunderabad, *en route* to join corps to which they have been respectively posted.

Assist. Surg. G. D. Gordon, M. D., 33rd regt., appointed to medical charge of details proceeding to Moulmein on board the *Victoria*.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. H. R. H. Steer (transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 2nd N. V. B.

Cornet W. Sapte (recently arrived and posted to 1st L. C.) to accompany B. company of 4th bat. artillery, *en route* to Sholapore, where he will wait arrival of his regt.

Sept. 13.—Ens. A. C. McMaster, 36th regt., permitted to remain at French Rocks until arrival of his regt. at Seringapatam.

Sept. 15.—Assist. Surg. J. Fitzpatrick removed from 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with H. M. 4th regt., and to accompany B. company 4th bat. artillery as far as Bellary.

Sept. 16.—Capt. T. McClellan, 33rd N. I., to take charge of detachments of H. M. troops and of artillery proceeding to Moulmein on board the ship *Victoria*.

Sept. 17.—Surg. J. Wylie, M. D., removed from 33rd to 52nd N. I., and Surg. R. Sutherland from latter to former corps.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. D. Tulloch, 2nd E. L. Infantry, Bangalore, creditable progress; Lieut. A. Wyndham, 5th N. I., Trichinopoly, creditable progress; Lieut. A. K. Gore, 29th do., Jaulnah, qualified as interp.; Ens. W. T. K. Rolston, 14th do., Midnapore, creditable progress; Ens. J. H. Russell, 29th do., Jaulnah, creditable progress; Lieut. W. B. Jackson, 31st Lt. Inf., Moulmein, creditable progress; Lieuts. A. S. Findlay and C. R. Fraser, 30th N. I., Mangalore, creditable progress. Moonshree allowance to be disbursed to the above officers, and Lieut. Gore will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the presidency.

Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M. D., has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by paras. 8 and 9 G. O. C. C. 5th Nov. 1840.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 24. Lieut. G. Cumine, 8th L. C.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Wade, artillery; Lieut. W. G. Beagin, 2nd N. I.—27th. 1st Lieut. R. Macpherson, artillery; 1st Lieut. J. D. Scott, artillery; 1st Lieut. J. Inverarity, engineers; Major Edw. Messiter, 39th N. I.; Capt. James Allardyce, 23rd Lt. Inf.; Lieut. Alfred Barlow, 1st N. I.—Sept. 7. Capt. L. Maclean, 6th N. I.—10. Maj. J. M. Boyes, 38th N. I.; Surg. R. Sutherland.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 27. Maj. Gen. George Jackson.—Ens. W. Southey, 48th N. I., for health.—31. Capt. J. C. M'Nair, artillery, for health.—Sept. 3. Ens. J. W. Stokes, 31st L. Inf., for health (to embark from Moulmein).

To Bombay.—Sept. 17. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Colbeck, 4th N.I., from 15th Oct., 1841, until 15th Feb. 1842, on private affairs.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 17. Maj. C. W. Young, 14th N.I., from 15th to 31st Oct., 1841.

To Presidency.—Aug. 30. Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, 3d L.C., from 23d Aug., preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert.—Sept. 3. Brev. Capt. W. S. Mitchell, 22nd N.I., from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct., on private affairs.—7. Assist. Surg. James Supple, for three months, on private affairs.—7. Lieut. A. R. Dallas, 1st N.I., from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1841.—9. Lieut. M. Price, 34th L.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th Dec. 1841.—13. Lieut. W. G. Robertson, 22nd N.I., from 30th Aug. 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert.—Lieut. R. R. Scutt, 52nd N.I., from 1st Oct. 1841, preparatory to ditto on furlough.—17. Cornet W. P. Cust, 7th L.C., from 10th to 30th Sept.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Sept. 14. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) A. Lawe, corps of engineers, to remain, in extension, until 1st Oct. 1842, on sick cert.

To Bangalore.—Aug. 23. Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, 3rd L. Inf., from 15th Aug. to 15th Jan. 1842.—30. Maj. G. W. Whistler, 19th N.I., from 1st Sept to 15th Oct. 1841.—Sept. 7. Assist. Surg. J. Forbes, 40th N.I., from 2nd Sept. to 2nd Dec. 1841 (also to Neilgherries).

To Belgaum.—Sept. 7. Brev. Capt. P. Penny, 7th N.I., from 23rd Aug. to 20th Oct. 1841, on sick cert.

To Moulmein.—Sept. 10. Lieut. A. H. A. Hervey, 40th N.I., until 31st Dec. 1841, on private affairs.

To Dharwar.—Aug. 30. Capt. A. G. Young, 43rd N.I., from 15th Oct. 1841 to 15th April 1842.

Leave in Extension.—Sept. 7. Lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th N.I., until 31st March 1842, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

AUG. 21.—*Olympus*, from New Zealand.—22.—H. C. S. *Enterprize*, from Calcutta.—23. *Justina*, from Portsmouth.—26. *John Graham*, from England and Cape; *Tallentire*, from Mauritius; *Ambassador*, from Liverpool.—30. *Fortescue*, from Penang; *Staines Castle*, from Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. *Alexander Johnstone*, from Glasgow.—2. *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, from New Zealand; *Orestes*, from Sydney.—4. *Louisa Munro*, from London.—5. *Elizabeth*, from Nantes, Cape, &c.; *Owen Glendower*, from Plymouth.—6. *Northumberland*, from Portsmouth; *Amazon*, from Port Louis; *Arethusa*, from Calcutta; *Hydros*, from Coringa; *Catherine*, from Vizagapatam.—7. *Union*, from London.—8. *Edward Robinson*, from Port Louis, &c.—11. *Braemar*, from Bussorah, &c.—15. H. C. S. *Enterprise*, from Sea.—16. *Union*, from Vizagapatam, &c.; *Cervantes*, from Singapore, &c.—17. *Eliza Ann*, from Penang.

Departures.

AUG. 21. *Essex*, for Pondicherry; *Defiance*, for Singapore and China.—26. H. C. S. *Enterprise*, for Bombay; *Larkins*, for Calcutta; *Justina*, for Calcutta.—28. *Tallentire*, for Calcutta.—31. *John Graham*, for Calcutta.—SEPT. 5. *Anna Robertson*, for Cape and London.—6. *Orestes*, for Calcutta.—8. *Elizabeth*, for Moulmein; *Union*, for Calcutta.—9. *Edward Robinson*, for Calcutta.—10. *Malcolm*, for Ennore and Calcutta.—12. *Braemar*, for Calcutta.—14. *Northumberland*, for Calcutta; *Arethusa*, for Calcutta; *Amazon*, for Calcutta.—15. *Owen Glendower*, for Calcutta.—17. *Alexander Johnstone*, for Penang and Singapore.

Freight to London (Sept. 18).—Light goods, £4 10s.; cotton, £4 per ton, of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- July 24. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Litchfield, 6th L.C., of a son.
 Aug. 2. At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. F. L. Lafond, of a daughter.
 10. At Seonee, the lady of Capt. Wynter, 11th M.N.I., of a daughter.
 13. At Kotagherry, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.
 — At Tranquebar, the lady of Capt. Herford, of a son.
 16. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. the Hon. P. T. Pellew, 7th L.C., of a daughter.
 17. At Coimbatore, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of a son.
 — At Bellary, the lady of Capt. C. W. Rolland, artillery, of a daughter.
 20. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Robert Shawe, 2nd N.I., of a daughter.

- Aug.* 21. At Benares, the lady of Major Carpenter, 48th M. N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Ellichpore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Mackenzie, Nizam's army, of a daughter.
 22. The lady of Capt. Boulderson, of a daughter.
 24. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., of a son.
 26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Cantia, 15th N. I., of a daughter.
 27. Mrs. W. B. Pharoah of a son.
 — Mrs. M. Erskine, of a daughter.
 28. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. R. Taylor, 2nd Light Cavalry, of a son.
 — At Trevandrum, the wife of the Rev. John Cox, missionary, of a daughter.
 30. The wife of Mr. J. A. Deweltz, of a daughter.
 — The lady of J. G. S. Bruers, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
Sept. 3. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Carthew, 21st N. I., of a son.
 5. At Malligaum, the lady of Capt. Bayley, 20th N. I., of a daughter.
 7. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. T. Brotherton, missionary, S. P. G. F. P., of a son.
 8. At Masulipatam, the lady of P. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 10. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. W. G. Beagin, 2nd N. I., of a son.
 — At Royapooram, Mrs. C. Guest, of a daughter.
 13. At Palmanair, the lady of G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., of a son.
 16. Mrs. A. M. Ashworth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept.* 1. At Coringa, Mr. Robert W. Meppen, mariner, to Catherine Emmeline, eldest daughter of E. Pascal, Esq.
 4. Near Seringapatam, Capt. James Templeton Brett, 4th L. C., to Julia, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, 38th N. I.
 8. At Secunderabad, F. C. Lewis, Esq., to Eliza Bird, daughter of the late Capt. J. Andrews, H. C. S., and niece of Maj. Gen. Hardwicke.

DEATHS.

- Aug.* 16. At Madras, Mr. Benjamin Fanderlinden, aged 51.
 20. At Guntoor, P. H. Strombom, Esq., late 3d Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.
 — At Black Town, Mr. Domingo D'Mello, aged 50.
 24. At Palamcottah, Mr. Ed. H. Brook, late merchant of Colombo.
 26. At Courtallum, Anne Oceana, second daughter of G. S. Hooper, Esq., C.S.
Sept. 7. At St. Thome, Major F. Welland, late of the 23d Regt. N. I.
 10. At Poonamallee, the Rev. Charles Miller, Missionary Society.
 11. At Madras, 1st Lieut. J. Inverarity, of the Engineers.
 — At Madras, Lieut. D. G. Taylor, of the 1st N. V. B.
 — At Bangalore, Mrs. Knox, wife of G. Knox, Esq., garrison surgeon.
 15. At Royapooram, Mrs. Charlotte Guest, aged 24.
Lately.—At Negapatam, Capt. William Bate, of H. M. 57th Regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

THE CLIBBORN COURT OF INQUIRY.

Bombay Castle, 20th July.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a despatch, dated the 2nd June last, conveying the sentiments and orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, in relation, 1st, to the gallant conduct of Major Clibborn, and the detachment under his command, whilst employed in the endeavour to relieve the garrison of Kahun in August, 1840; 2nd, to the proceeding of the Court of Inquiry appointed on the occasion; and 3rd, to the breach of official confidence committed by Major Gen. Brooks, the president of the Court, to be published for the general information of the army:

"We have perused with the greatest interest the narrative given by Major Clibborn, of his march from Sukkur to the entrance of the pass of Nuffoosk, of his action at this spot with the mountaineers, and of his retreat to Poolajee. The accuracy of this narrative is vouched for by all the survivors of the European officers present, whose evidence was taken by the Court of Inquiry, and no evidence of any

kind is adduced to prove its want of fidelity in any one respect. This narrative has impressed us with sentiments of the highest admiration of the intrepid, collected, and soldierlike conduct of Major Clibborn, of the persevering gallantry of the officers under his command, whose names are mentioned in the margin,* and of the patience, fortitude, and bravery of the native officers and men of the detachment.

"It is clear to us, that every possible exertion was made by Major Clibborn and his detachment to overcome the obstacles in the way of their march to Kahun, that every precaution in his power was taken by him to guard against failures; and that the disasters which ensued were attributable chiefly to the want of water, a want which could not have been guarded against, and of which he could gain no certain information until he had arrived at the spot where the supply was required. With these sentiments, as arising out of the evidence and statements laid before the Commission appointed by you to investigate most fully and minutely into the military conduct of Major Clibborn, and the detachment under his command, we could not fail to participate in the surprise you have expressed on finding that, in the opinion of the Commission, Major Clibborn fell into the fatal, but too common, error of holding his enemy in contempt; that his plan of attack was most injudicious; that, had he turned the position, making at the same time a false attack in front, to be converted into a real one when he saw our troops crowning the height, there can be no doubt the pass of Nuffoosk could have been carried with comparatively little loss; that he did not sufficiently reconnoitre in search of water, but trusted too much to the report of others, there being trees and herbage within three hundred yards of his position, which, in such a desolate region, ought to have attracted his notice, and that, had he searched, it is now known he would have found water on the spot.

"You very naturally called upon the Commander-in-Chief to cause the Court of Inquiry to be re-assembled for the purpose of revising their proceedings, and of stating on what evidence or information they came to the conclusions above-mentioned, and others which were not only unsupported by, but in some instances at variance with, the evidence recorded on the proceedings. It then appeared that the Court of Inquiry had no actual knowledge of water being on the spot, but that their statements were founded inferentially on the season of the year, on the prevalence of thunder-storms at that time, and on the fact of water having been found at the spot, by Major Brown, a month afterwards; further, that they were immediately led to the opinion they at first recorded, from a sketch of the ground, made by Dr. Kirk, in which trees and green herbage are represented 'as therein stated.' It is a melancholy reflection, that officers of rank and station in the army, to whom you had confided an inquiry involving most deeply the honour and reputation of a brother officer, instead of taking a generous view of the difficulties in which he was placed, and of relying upon his own statements and the other complete and uncontradicted evidence of the means he took to provide for the pressing wants of his men, should in this manner injure his character as an efficient and trust-worthy officer. No commanding officer, who unhappily met with a reverse, could be safe, if those who were to inquire into his conduct should thus trifle with the evidence, adopt the most unfavourable construction, and transform an hypothesis into a fact within their knowledge.

"Major Clibborn himself had stated, in his narrative laid before the Court of Inquiry, that he did send an officer, with a company of sepoy, in search of water, and that a small supply was found in the vicinity of his position, which was, however, speedily exhausted. This statement should either have led the Court of Inquiry immediately to dismiss from their minds the suspicion that Major Clibborn had neglected the most obvious and most pressing duty of searching for water, or they should have made further inquiries, when they could readily have been satisfied that the

* Capt. Helghington, 1st Grenadiers (since dead); Capt. H. Sandford, artillery; Capt. Raitt, 1st Grenadiers, killed; Lieut. W. Loch, 1st Cav., with Poona Auxiliary Horse; Lieut. R. Moore, 1st Grenadiers, killed; Lieut. E. T. Peacock, 1st Grenadiers; Lieut. G. Malcolm, 1st Grenadiers, with Scinde Horse; Lieut. H. Franklin, 2nd Grenadiers, killed; Ens. and Adj. E. C. Fanning, 1st Grenadiers; Ens. A. Williams, 2nd Grenadiers, killed; Ens. E. Grant, now 3rd regt. N.I.; Assist. Surgeon Kirk.

suspicion was utterly without foundation. It appeared from copy of an order issued on the first day after the detachment entered the mountains, *viz.* the 24th of August, that Major Clibborn had taken all the usual precautions to guard against surprise, and had besides issued the following directions: 'One-half only of the men of each company will be allowed to undress and cook, and, until further orders, all troops will lie down at night with their accoutrements and arms by them, in readiness to meet any attack of the enemy.' Nevertheless, the Court of Inquiry recorded it as their opinion, that Major Clibborn fell into the fatal error of holding his enemy in contempt. When called upon to explain this opinion, they state that it has reference to his not having attempted to turn the pass, an operation, the possibility of which, they say, he acknowledges. This, we observe, is not the fact; Major Clibborn distinctly states that the magnitude of his convoy, reaching full five miles, did not admit of his detaching any of his small body for this purpose. We quite concur in the opinion you have expressed, that the inference drawn by the Commission, of his having held the enemy in contempt, is a conclusion not warranted either in reason or justice.

"The Court of Inquiry, in another of their opinions relating to Major Clibborn's conduct, fell into grievous error in stating that he ought to have taken the Deyrah instead of the Nuffosk road; they overlooked the additional distance of fifty miles by the Deyrah road; that it had two marches, nineteen and twenty miles each, without water, and that there was a narrow gorge to be passed as defensible as that at Nuffosk. Further, it appeared that they were partly guided by drawings prepared by Dr. Kirk, which, as they ought to have known, were not in existence at the time when the advance on Nuffosk took place, and could not, in consequence, have formed any guide for Major Clibborn.

"It is not our intention to enter on a detailed notice of the other parts of the report of the Court of Inquiry relating to further points in which they find fault with Major Clibborn's conduct, none of which have been substantiated on sufficient evidence, or to those parts in which, without, in our opinion, any justification whatever, they attempt to cast blame on their late distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Lord Keane, on the late lamented Lieut. Col. Stevenson, C. B., and on Major D. Forbes. One point, however, calls for our particular notice and reprobation. When desired to state on what ground certain statements are made which are wholly unwarranted by the evidence, the Court of Inquiry observe, 'that such a Court is differently constituted from a Court-Martial. The latter, having to pass sentence, as well as to give an opinion, are bound to confine themselves strictly to the evidence that appears before them; but a Court of Inquiry, they consider, has a right to draw inferences and express an opinion upon what is known to the members to be facts arising from the circumstances under investigation.' In making this remark, this Court have shewn great ignorance of a professional duty. It is well understood, and ought to have been known by them, that in a Court of Inquiry, as well as on a Court-Martial, evidence, if required from any member, is given by him as a witness, so that it may be recorded on his individual responsibility, and that no fact connected with the inquiry is ever assumed on the knowledge of the members, unless it has been placed on record.

"We now proceed to notice the extraordinary breach of official confidence, as reported by you, on the part of Major Gen. Brooks, the president of the Court of Inquiry. The 'finding' of the Court of Inquiry was published in a Bombay newspaper on the 16th December, 'even before,' as you observe, 'the authorities, for whom alone it was intended, had time to take the same into consideration.' You were then ignorant of the party who had communicated the copy to that journal, but you very properly resolved that Major Gen. Brooks should be held responsible for the act, and that it would be for him to clear himself, and the officers associated with him, as members of the Court of Inquiry, from all concern in it. A communication to this effect was made by the Commander-in-Chief to Major Gen. Brooks, in a letter dated on the 26th December, who, in reply, on the 16th January, 1841, admitted that the strong interest felt and expressed for Major Clibborn, had induced him (Gen. Brooks)

to furnish a copy of the finding to a most intimate friend at Poona, although he was assured, and firmly believed, that this was not the channel through which it reached the newspapers.

"It must be well known to every officer of any experience, that a Court of Inquiry is a preliminary and confidential inquest for the purpose of collecting information, and if required, of giving opinions to enable the Commander-in-Chief to decide as to the ulterior proceedings which should be taken to maintain the honour of the army, and the character of the service. For the president, or any member, of such a Court, to communicate the proceedings or the finding to any other than the Commander-in-Chief, is to commit a breach of confidence which marks the individual guilty of it as unworthy to continue in a situation of responsibility. This is the view you appear to have taken of Major Gen. Brook's conduct, for you announced to him, that 'by this highly reprehensible act, he had subjected himself to the severest displeasure of Government, and had rendered himself justly liable to a court-martial, or to removal from his present high command in Scinde, or to a severe reprimand for his conduct in General Orders;' you, nevertheless, out of consideration for the supposed interest of the public service at that particular period, resolved to limit the punishment for his (as justly described by you) 'gross and glaring violation of official confidence and propriety,' to a reprimand, couched, indeed, in very strong language, but still only a reprimand, expressed to him in a letter from the adjutant-general of the army.

"Had the finding been one of entire acquittal, and altogether satisfactory to the feelings and character of Major Clibborn, we should have been disposed to give credit to the alleged motive for furnishing the copy, *viz.* the strong interest felt and expressed for Major Clibborn; some allowance might have been made for a fault committed under what might be considered the laudable anxiety to relieve the friends of that officer from apprehension on his account; but when we observe, that the finding is calculated to inflict injury on this officer, whose previous character was unsullied, and that his name is not even mentioned in it as the commanding officer, when expressing praise of the conduct of the detachment, we are under the necessity of observing, that the motive alleged for this unprecedented breach of official confidence cannot be sustained.

"Having given to the whole of this matter our most particular attention, we must decline to approve of the lenient course which you thought it prudent to adopt. We are of opinion, that nothing less than Major Gen. Brook's removal from his command will meet the calls of justice. We accordingly direct that he be removed from his command as soon after the receipt of this letter as circumstances will permit."

FOURTH MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, Sept. 7, 1841.—The Hon. L. R. Reid has this day taken the oaths and his seat as Fourth Member of Council of this presidency, under the usual salute from the garrison.

H. M. 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 14, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons be admitted on the strength of this presidency, from the 6th instant, the date of the arrival of the head-quarters of that corps at Bombay, in the ship *Repulse*.

SERVICES OF COMMANDER T. E. ROGERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 21, 1841.—Commander T. E. Rogers is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

The Hon. the Governor in Council regrets the necessity which has compelled Commander Rogers's departure from China at a juncture of such importance, and desires to take the occasion of recording his sense of the distinguished services of this officer while in command of the H. C.'s steam sloop of war *Atalanta*, during the recent operations in China. These services, which have been reported in terms of marked ap-

probation by her Majesty's Chief Superintendent, the Hon. the Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors.

LIEUT. MOORE AND ENSIGN CAMPBELL.—GAMBLING.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 24, 1841.—The Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration, since the trial of Lieut. Moore, of H. M.'s 17th regt., by general court-martial, a correspondence between that officer and Ens. Campbell, of the 2nd regt. Bombay European Light Infantry, relating to gambling transactions which had taken place on the part of these two officers, in which the latter lost to the former, at billiards, the enormous sum of Rs. 3,300, within a very short space of time.

As one of the letters referred to has formed the subject of a specific charge against Lieut. Moore, his Excellency will not now advert to the manner in which that officer acted, but confine his present observation to the glaring and highly reprehensible conduct of Ens. Campbell, and, on a full review of the circumstances under notice, the extreme culpability of that officer is so apparent, as to have led his Excellency to the serious consideration whether he should not also have been brought to trial.

Nothing but the earnest desire of averting the ruin of one so young and inexperienced, and the hope of his reformation, has produced this very lenient mode of proceeding. The Commander-in-Chief therefore warns Ens. Campbell to refrain from the gambling propensity which he has evinced at so early a period of his life and professional career, and points out to him the fatal consequences which must result, if similar misconduct on his part be again brought under consideration.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. BROCKMAN.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 9, 1841.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Asseerghur, on the 14th June, 1841, and of which Major H. Cracklow, 22nd regt. N.I., is president, Lieut. H. J. Brockman, qu. master and interp. of the 20th regt. Madras N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.:—

I charge Henry John Brockman, lieut. and qu. master of the 20th regt. Madras N.I., with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline on the following charges:

1st Charge.—1st Instance. Having at Asseerghur, on the 22nd of April, 1841, in consequence of having received a message through John Pigott, qu. master serjeant 20th regt. N.I., from me, his commanding officer, directed the said qu. master serjeant never again to convey any message to him from Major Plowden, thereby manifesting personal disrespect to me, contempt of my authority, and a spirit of gross insubordination.

2nd Instance. Having at the same time and upon the same occasion, with a view to intimidate the said serjeant from the execution of his duty, threatened that, in case of his attempting to deliver any such message, he would do so at his own peril, and should be brought to account and punishment.

3rd Instance. Telling the aforesaid serjeant, on the same occasion, and also in a conversation which took place at Lieut. Brockman's quarters on the 26th April, that he was to obey his, Lieut. Brockman's, orders, and no other person's, evidently with allusion to my orders, as commandant.

4th Instance. Using highly indecorous and disrespectful language on the same occasion before the said serjeant, viz.—that the commanding officer of the 7th regt. had never ventured to send him any message through a serjeant, or had he done so, he would have made him smart for it, or words to that effect; thereby insinuating that, as quartermaster, he possessed a controlling authority over his commandant.

2nd Charge.—For disobedience in the above instances of the regimental order. dated 23rd June, 1840, of which the following is an extract:—"The commanding officer regrets being compelled to notice the attempts lately made to introduce a system into the regiment, not merely of thwarting his order, but even of curtailing his

authority, by subjecting it to the confirmation of officers commanding companies, a system replete with mischief, and calculated altogether to sap the foundation of military discipline. The commanding officer now publicly warns every officer in the regiment, that if he detects any one of them lending himself to such practices, or inculcating on the minds of their junior European officer or of the natives any such insubordinate principles, he will forthwith place him in arrest, and leave him to make his explanation before a court-martial."

3rd Charge.—For galloping about the parade at Asseerghur, on the morning of the 5th of April, 1841, while the regiment was at exercise, in a non-military or fancy dress, although he was at the time on duty as officer of the day, in defiance of paragraph 7, section 16, of the standing orders, thereby setting an example of irregularity both to men and officers.

4th Charge.—For conduct unbecoming a regimental quarter master, in having wantonly, negligently, or ignorantly, and contrary to my repeated injunctions, and paragraph 118 of section 12 of the standing orders, cut, or allowed to be cut, and otherwise damaged, 133 new bayonet belts, which, by the paragraph referred to, are never to be cut.

5th Charge.—For having frequently between the 8th and 28th of Feb., 14th and 24th of March, 1st and 26th of April, 1841, applied the time and labour of the regimental artificers at Asseerghur to his private purposes, to the delay and hindrance of the public work.

(Signed) F. PLOWDEN, Major, commanding 20th Regt. M.N.I.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. and Qu. Master H. J. Brockman, of the 20th regt. Madras N.I., is not guilty of the first, second, third, and fourth instances of the first charge. Is not guilty of the second charge. Is not guilty of the third charge; but that he did appear on the road in the neighbourhood of the parade, when the regiment was at exercise, on the morning of the 29th March (and not on the 5th April, as stated in the charge), in a non-military dress when on duty; but the Court are of opinion, that as the prisoner was spoken to at the time by the commanding officer's order, and afterwards by the adjutant, it ought to be, and was considered disposed of. Is not guilty of the fourth charge. Is not guilty of the fifth charge.

Sentence.—Under the foregoing finding, the Court does most fully and honourably acquit the prisoner, Lieut. and Qu. Master H. J. Brockman, of all and every portion of the charges exhibited against him.

Confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Gen., and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—In giving my general approval and confirmation to the finding of the Court on this trial, I consider it necessary to offer some remarks on what appears on the first instance of the first charge.

On the point therein set forth, I feel it my duty to observe, that although Major Plowden acted unusually and injudiciously in sending a verbal message of reprehension to the quarter master of the regiment, through the serjeant who was immediately subordinate to that officer, it was, notwithstanding, decidedly improper and disrespectful in Lieut. Brockman to return to his commanding officer, through the same unfit channel, even the qualified answer which he admits, "that he would not receive any message reflecting on his conduct."

Lieut. Brockman, an officer of thirteen years' service, could not, and ought not, to have been ignorant of the regular and becoming mode of acting, if he considered himself aggrieved.

Much irrelevant matter has been admitted on the proceedings; but this, perhaps, from the nature of the charges, could not have been wholly avoided. The Court, however, ought not to have permitted the prosecutor to advert in a criminatory manner to persons and circumstances wholly unconnected with the subject under investigation.

The Court has clearly disbelieved the testimony of Qu. Master Serjeant Pigott, and

the conduct of that non-commissioned officer appears in so unfavourable a light, as to render it incumbent that it should be made the subject of judicial investigation, and the officer commanding the fortress of Asseerghur will adopt measures to bring him to trial on charges to be preferred by Lieut. Brockman.

Lieut. H. J. Brockman, of the 20th regt. Madras N.I., is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 27, 1841.—Consequent upon a communication from His Exc. Sir T. McMahon, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, bringing to the consideration of the officer Commanding the Army in Chief, the injudicious manner in which Major Plowden continues to exercise command of the 20th Regt. N.I., and an instance of want of deference to superior authority on the part of Lieut. Brockman, since his recent acquittal of charges that were investigated before a general court-martial, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, to mark his disapprobation of Major Plowden's conduct on the present occasion, and in accordance with an intimation formerly made to that officer, has been pleased to appoint a lieut.-colonel to supersede him in command of his regiment.

To evince his displeasure at Lieut. Brockman's want of deference to his commanding officer, the Major General has recommended to government that he shall be suspended from the functions of his staff situation, until Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge can report upon him with unqualified approbation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 30. Mr. E. H. Goldsmid to be superintendent of Revenue Survey in Southern Maratha country, and assistant to Collectors of Belgaum and Dharwar.

Lieut. F. C. Wells, of 15th N.I.; Lieut. W. E. Evans, of 1st Europ. Regt., and Ens. G. S. A. Anderson, of 18th N.I., to be assistants to Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Southern Maratha country.

Lieut. D. Davidson confirmed as superintendent of Nassick Survey.

Lieut. H. Boye, of 22nd N.I., to act as assistant to Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Dechun.

Sept. 3. The following acting appointments confirmed from this date:—E. E. Elliott, Esq., civil auditor and mint-master; J. A. Shaw, Esq., post-master-general.

A. N. Shaw, Esq., to be deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master, retaining his present acting appointment at Belgaum.

4. W. C. Bruce, Esq., confirmed in appointment of accountant-general, and revenue and judicial accountant, from 3rd Sept.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt confirmed in office of judge and session judge of Dharwar, and Mr. W. J. Hunter in that of senior assistant judge and session judge at Rutnagerry.

8. Capt. G. Le Grand Jacob to act as political agent in Katteewar, from date of absence of Mr. Blane on leave to presidency.

9. Capt. A. N. Maclean, 8th N.I., received charge of post-office at Kurrachee from Lieut. Cristal, on 22nd Aug.

13. J. P. Willoughby, Esq. (having returned to Presidency) to resume charge of his duties as Secretary to Government in Secret, Political, and Judicial Departments from this date.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., to be officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

D. A. Blane, Esq., to be acting secretary to government in Revenue Department.

W. R. Morris, Esq., secretary to government in general department, to take charge of financial department.

15. Mr. T. C. Loughman to be acting first assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. J. W. Hadow to be acting second assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. W. Hart to be acting second assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagere.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, to act as assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar.

18. Mr. J. L. Johnson, confirmed in office of clerk to Court of Requests.

21. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., to be a director of Bank of Bombay.

The appointment of Lieut. F. C. Wells, of 15th N.I., and Lieut. W. E. Evans, of 1st Europ. Regt., as assistants to Superintendent of Revenue Survey in

Southern Marhatta Country, cancelled, and those gentlemen to continue to act under Superintendent of the Dukhun Survey.

Lieut. H. Boye, of 22nd N.I., and Ens. H. Rivers, of engineers, to be assistants to Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Southern Marhatta Country.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 per annum to H. Young, Esq., of the civil service, for the period three years, to commence about the beginning of March next.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 15. The Rev. E. Mainwaring allowed to visit presidency, with leave of absence, from 20th Sept., and to resign Hon. Company's Service on 1st Oct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1841.—Lieut. L. S. Hough, 18th, to act as adj. of 11th N.I., v. Lieut. Treasure, resigned.

Sept. 9.—2nd Gr. N.I. Ens. G. R. Grimes to be lieut., v. Oliphant dec.; date 9th Aug. 1841.

Ens. T. Jermyn posted to 2nd Gr. N.I., v. Grimes prom.

Mr. Edw. Sabben admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

22nd N.I. Lieut. J. A. Cowper to be adj., v. Lewis dec.

Sept. 10.—Lieut. Barrow to act as qr. mast. and interp. to 19th regt. N.I., during absence of Lieut. Renny on duty to Baroda.

5th N.I. Ens. G. F. Shum to be lieut., v. Hogg dec.; date 16th Aug. 1841.

22nd N.I. Ens. J. G. Scott to be lieut., v. Lewis dec.; 22nd July, 1841.

The undermentioned officers posted to regts., viz.—Ensigns G. A. F. Nichol to 22nd N.I.; J. T. Francis, 5th do.; G. F. Sheppard, 25th do.

Sept. 13.—Capt. A. Woodburn, 25th N.I., to act as garrison staff officer at Kelat, from 20th June.

Surg. J. A. Sinclair to be civil surgeon at Poona, in suc. to Surg. C. Ducat, who has resigned the appointment.

Lieut. Malcolm, adj. of Seinde Irregular Horse, to act as 2nd in command of that corps from date of Lieut. Clarke's death, to that on which Lieut. Hervey joined that corps.

Sept. 14.—Colonel J. G. Baumgardt, C.B., of 2nd or Queen's Foot, appointed to command of the Brigade at Poona.

Sept. 15.—Maj. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N. I., transf. to inv. estab.

Sept. 16.—Capt. Hallett to act as postmaster at Belgaum, during absence of Capt. Gordon on field service; date 1st Sept.

Capt. Browne, 8th N. I., to act as commissariat agent at Shikarpore, as a temporary measure; date 25th June.

Capt. G. J. Mant, 19th N. I., to act as aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. P. Delamotte, C. B., commanding Southern Division of Army, from 1st Sept., vice Capt. Parsons resigned.

Sept. 17.—Lieut. Pownoll, horse artillery, to act as adj. to detachment proceeding from Bombay to Poona and Ahmednuggur, consisting of 425 Europeans.

24th N. I.—Lieut. G. Stack to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Marhatta, v. Shephard prom.; date 2nd Sept. 1841.

14th N. I.—Ens. W. S. Horwood to be lieut., v. Williams dec.; 25th Aug.

Ens. O. D. Lancaster posted to 14th N. I., v. Horwood prom.

Lieut. R. D. Stuart, 14th N. I., to perform duties of commissariat agent at Raj-cote, v. Williams dec.; date 27th Aug.

Cadet of Infantry H. T. Briggs admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. Woodburn, 25th N. I., to be commissariat agent at Khelat.

Lieut. J. Ash, artillery, promoted to brevet rank of captain.

Capt. L. M. McIntyre, directed upon departure of head quarters of 1st Europ. Regt. from Aden, to take charge of Bazars, and to retain at same time his app. as commissariat officer at that station.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. C. Podmore, 6th N. I., permitted to resign the service.

Sept. 23.—Cadet of Infantry, E. Lowry, admitted on estab. as ensign.

Sept. 24.—22d N.I., Ens. William Thomas to be Lieut., v. Shaw, dec.; date of rank, 13th Sept. 1841.

Ens. John Laing, posted to 22d N. I., v. Thomas, prom.

Ens. Russell to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 12th N. I., during absence of Lieut. Jones, or until further orders.

14th N.I.—Capt. G. P. Le Messurier to be major, Lieut. (Bt. Captain) J. Bur-

rows, to be capt., and Ens. S. Lowry to be lieutenant, in suc. to Waterfield, transf. to invalid estab., date 15th Sept. 1841.

Ens. R. M. Westropp, posted to 14th N. I., v. Lowry, prom.

The services of Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, of artillery, Lieut. J. R. Keily, 20th N. I., and Brev. Capt. S. J. Stevens, 21st N. I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, for regimental duty, as a temporary measure.

Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, Engineer Corps, to act as assistant secretary to Military Board, during absence of Lieut. Cruickshank, on sick cert.

Sept. 27.—Capt. G. Rowley, 2nd L. C., Inspector of the Pension List, to be superintendent of Pensions and Family Payments.

Capt. M. Willoughby, regt. of artillery, to be fort adjutant of Bombay, Director of the Fire Engines, and Secretary to the Clothing Board, vice Rowley.

Capt. C. Lucas, of Artillery, to be Commissary of Ordnance at Ahmedabad, vice Willoughby.

Lieut. H. J. Barr, 2nd Europ. Regt., Acting Assistant to the Military Auditor General, to be Muster Master at the Presidency.

Head Quarters, &c. Aug. 31, 1841.—Assist. Surg. F. Lodwick, to receive medical charge of head-quarter wing of 8th N. I. at Kurrachee.

Assist. Surg. G. Baines, to receive medical charge of 20th N. I.

Sept. 1.—Ens. C. W. Barr, to do duty with 19th N. I.

Sept. 3.—The following medical arrangements to take place:—Assist. Surgs. T. Cannan and H. Hudson, to proceed to Rajcote, for general duty under the Superintending Surgeon N. W. D. of Guzerat.—Assist. Surgs. E. J. Wallace and G. Allender, to proceed to Ahmedabad, for general duty under ditto.—Assist. Surg. J. Sproule, T. Boyrenson, and G. M. Ogilvie, to repair to Presidency, and do duty in European general hospital until further orders.

Sept. 10.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt, from 20th to 14th N. I.; Lieut. Col. G. Moore, from 14th to 20th ditto.

Assist. Surg. J. J. Faithfull, to proceed to Belgaum for general duty under Sup. Surgeon Southern Division of the Deccan.

Sept. 11.—Surg. J. Doig to assume medical charge of A. company 1st Bat. Madras Artillery, during absence of Assist. Surg. Evans.

Sept. 15.—The following transfers and arrangements in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Brev. Capt. C. Blood, from Gohundauze bat. to 1st bat.; Lieut. W. S. Terry, from ditto to ditto; Brev. Capt. Blood, to proceed to Moostung and assume command of 3rd comp. of 1st bat. there stationed; Lieut. W. S. Terry also posted to 3rd company 1st bat. in Upper Scinde; 2nd Lieut. R. B. Brett, of 4th Troop, temporarily attached to 1st troop.

Assist. Surg. Parsons to receive medical charge of 3rd troop horse artillery during absence of Assist. Surg. Atkinson.

Sept. 17.—Assist. Surg. T. Boyrenson to remain doing duty at Ahmednuggur, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Campbell.

Sept. 18.—Lieut. E. Wood, 12th N. I., to join and do duty with detail of recruits belonging to that regt. now at Recruit Depot at Poona.

Sept. 21.—Ens. H. T. Briggs to do duty with 19th N. I.

Sept. 24.—Ens. E. Lowry to do duty with 15th N. I.

Sept. 25.—Surg. W. B. Taylor, 3rd N. I., app. to medical charge of 2nd L. C. vice Surg. Sinclair appointed civil surgeon at Poona.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Sept. 9. Lieut. W. Hodgson, artillery.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 24. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hicks, artillery.

To Neigherries.—Sept. 9. Lieut. C. D. Delamotte, 1st or Gr. N. I., in extension, until 31st May, 1842, for health.—24. Lieut. C. M. Barrow, 19th N. I., for four months, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 26.—Mr. J. W. Besnard, a volunteer for I. N., arrived from England.

Sept. 4. Mr. G. T. Robinson, a volunteer for I. N., arrived ditto.

Sept. 17.—Midshipman John Roberts, I. N., to be acting lieutenant.

Furloughs.—Sept. 8. Midshipman T. S. L. Pratt, to Europe, for three years, for health.—17. Assist. Surg. Ranclaud, port surgeon, to Neigherry Hills, for two years, for health.—21. Commander T. E. Rogers, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 1. *Castle Huntley*, from China and Batavia.—4. *Athol*, from Liverpool.—5. *Samuel*, from Singapore.—6. *Thalia*, from Liverpool; *Ann*, from Liverpool; H. C. S. *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden; *Repulse*, from London; *Ruby*, from Colombo.—7. *Majestic*, from Liverpool; *Hannah Kerr*, from Liverpool.—8. *Augusta*, from China; *Madonna*, from Liverpool.—12. *Ann Martin*, from Port Glasgow.—14. *Cecilia*, from Muscat.—17. H. C. S. *Auckland*, from Kurrachee.—21. French Ship-of-War *Favourite*, from Brest.—22. *Margaret*, from Liverpool.—24. *Mary*, from Port Nicholson; *Dorothy*, from Mauritius.—25. *Cadena*, from Mocha; *Sarah*, from London.—26. H. C. S. *Atalanta*, from China.—28. *Dinkius*, of Dartmouth, from Penang.

Departures.

AUG. 31. *Portland*, for Liverpool.—SEPT. 1. *Asiatic*, for Singapore.—4. *Essavie*, for Calcutta; *Catherine*, for Liverpool; *Sophia*, for Singapore and China; *Futtel Barry*, for Calcutta; *Herculean*, for Liverpool; *Six*, for London; *Lady Grant*, for China.—8. H. C. S. *Auckland*, for Kurrachee; *Island Queen*, for Singapore and China.—2. H. C. S. *Emily*, for Kurrachee; *Bangalore*, for Calcutta.—10. *Margaret*, for London.—12. *Hindustan*, for Liverpool.—13. *Adele*, for Mauritius.—14. H. M. S. *Endymion*, for Persian Gulf.—15. H. C. S. *Hugh Lindsay*, for Cannanore; *Palinurus*, for Cannanore; *Argyle*, for Liverpool.—16. *Glenely*, for London.—17. *Formosa*, for Liverpool; *Cornwallis*, for Calcutta.—18. *Quentin Leith*, for London; *James and Thomas*, for Hull.—22. H. C. S. *Auckland*, for Aden; *Circassian*, for Cork.—23. *Wellington*, for Colombo and Mauritius.—25. *Herculean*, for Liverpool.—26. *Ardaecer*, for Singapore and China.—28. *Westmoreland*, for Singapore.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Cleopatra steamer, from Suez (arrived 5th Aug.) Wm. Black, Esq.; J. Weeks, Esq.; Mr. Gibbon, purser; Mr. Williams, I.N.; A. Crooke, Esq.; J. M'Donald, Esq.; W. Buck, Esq.; Lieut. Ross, Royal Engineers: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Adley.

Per Berenice steamer, from Suez (arrived 6th Sept.): Capt. Wilder, Madras Cavalry; Mr. Lay, for China; Capt. Rolfe, pay-master 4th L. Dragoons; Mr. Gabrielle, for Calcutta; Mr. Aubert, for do.; Capt. Beck, for do.; Mr. Briggs, cadet of Infantry; Mr. Elliott, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Elliott, for Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, child and nurse, for Singapore; Miss Edwards, for do.; Viscount Amiens, 15th Hussars, for Bangalore; Eswunt Row and suite, Rajah of Sattarah's people: Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Bengal Infantry; Mr. Marcus, for Ceylon; Capt. Welder.—*From Aden*: Assist. Surg. Impey.

Freight (Oct. 1.)—to London £3. 15s. per ton; to Liverpool, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 16. At Bhooj, the wife of Mr. C. Williamson, ordnance department, of a son.
 21. At Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. F. W. Proctor, of a son.
 31. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. J. Kilner, engineers, of a daughter.
 Sept. 2. The lady of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of a daughter.
 3. At Bhooj, the lady of Lieut. W. Brown, adjutant 12th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Ahmedabad, the lady of W. B. Taylor, Esq., surgeon 3rd N.I., of a daughter.
 5. At Nassick, the lady of F. W. Watkins, civil surgeon, of a son.
 8. At Mazagon, the lady of J. Skinner, Esq., of a son.
 — At Mhow, the lady of Surg. W. Gray, of a daughter.
 12. At Bombay, Mrs. Robert Craig, of a daughter.
 — At the Sailors' Home, Mrs. Maidment, senior, of a son.
 13. At Belgaum, the lady of E. G. Fawcett, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 19. At Baroda, the lady of Brev. Capt. Prother, 4th regt. N.I. or rifle corps, of a son.
 20. At Indore, the lady of Capt. William Riddell, 60th regt. B. N. I., of a daughter.
 21. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Skinner, 9th N.I. of a son.
 — At Belgaum, the lady of A. Campbell, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At Dapoolie, Dr. Mapleton, II. M. 40th regt., to Eleanor Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Sir Yarde Whitney, of Kingsware, Devon.

Aug. 31. At Poona, Lieut. William Loch, 1st L. C., to Catherine, youngest daughter of James Orton, Esq., late president of the Medical Board.

Sept. 25. At the Cathedral, Stephen Babington, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Arabella Sarah, youngest daughter of Colonel Barr.

27. At Byculla, H. L. Anderson, Esq., Bombay civil service, to Anne Grace Agnes, daughter of the late Hope Stuart, Esq., of Ballechin, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

July 4. On board the *Copeland*, on the voyage from England, Anne Maxwell, wife of Assist. Surg. Sabben, Bombay medical service.

Aug. 9. At Kotra, Lieut. Oliphant, of the 2nd Regt. Gr. N. I.

16. At Rajcote, in his 29th year, the Rev. Alexander Kerr, one of the first missionaries to Katiawar from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

25. At Rajcote, Lieut. C. Williams, 14th regt. N. I.

Sept. 13. At Bombay, Lieut. P. Shaw, of the 22nd regt. N. I.

20. At Ahmednuggur, Annie, wife of Assist. Surg. P. W. Hockin.

23. At Surat, Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N. I., in consequence of an injury sustained by a fall from his buggy, aged 30.

25. At Mazagon, Fred. Broadhurst, Esq., assist. surgeon, aged 26.

26. At Bombay, Lieut. Thomas Edmonds, 3rd regt. N. I., and assistant to the resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lately. In Scinde, Capt. Bedingsfield, of H. M. 41st regt. of Foot,

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Surg. Dr. Barclay to superintend duties of office of deputy inspector-general of hospitals, on departure of Dr. Stewart for England, on med. cert.

E. S. Waring, Esq., to be superintendent of the Cinnamon Sorting Store.

Richard H. Fitz Roy Somerset, Esq., to be extra assistant in office of government agent for the Western Province at Colombo.

F. J. Templer, Esq., to be acting treasurer, during absence of the Hon. C. Turnour, Esq., proceeding to England on leave of absence.

F. Saunders, Esq., to be acting collector of Customs and acting warehouse keeper at Colombo.

W. Sims, Esq., to be acting collector of Customs at Colombo.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*July 18.* *Symmetry*, from London.—*28.* *Appollon*, from Mauritius (for Pondicherry).—*Aug. 2.* *Annabella*, from London.—*6.* *General Robb*, from the Clyde.

—*14.* *Senator*, from London.—*18.* *Baboo*, from Bombay.

Departure.—*Aug. 1.* *Margaret Hardy*, for London.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 23. At Kondesalle, the wife of B. Dodsworth, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Kandy, Mrs. A. De Vos, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 28. At Trincomallie, H. G. Remmett, Esq., Ceylon Rifles, to Sarah Anne, second daughter of Joseph Higgs, Esq., R. N.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. At Colombo, Brev. Major Suckling, of H. M. 90th L. Infantry.

28. At Colombo, Arthur Wellesley, and on the 31st, Charles Bliss, twin children of Capt. Parke, D. C. G., aged four months.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—In June and July. *Devonshire*, from London; *Georgetown*, and *Hope*, both from Liverpool; *Laura*, *Eliza Stewart*, *Neptune*, and *Chilmark*, all from Sydney.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to July 20. *John Cree*, from Glasgow; *Saghalien*, from Liverpool; *Miriam*, *Folkstone*, *Bentinck*, *Phlegethon* (steamer), *Time*, and *Consuelo*, all from Calcutta; *Cercautes*, *Sekee*, *Lord Castle*, *Angelina*, *Victoria*, *Linnnet*, *Lydia Eastgate*, and *Fly*, all from Penang; *Ituna*, from Port Phillip; *William Bryan*, from New Zealand; *Marquis of Douro*, *Vanguard*, *Mary Ann*, *Harlequin*, *Masdeu*, and *Nerio*, all from Sydney; *Adelaide*, from Bombay; *Fortescue*, from Madras; *Catherine*, from Malacca; *Janet*, from Batavia; *Amelia*, from Bally.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to July 21. *Ganges*, *Caledonia*, and *Black Nymph*, for London; *Victoria*, *Bengal Packet*, *Good Success*, *Linnnet*, *Calcutta*, *Coromandel*, *Phlegethon* (steamer), *Saghalien*, and *Time*, all for China; *Potomac*, for Penang; *Pelorus*, for Bankok.

BIRTH.

July 21. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. Eade, 30th M.N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Aug 2. At Penang, G. D. Galestin, Esq., to Hosanna A. Seth, second daughter of the late Aviet Seth, Esq.

DEATHS.

July 16. At Singapore, Capt. Andrew Conacher, aged 37, late commander of the Brig *Wetherall*, of Hull.

27. In the Straits of Malacca, on board the *Sylph*, Ellen Marianne, youngest surviving daughter of J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., of Calcutta.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 23. *Greyhound*, from London and Singapore; *Fatima*, *Penang*, and *Beulah*, all from Liverpool; *Morrison*, *Charlotte*, *Bombay Castle*, *Sultan*, *James Laing*, *Atiet Rohomany*, *Simon Taylor*, *Julia*, *Asia*, *Mary Gordon*, *Corsair*, *Wild Irish Girl*, *Marquis of Hastings*, *Charles Dumergue*, *Tweed*, and *Brigand*, all from Bombay, Singapore, &c.; *Apolline*, from Madras; *Forfarshire*, *Moulmein*, *City of Palaces*, *Harlequin*, *Kitty*, *Privateer*, *Isabella Robertson*, *Water Witch*, *Thomas Grenville*, *Queen* (steamer), and *Antares*, all from Calcutta, Singapore, &c.; *Prince George*, *Jacob Perkins*, *Barbara*, *Clorinda*, *Blenheim*, *Linton*, *Agnes*, *Angelica*, *St. Mungo*, and *Penang*, all from Singapore; *Hygeia*, and *Arun*, from Manilla; *Barretto Junior*, *Palmyra*, *John Barry*, and *Thomas King*, all from Sydney.

Departures.—Previous to June 26. *Charlotte*, *Francis Smith*, *Anna Maria*, *Ivanhoe*, *Emma*, *Aden*, *Bella Marina*, *Sanderson*, *Duke of Lancaster*, *Fort William*, *Earl of Clare*, *Scauby Castle*, and *George Armstrong*, all for London; *Amity*, and *Laidmans*, both for Liverpool; *Nimrod*, and *Ann Gales*, both for Sydney; *Lydie*, for Havre de Grace; *Lowell*, *Narraganset*, and *Huntress*, all for New York.

DEATHS.

July 1. At his residence at Macao, in his 55th year, James Innes, Esq.

7. At Macao, from an attack of Canton marsh fever, Capt. D. Duff, of the 37th Regt. Madras N.I.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to July 18. *Briton*, *Hannah*, *Swallow*, *Science*, and *Union*, all from London; *Woodstock*, from Liverpool; *Akbar*, from Greenock; *Chanticleer*, from Newcastle; *Suffren*, *Colonial*, *Louise*, and *Thelair*, all from Nantes; *Joshua Carrol*, *Souvenir*, and *Elizabeth*, all from Bourbon; *Warrior*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Daphne*, from Marseilles; *Celina*, from Bordeaux; *John Graham*, from Table Bay; *Isabella*, from Amsterdam.

Departures.—Previous to July 21. *Warrior*, *Fleetwood*, and *Victoria*, all for Calcutta; *Jane Cumming*, for Launceston; *Urania*, *Maria*, and *Watkins*, all for Fort Dauphin; *Mary C. Weber*, for Malacca; *Lord Saumarez*, for Maranset; *Cecilia*, *Ceres*, *Mercambie*, *Olympic*, *Colonial*, and *Thelair*, all for Bourbon; *Kingfisher*, *Manchester*, and *Larch*, all for Angoutcy; *Peru*, *Porcupine*, and *Joshua Carrol*, all for Madagascar; *Lady W. Horton*, for Rodriguez.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

On the 20th October, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough (President of the Board of Control) was appointed Governor-General of India.

The noble lord was sworn in the 3rd November, on which day the Directors of the East-India Company gave a grand dinner at the London Tavern to the newly appointed Governor-General.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Lyall, M.P. (the Chairman of the Court), having on the right Lord Ellenborough, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Lincoln, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn; and on the left, the Deputy Chairman, Lord Wharnccliffe, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Hill, Lord Fitzgerald. Other distinguished guests were present. After the usual toasts,

The Chairman proposed "The health of their noble guest, Lord Ellenborough." It was a source of much satisfaction to the Court of Directors that they had been enabled to place the momentous trust of governor-general in the hands of the noble lord, whose great talents, unwearied devotion to the public service, and intimate acquaintance with the condition of India, pre-eminently qualified him for discharging its duties. He had no doubt his noble friend had undertaken the office under a deep sense of the responsibility it imposed on him, and that he was determined, to the utmost of his power, to promote the interests and ameliorate the condition of those placed under his care.

Lord Ellenborough, in acknowledging the compliment, assured them that he felt most deeply the importance of the trust. At the same time, he must tender his grateful acknowledgments to those who had thought him worthy of having such a trust reposed in him. He rejoiced that their confidence had to some degree been accompanied by that of the large majority of those who were acquainted with the state of India—that there had been, he might say, something approaching to a general acquiescence in the appointment which the Court of Directors had thought fit to make. He rejoiced in this, not in the slightest degree from any private feeling or personal consideration, but because the assurance of that support here would give strength and efficiency to his government in India. He knew that he had much to do, and much to undergo, and that he should fail in effecting the great public objects he had in view if he did not carry away what he now felt he had—the confidence of the Court, the Government, and the Crown. Whatever might be the confidence expressed in him, it had not created in his mind the slightest delusion with respect to himself. He knew too well the difficulties of his situation not to feel much apprehension that no endeavours of his, however well intended and directed, could effect one-tenth of the good he desired; but if there was any one thing which qualified him rather than any other man for the office he now held, it was that, placed at the head of the India Board thirteen years ago by his noble friend the noble Duke (of Wellington) near him, he had, from that time to the present, constantly and confidentially communicated with him upon every subject relative to the affairs of India, endeavoured to make himself master of his general views and the principles on which he would conduct the government of that country and of the army; and happy indeed would it be for India if, in making himself acquainted with those general views and principles, he should have had the good fortune to imbibe any portion, however small, of the practical knowledge and the intuitive wisdom which his noble friend ever brought to the consideration of public affairs. He felt that, in going to India, he went strong in the noble duke's confidence, and that, he might say, was one chief support of the government he went to administer. He felt also, that he was about to succeed a man who, in the office of Governor-General, had, he rejoiced to have this opportunity of declaring, exhibited great practical ability in the adminis-

tration of affairs. In fact, it was a source of great personal as well as public satisfaction to him, united as he had been with the Earl of Auckland in former times by ties of the closest friendship, to observe the indefatigable industry, the great ability, and the extensive knowledge he had brought to the investigation, elucidation, and management of all the great questions which had come before his Government. Yet he felt he had much to do—to terminate the war in China by a peace honourable to the Crown, and durable in its provisions; to restore tranquillity to both banks of the Indus; in a word, to give peace to Asia—a peace giving that sense of security to the people, without which peace itself was valueless; and by means of that peace to create a surplus revenue, the only true security for great public improvements—for liberal, even for honest, government; by means of that surplus revenue to emulate the magnificent benevolence of the Mahomedan emperors, in the great works of public improvement, and, more than all, by gradually, cautiously, having regard to the prejudices and feelings of the natives, imparting to them all we knew of arts and civilization, so as at once to elevate the character and better the condition of that generous and mighty people. Feeling as he did, that his first duty was now, not to the people of England, but to the people of India, he rejoiced that any one who took an enlarged view of the interests of the former must feel that, in enriching India, not in impoverishing it, in improving its resources, in stimulating all its means of public improvement, in increasing its means of remittances to this country, and more especially with reference to its most important manufactures, he was, in fact, doing great service to England as well as to the country which was more particularly committed to his charge. It was his peculiar advantage, from the situation he had three times held in the public service, first by the kindness of the noble duke, and since then twice at the instance of his right hon. friend the First Lord of the Treasury, that he did know something of the country whose Government he was about to administer. He went there with the most unbounded confidence in the army and the people. He trusted to the power of inflexible justice in administering the government, a power greater perhaps amongst uncivilized than among more advanced nations—he trusted to that power for obtaining the willing obedience of a grateful people. Deeply impressed with the high moral responsibility imposed on this country by Providence, when it placed under the Government of this distant nation that great empire, he still trusted that, administering the government with the best intentions, the entire devotion he made of himself would produce some benefit to the public service. He went to India without having made one single promise. He should land in that country free, and determined to select for every office the person who to him seemed best qualified to fill it. The Government of India should not be the government of a party, but the government of the people. Going with these feelings, he did trust that he might obtain some portion of the favour of Providence on his exertions, which should solely be directed to the public good and the advancement of the united interests of England and India—of his native and his adopted country. (*Loud cheers.*)

The Chairman proposed “The health of Sir R. Peel and her Majesty’s Ministers.”

Sir R. Peel said, it must be highly satisfactory to the Ministers of the Crown to receive from a company, composed like this, including so many men distinguished in the military and civil service of this country, and distinguished also in the military and civil service of India, such a mark of esteem and confidence. But it was important also in a public point of view, if it might be considered as an indication of that mutual confidence and disposition cordially to co-operate between the civil government of this country and the authorities administering the affairs of India; for, upon that confidence and disposition must in a great measure depend the successful administration of Indian affairs. In the course of a long official life, he had not been brought much into immediate contact with the administration of Indian affairs; but he should be unworthy of the station he held by the favour of his Sovereign, and utterly unmindful of the duties it involved, if he were not fully sensible of the importance of India to this country, and if he were not deeply convinced that, however great the distance which separated these two mighty empires, they were connect-

ed together by the closest ties of a common interest; and he thought he had recently given a solid and convincing proof that he was not insensible to the welfare of India. It was not from any light consideration that he could have been induced to forego, at the present important and arduous crisis, the assistance and co-operation of his noble friend whom they had now met to honour. He could look back upon an official connexion with him of fifteen years' duration, unchecked by a single instance of misunderstanding or difference upon public affairs. There was no one more capable than he was of estimating the value of his assistance as a colleague at this momentous crisis. He knew the value of his assistance from a knowledge of his high integrity, his strict honour, his great ability, his indefatigable industry, and, added to all these, that power of expression of which he had himself to-night given so forcible an illustration. But when he considered whose services within the range of public men would be most available for India—when he thought of a man whose powerful intellect had been specially applied to the affairs of India, having acquired a knowledge of its concerns not possessed by any other civil servant of the Crown, except that illustrious man to whom no parallel could be set up—when he recollected that that knowledge could not be acquired by any industry, however persevering, but only when stimulated and prompted by the deepest interest in the welfare of the country which was the object of its solicitude—when he knew what were his noble friend's enlarged views of public economy—when he knew the deep interest he took in the welfare of the natives of India, the great object of his ambition being to consolidate the empire of India, founded not on the narrow edge of the sword, but on the wider foundation of the happiness of the great body of the people, he could not reconcile it to himself to throw any difficulty in the way of his noble friend's appointment to India, although it compelled him to forego the aid and co-operation of a most valued friend and colleague. He was sure he was re-echoing the universal sense of that company, when he breathed an earnest desire that his noble friend might return to his native land after a successful administration in India, carrying with him the blessings of a people whose happiness he had promoted by a wise, vigorous, and impartial government, to reap that reward which a grateful country would ever bestow upon a man who zealously devoted all the energies of his mind to the performance of his public duty. (*Loud cheers.*)

The Chairman called upon the company to fill a special bumper to the health of the most illustrious character of modern times. Wise in council, great in action, ever commanding the admiration and gratitude of the country, he begged leave to propose "The health of the Duke of Wellington." (*Great cheering.*)

The Duke of Wellington thanked them for the honour they had done him. Having served the East-India Company when a much younger man, he had always felt the greatest anxiety for the prosperity of the country in which he had had the honour to serve, and for the honour and advantage of the East-India Company, and he must say, that upon no former occasion had he known of an appointment to the great office which his noble friend now filled which was so calculated to secure all the great interests involved as that they were now met to celebrate. His noble friend had stated his anxious desire to co-operate in restoring peace and commerce to China, which he sincerely hoped and trusted he would do, in conjunction with her Majesty's servants in this country. He likewise trusted that his noble friend would have it in his power, by putting a final termination to the great questions which had been contested in the north-west of India, to restore peace on that frontier, and thus give permanent peace to the possessions under the administration of the East-India Company, thus enabling them to apply their great resources still further to promote the happiness and prosperity of the country over which they were placed. (*Loud cheers.*)

His Grace almost immediately afterwards rose, and in a single sentence proposed, "The health of the Chairman and the Court of Directors."

The Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, gave "The health of Lord Fitzgerald and the Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

The company did not separate till near midnight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the morning of the 9th November, at forty-eight minues past ten, her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince, at Buckingham Palace.

The Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce is appointed President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; date 23rd October.

The staff of the new Governor-General (who left London on the 6th November) consists of Capt. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, as military secretary; Licut. Colville, 40th Foot (son of Gen. Sir C. Colville); and Lient. Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, as aides-de-camp. A gentleman from the office of the Board of Control, it is understood, will accompany the Governor-General as private secretary.

The Rev. Walter Whiting, M.A., has been appointed a chaplain on the Bengal establishment. He will act as chaplain to H.M.S. *Cambrian*.

The Pasha of Egypt has consented to allow the transit through that country of merchandize between Europe and the East, at a duty of a half per cent., *ad valorem*, instead of three per cent., payable under the treaties between Great Britain and the Porte. This alteration, which will take effect from the 1st January, 1842, was made on the representation of Mr. Anderson, one of the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who arrived at Alexandria on the 4th September, from Constantinople, where he has been making arrangements for the extension of their line of steamers to the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. Merchants sending their goods through Egypt will have no transit duty to pay, the Company being accountable for it to the Pasha, through whose liberal protection there is no doubt but that this overland transit will turn out to be a very profitable speculation.

A Protestant bishop was, on the 7th Nov., consecrated for Jerusalem. Negotiations have been on foot on the subject for some time with the Prussian Government, and the King has come forward in a munificent way to co-operate with British Christians. The episcopate is conferred on the Rev. Mr. Alexander (a converted Jew), the Hebrew Professor of King's College.

As a matter of some moment to the public, and to which attention cannot be too much called, may be mentioned the appearance in the market here, not of damaged tea, but of a far worse article, a leaf altogether spurious, and of a description that, when examined by itself, cannot fail to be detected, but which might probably be soon passed off by mixing it with genuine kinds: the use to which, no doubt, it would be applied. What makes the matter worse is, that whereas one chest in a "break" ought to be a sample of the whole, the chests in which this leaf is found contain in it various degrees of spuriousness. Thus, while the very best specimens, bad as they are, contain something which might be taken for tea, the others have not even a remote resemblance to that necessary article, but are made up of berries, a coarse kind of leaf, and pieces resembling chopped twigs. This stuff has been imported from Singapore and Calcutta, and that by late arrivals; and the offering of such an article at the public sale is considered alike disreputable both to the merchants and brokers, as it is opening a door to all sorts of fraud and adulteration, which may now be more easily effected, if this article is to maintain a place in the market. It is estimated that ten tons of this manufactured commodity were in the sales of to-day, and, although it has more than once been the subject of public comment and public animadversion, it was allowed to command a price, which, though truly low, afforded the opportunity for the dealers, great or small, if they felt so inclined, to possess some of this fragrant concoction, for use according to discretion. It is against such frauds as these that the public ought to be especially warned, and more particularly so as it will increase if, by silence on the subject, consent is given to the first importations. It may be observed, that Mr. Bland, one of the "tasters" in

the trade, officially describes some of these teas as "filthy," and in some cases, "absolutely noxious."—*Times*, Oct. 20.

We have recorded, on former occasions, instances of a beneficent appropriation of East-India patronage, as an object of competition, to scholastic establishments, viz. an Addiscombe cadetship, by Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.—in remembrance of the advantages derived by himself from the institution—to the schools at Oswestry; and a writership to the High School of Shrewsbury, of which town Sir Richard was the representative in Parliament. Mr. Butterworth Bayley, equally mindful of his obligations to Eton, generously presented to the College a writership, to obtain which prize some of the best talent of the institution was called into exercise. We have now to mention the handsome presentation, by Mr. John Shepherd, to Marischal College, Aberdeen, of a direct artillery cadetship; and we entertain no doubt that the result of the competition will be such as to justify his expectations, that while he has infused a laudable spirit of emulation in his quondam college, the prize will become the reward of the most meritorious of the students.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal licence and permission that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Dooranee Empire*, which his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of their services rendered during the campaign in Afghanistan:—Major Thomas McSherry, 30th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the Third Class; Capt. John Paton, 58th Bengal N.I., and assist. qu. mast. general of the Bengal army, the insignia of the Third Class.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

16th L.Drags. (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. H. Pilleau, from 63rd F., to be assist. surg., v. Chapin prom. in 63rd F.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. G. Macham to be lieut. without purch., v. Lacy dec.; F. N. Dore to be ens., v. Meacham.

4th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Wm. Bell, from 16th F., to be capt., v. Snodgrass app. to 96th Foot.

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. George Anderson, from 22d F., to be capt., v. Brev. Maj. Murphy, who exchanges.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Arthur Borton to be capt. without purch., v. Kerr dec.; Ens. Alex. Taylor to be lieut., v. Borton; Serj. Maj. Wm. Burden to be cts., v. Taylor.

21st Foot (in Bengal). H. F. Evans to be 2nd-lieut. by purch., v. Whitehurst, whose app. has been cancelled.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). Brev. Maj. G. H. E. Murphy, from 6th F., to be capt., v. Anderson who exchanges.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. D. S. Robertson to be lieut. without purch., v. Le Couteur dec.—Lieut. D. Browne, from 32nd F., to be lieut., v. Smyth who exch.; Ens. J. P. Robertson, from 46th F., to be ens., v. D. S. Robertson prom.

39th Foot (at Madras). Capt. W. B. Bernard to be major without purch., v. Fitzgerald dec.; Lieut. B. G. Layard to be capt., v. Bernard; Ens. Patrick Flynn to be lieut., v. Layard; Ens. H. G. Colville to be lieut. without purch., v. Flynn whose prom. on 3rd Aug. has been cancelled; Thos. Seaman to be ens., v. Colville.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. E. H. Eagar to be lieut. without purch., v. Valiant dec.; Ens. M. R. L. Meason to be lieut. by purch., v. Eagar, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Serj. Maj. S. Snelling to be ens., v. Meason.—Lieut. C. J. Colville, from 85th F., to be lieut., v. Vance who exch.

41st Foot (at Madras). R. A. Logan to be ens., v. Hessing dec.

51st Foot (in V. D. Land). Lieut. R. D. Baker to be capt. by purch., v. Forman who retires; Ens. A. H. Irby to be lieut. by purch., v. Baker; Edmund Standish to be ens. by purch., v. Irby.—Lieut. A. T. Rice to be capt. by purch., v. Rolles who retires; Ens. F. C. Doveton to be lieut. by purch., v. Rice; H. H. Oxley to be ens. by purch., v. Doveton.

55th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. O. G. Rogers to be lieut. by purch., v. Warran who retires; Leslie Skynner to be ens. by purch., v. Rogers.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. F. Dickson to be lieut. without purch., v. Harris dec.; Ens. H. M. Hamilton to be lieut. by purch., v. Dickson, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Ens. John A. Macdougall, from 70th F., to be ens., v. Hamilton.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. J. S. Chapman, from 16th L. Drags., to be surgeon, v. Watson app. to the Staff; J. E. Stephen, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Pilleau app. to 16th L. Drags.—George Le M. Lane to be ens. without purch., v. Cameron dec.

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. C. R. Raitt to be major by purch., v. Lettsom who retires.

91st Foot (at the Cape, &c.) Lieut. Colin Campbell to be capt. by purch., v. Thornhill who retires; Ens. W. T. L. Patterson to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell; R. H. Howard to be ens. by purch., v. Patterson; A. J. Melvin to be ens. without purch., v. Stokes dec.

94th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. Gilbert Mahon to be lieut. without purch., v. Burke dec.; T. H. Stoddart to be ens., v. Mahon.

BREVET.—Capt. Henry Brown, second in command of the East-India Company's Depôt at Chatham, to have local rank of major, as long as he may continue to do duty with the Depôt.—*To be Lieut. Cols. in the Army:* Maj. Thomas Stephens, 39th F.; Brev. Maj. John Knowles, Royal Artillery; Brev. Maj. S. B. Ellis, Royal Marines.—*To be Majors in the Army:* Capt. J. J. Sargent, 18th F.; Capt. J. B. Gough, 3rd L. Drags.; Capt. John Gratton, 18th F.—*To be Lieut. Cols. in the East Indies only:* Maj. R. W. Wilson, 65th Bengal N.I.; Maj. F. S. Hawkins, 38th Bengal N.I.—*To be Majors in the East Indies only:* Capt. D. Duff, 37th Madras N.I.; Capt. G. A. Mee, 59th Bengal N.I.; Capt. P. Anstruther, Madras Artillery; Capt. H. Moore, 34th Bengal N.I.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

HONOURS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order; date 14th Oct.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Capt. Thomas Herbert, of the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander; and Col. G. Burrell, of H. M. 18th Regt. of Foot, Lieut. Col. Morris, 49th do., Lieut. Col. Adams, 18th do., Lieut. Col. Mountain, 26th do., and Lieut. Col. Pratt, 26th do., to be Companions of the said Order; date 14th Oct.

With reference to the *London Gazette's Extraordinary* of the 8th and 15th Oct., the following naval promotions have taken place:—

Lieutenants to be Commanders.—W. W. Chambers, *Wellesley*; Henry Coryton, *Conway*; J. M. Hayes, *Cruiser*; P. W. Hamilton, *Columbine*; W. C. Wood, *Sulphur*; C. C. Dawkins, *Blenheim*; W. C. Metcalfe, *Blonde*.

Mates to be Lieutenants.—R. L. Bryant, *Cruiser*; I. N. T. Sanlez, *Pylades*; Henry Need, *Druid*; W. S. Miller, *Columbine*; G. S. Taylor, *Calliope*; T. W. Purves, *Nimrod*; W. T. Bate, *Blenheim*; Lord Amelius W. Beauchlerk, *Blenheim*; George Walker, *Blonde*; W. R. Rolland, *Blonde*; A. C. C. Denny, *Blenheim*; W. H. Symons, *Blenheim*.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 8. *Buckinghamshire*, Moore, from Bombay 5th June; off Margate.—*London*, Shuttleworth, from Bengal 27th May, and Cape 3rd Aug.; and *John Dugdale*, Milward, from Singapore 20th May; both at Deal.—*Emily*, from Bombay 14th May; off the Wight.—9. *Wilmot*, Miller, from Bengal 20th May; off Margate.—*Sarah Charlotte*, Dunnett, from N. S. Wales 1st June; *Orleans*, Cameron, from China 5th May; *Isabella*, Stubbs, from Ceylon 4th June; *Clifford*, Sharp, from China 28th April; *Argus*, Barclay, from South Seas; and *Falcon*, Anstruther, from Bengal 8th June; all at Deal.—*Tigris*, McGill, from Bengal 31st May; *Lintin*, Gillman, from Bombay 7th June; *Bengalee*, Boadle, from Bengal 15th May; *Matilda*, Rowe, from Bengal 6th May; and *Trinculo*, Hullin, from Valparaiso 21st July: all at Liverpool.—11. *Ekiza*, Macarthy, from China 12th May; *Duke of Bronte*, Payne, from Bombay 15th June; *Ann*, Murray, from Bombay 19th May; *Acasta*, Ryle, from Bombay 23rd May; *Charlotte*, Peckett, from China 6th May; *Jannett*, Chalmers, from Bengal 8th May; *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Small, from Bengal 9th June; and *Union*, Waddell, from V. D. Land 1st June; all at Deal.—*Robert Stride*, McBlain, from Bombay 5th June; *Elwira*, Walker, from Bengal; *Caledonia*, Cammel, from Bombay 12th June; *Aden*, Ponsonby, from China 2nd June; *Gemini*, from Bengal 26th April; *Harriot Scott*, Beynon, from Bombay; and *Crown*, Kerr, from Bombay; all at Liverpool.—*John Hayes*, Scott, from Bengal 9th May; off Margate.—

Elphinstone, Fremlin, from Bengal 1st May; off Portsmouth.—12. *Panope*, Candler, from Cape 1st Aug.; *Calyppo*, Smith, from Bengal 7th May; *Caroline*, Rodd, from Mauritius; and *Abel Tasman*, Heylesbury, from Batavia for Rotterdam; all at Deal.—*Countess of Loudon*, Lindsay, from Bombay 26th May; at Liverpool.—13. *Standard*, Harrison, from Bengal 4th May; at Liverpool.—*Kirkman Finlay*, Scott, from Bombay 2nd June; in the Clyde.—14. *Robert Newton*, Mosey, from N.S.Wales 7th June; at Portsmouth.—*Hooghly*, Bayley, from Bengal 2nd May, and Mauritius; and *Mary Taylor*, Williams, from N.S.Wales 7th June; both at Deal.—15. *Abbotsford*, Chambers, from Bengal; at Deal.—18. *Persia*, Stevens, from Ceylon; off Margate.—*Glenalvon*, Young, from N.S.Wales; at Deal.—19. *John*, Smith, from Bombay 6th May; at Liverpool.—20. *Anglesea*, Rowland, from Bengal 22nd June; at Deal.—*North Star*, Tessein, from Mauritius 22nd July; at Greenock.—21. *Samuel Baker*, Wild, from Mauritius 19th June; at Liverpool.—22. *Lion*, Ruxton, from Bombay 22nd June; at Deal.—*Goshawk*, Willey, from N.S.Wales; at Liverpool.—23. *Louisa*, Jackson, from Bombay 29th June; at Margate.—25. *John Horrocks*, Bleasdale, from Singapore 2nd June; *Platina*, Wycherley, from Port Phillip 30th May; and *Julius Caesar*, Mitchell, from China 11th May, and Cape 18th Aug.; all at Deal.—*Laidmans*, Scott, from China 29th May; *Jamaica*, Gibson, from Bengal 6th June; and *Old England*, Hodson, from Bengal 24th May; all at Liverpool.—*Minerva*, Brown, from China 9th May; at Greenock.—26. *Elizabeth*, Geoffroy, from Mauritius 14th July; at Bordeaux.—27. *Bengal Merchant*, Hemery, from Madras 27th June; at Brighton.—29. *Blair*, Oldham, from Batavia 30th June; at Cork.—Nov. 1. *John Bull*, Rodger, from Bengal 28th May; at Liverpool.—2. *Eden*, late Noble, from Singapore; at Liverpool.—3. *Cygnel*, Dalston, from South Australia; at Falmouth.—5. *China*, Phillips, from Bombay; at Liverpool.—*St. Vincent*, from N.S.Wales; at Portsmouth.—*Malay*, Sinclair, from Penang; at Deal.—6. *Anna Maria*, from China; at Dartmouth.

Departures.

Oct. 5. *Burley*, Miller, for N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—6. *Bidston*, Harman, for Bengal; and *Lancaster*, Jefferson, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Unicorn*, Allen, for Bengal; from Londonderry.—7. *Margaret Kerr*, and *Broom*, Gray, both for N.S.Wales; from the Clyde.—8. *Welcome*, Morris, for Port Adelaide and Port Phillip; from Clyde.—10. *Hope*, McLachlan, for N.S.Wales and Callao; from Liverpool.—12. *Sarah Botsford*, Wallace, for N.S.Wales; from Clyde.—*Selma*, Luckie, for Bengal; from Dundee.—13. *Rifleman*, Davies, for New Zealand; and *Phœnix*, Rains, for Seychelles, Mauritius, and South Seas; both from Deal.—14. *Sans Pareil*, Brodie, for Port Adelaide, S. Australia; from Shields.—15. *Hope*, Kerr, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—16. *Thomas Snook*, Stacey, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Letitia*, for Singapore; from Shields.—18. *Manlius*, Hodge, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; from the Clyde.—19. *Phantom*, Miller, for Launceston and Port Phillip; from Leith.—21. *Clifton*, Cox, for New Zealand; and *Palestine*, Sims, for N.S.Wales; both from Plymouth.—22. *Glen Huntley*, Gillies, for Bengal (with troops); *Flora Kerr*, Clift, for N.S.Wales; *Maitland*, Thompson, for N.S.Wales and Lombock; *Richard Webb*, McLachlan, for N.S.Wales (with convicts); *East London* (of Shields), Lewis, for Aden and Bombay; *Pathfinder*, Mitcalse, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; and *Andromache*, New, for ditto ditto; all from Deal.—*Tigris*, Symons, for Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—*Pantaloon*, Candler, for Mauritius; from Portland.—*Pandora*, Coathay, for Ceylon; and *Reliance*, Hall, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—23. *Pilot*, Bunting, for Cape; from Liverpool.—24. *Levant Packet*, Thompson, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—*William Sharples*, Jones, for N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—25. *Walmer Castle*, Campbell, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Lord Keane*, Roberts, for Cape and Mauritius; *Jumna*, Clark, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Madura*, Milne, for Bengal; from Dundee.—26. *Royal George*, Richards, for N.S.Wales; *Lady Margaret*, Rudge, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; *Elizabeth*, Weatherley, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; *Mary*, Treherne, for Bombay; *Isabella Blyth*, Lane, for Mauritius; *Baronet*, Whitehead, for Bordeaux, &c.; and *Louisa*, Pallott, for N.S.Wales; all from Deal.—*John Fleming*, Rose, for Madras and Bengal; and *Lord Eldon*, Worsell, for Cape and Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*Mangles*, Driscoll, for N.S.Wales; from Plymouth.—*Two Sisters*, Tinley, for Port Phillip and New Zealand; from Liverpool.—*Martha Jane*, Thoms, for Cape; *Arkwright*, Dumbrill, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; and *Shakespeare*, Henderson, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*Cherokee*, Mackellar, for Batavia; and *Pink*, Patterson, for Bengal; both from the Clyde.—27. *Carnatic*, Cunningham, for Bombay; from Clyde.—28. *Cornwall*, Maxstead, for Cape and Singapore; from Deal.—*Thomas Lee*, Woolf, for Singapore; *Queen Mab*, Ainsley, for China; *Enterprize*, Robertson, for Bengal; and *Champion*, Cochrane, for N.S.Wales; all from Liverpool.—29. *Caleb Angus*, Poole, for South Australia; from Deal.—30. *Diana*, Strickland, for Mauritius and Bombay, from Deal.—31. *Janet Izal*, Goldsmith, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—*John Hor-*

ton, for China; and *Agnes*, Davison, for N.S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—Nov. 1. *Rachael*, Scott, for Bombay; *Bolton*, Robinson, for New Zealand; and *Eagle*, Buckley, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Saxe Gotha*, White, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—2. *Rookery*, Bowen, for Cape and Bengal; *London*, Johnston, for N.S. Wales; *Duchess of Kent*, Newby, for N.S. Wales; *Islay*, Gault, for Hobart Town; *Louisa*, Black, for Port Phillip; and *Wasdale*, McKenzie, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*John Bayshaw*, Piddington, for Bengal; and *Jane Anderson*, Scott, for Bombay, both from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per London, from Bengal: Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Homer; Mrs. Steel; Mrs. Stewart; Misses Wasley, Cahill, Taylor, and Stewart; Major Drummond; Capt. Hunfreys; Lieut. Bristow; Messrs. Cullen, Teil, Stewart, Lambert, and Mackenzie; Dr. Smith.

Per Tigris, from Bengal: Mr. O. Potter.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for Sept., p. 79).

Per Louisa, from Bombay: Lieut. Willoughby, H.M. 4th Regt.

Per Duke of Bronte, from Bombay: Mr. Warwick.

Per Bengalee, from Bengal: Mr. J. E. Webb.

Per Isabella Blyth, from Mauritius: Mrs. Heard and son; Mrs. Jones; Miss M. Flower; Mr. C. Faim; Mr. H. Plasson; J. P. Molliere; J. Allen; C. M. Campbell; A. Campbell.

Per Platina, from Mauritius: Mr. Brodie; 2 Masters do.; Mrs. Lesoneff; Mrs. Matinson; Mr. Brown; Mr. Pinnell; Mr. Milner.

Per Hindoo, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Cheine; Mrs. Hewitt; Dr. Stewart; Lieut. Scurry; Mr. Radcliff; Capt. Mahon; Dr. Bright, surgeon; Mr. and Mrs. Adams; Mr. Smales; Mrs. Pow; Mr. Garrett; Mr. Powell; Mrs. Danso; John Drury; Wm. Muff, &c.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria (arrived at Falmouth 12th Oct.): Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Young; Sir Keith Jackson; Capt. Barlow; Mr. Smith; Mr. Stevens; Major Master; Mr. Roussac; Capt. and Mrs. Servante; Mrs. Crockett; Col. Gascoyne; Col. Napier; Lieut. Hall; Mrs. Shean; Mr. Vregos; Mr. Kneller; Messrs. Petrie, Canell, Moir, Campbell, Hughes, Benton, Calley, Boys, and Parkinson; Mrs. Morallet; several servants.—From Malta: The Dean of Chichester; Lord Eastnor; Mr. and Mrs. Wreford; Mr. McClavish; Mr. Collier; Col. Hay; Lady Hay; Col. Douglass; Miss Scott; Messrs. Ameno, Agathidis, and Bullett.

Per Cleopatra steamer, from Bombay, 1st Oct. (arrived at Suez): Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliot, ex-plenipotentiaries, from China; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James, Madras army; Mrs. Elliott and child; General Ventura; Mademoiselle Ventura; Capt. Lowe, 4th L. Drags.; Capt. and Mrs. Hartley; Rev. E. Mainwaring; Mons. J. B. Tassin, of Calcutta; William Nash, Esq.; C. Ducat, Esq.; George Skelton, Esq.; Capt. Warren, R.N.; — Anderson, Esq.

Expected.

Per Anna Robertson, from Madras: Mesdames M'Nair, Crowther, Cook, Campbell, and Jenkins; Miss S. Crowther; Miss S. A. Crowther; Capt. J. C. M'Nair, artillery; Lieut. G. A. Robertson, H.M. 15th Hussars; Rev. John Jenkins, Wesleyan missionary; W. A. Serle, Esq.; two children of Capt. M'Nair, and two children of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.—For the Cape: J. Ainslie, Esq.

Per Orient, from Madras: Lieut. Nuthall; Lieut. Dunlop; Dr. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

Per Brightman, from Madras: J. Moody, Esq., R.N.; James Dalrymple, Esq.; Edw. Nockolls, Esq., R.N., late of the *Proserpine*.

Per Sons of Commerce, from Madras: Qu. Master J. E. Langford; Assist. Surg. G. R. Frazer, H.M. 57th Regt. of Foot.

Per Mermaid, from Bengal: Major J. T. Croft, Bengal army; Capt. Wm. Bell, H.M. 16th regt.; Mrs. Bell and three children; Capt. A. J. Paul, R.N.; Capt. G. A. Nicholetts, Bengal army; Lieut. H. Pearson, H.M. 49th regt.; Mrs. Pearson and child; Lieut. E. C. Gardner, Bengal army; Lieut. H. V. Hathorn, Bengal army.—For the Cape: Mrs. J. Maxton.

Per Susan, from Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Leupolt and four children; Mrs. Vos, and two children.

Per Briton's Queen, from Bombay: Mr. Francis Eagan.

Per Margaret Hardy, from Ceylon: Lieut. F. Mery, Ceylon Rifle Regt.; Mr. Dias; Mr. Corengvin; Mr. Walkinshaw.

Per monthly steamers from Bombay: In November, the Hon. Geo. Turnour, Esq., Ceylon C.S.; Capt. Wilson, military secretary to the Commander in Chief at Ceylon; P. Woodhouse, Esq., Ceylon C.S.; Mrs. P. E. Woodhouse; Lieut. George Wingate; P. Ewart, Esq.; Mrs. Ewart and child; H. V. Hathorn, Esq., Bengal C.S.—December, Col. Fendall, H.M. 4th L. Drags.; F. N. Maltby, Esq.,

M. C. S.—Jan. 1842, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bensley Anderson, of Tellichery; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alves, Madras army.—February, Mrs. Cuthbert Davidson; Dr. and Mrs. Orton.—March, Mrs. Harry Gordon and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Martin; Mr. Vibart and two children; J. Vibart, Esq.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per John Fleming, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Pinson and family, Madras army; Mrs. Capt. Ricketts and family; Mrs. Baillie; Mrs. Buckland; Miss Kaye; Lieut. Taylor, 18th M. N. I.; Messrs. Clark, Penny, Jacob, Meyer, Edwards, Taylor, Smith, and Montagu.—For the Cape: Lieut. Smythe; Dr. Eddie; Messrs. Clark, Krige, and Doveton.

Per Mary, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Balfour; Miss Balfour.

Per Diana, for Mauritius and Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. North; Mr. and Mrs. Bathurst; Mr. and Mrs. Farrar; Mr. and Mrs. Cardew and family; Miss Brown; Mr. Crawford; Mr. Gillot.

Per Isabella Blyth, for Mauritius: J. E. Arbuthnot, Esq., and Mrs. Arbuthnot; C. Z. Macaulay, Esq., and Mrs. Macaulay; George Damerun, Esq., and Mrs. Damerun; Mr. McKerrell; Mr. Burlinton.

Per Rookery, for the Cape: Dr. Daunt; Mr. Iichens and family; Mrs. Bernard; Mr. Leith.—For Calcutta: Mr. Finlay.

Per Hebe, for the Falkland Islands: Lieut. R. C. Moody, Royal Engineers (lieut.-governor), and detachment of Sappers and Miners.

Per Tigris, for Ceylon: Mrs. Hedley and child; Mr. Whiche and family; Mr. and Mrs. Trimmell; Miss Bailey; Miss De Mewson; Dr. Kelaart; Mr. Brown; Mr. Fortescue; Mr. Cowley; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Matthews, &c.

Per Thunder, for Cape and Singapore; Dr. and Mrs. Bell; Mr. Hallpike; Mr. P. Hallpike; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips; Miss Phillips; Miss Williams; two Misses Corperi; four intermediate and four steerage passengers.

Per Lord Eldon, for Cape and Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Bance and two children; Miss Daniell; Miss Huxham; Mr. Huxham; Lieut. Joy; Lieut. Healy; Mr. Church; Mr. Eaton; Mr. Stolls; Mr. Widdows.

Per Oriental steamer, for Malta and Alexandria (sailed from Falmouth 2nd Nov.): Mrs. Brownrigg and child; Capt. and Mrs. Haldane; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Tylden; Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. Troward; Miss Ibbetson; Mrs. Stockley; Miss Hay; two Misses Penrose; Mrs. Young; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kitson; Mr. and Mrs. Corfield; Capt. and Mrs. Roebuck; Mrs. Horneman; Mrs. Laurie; Mr. and Mrs. Scamp; Mr. and Mrs. Mackay; Mrs. and Miss Kidd; Rev. Mr. Tucker; Col. Bul-ler; Capt. Cogan; Messrs. Hay, Wylie, Syers, Taylor, Cormick, Stevenson, Jacobs, Everett, Hay, Patrick, Ibbetson, Stirling, Caldecott, King, Pringle, Blake, Collier, Zulucta, Penrose, Dicey, Douglas, Carr, and Taylor; 3 workmen; ser-vants, &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. The lady of Capt. Rawstorne, 62nd Regt., of a son.

Oct. 2. At White Cottage, Shacklewell, Middlesex, the lady of Major G. C. Whitlock, 36th Madras N. I., of a daughter.

9. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, the lady of J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., of twin daughters.

12. At Hill-house, Streatham, the lady of Capt. J. W. Reynolds, Prince Albert's Hussars, of a son.

13. At Leamington, Warwickshire, the lady of William Plowden, Esq., of Plowden-hall, Salop, of a daughter.

19. The lady of Robert S. Palmer, Esq., of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, of a son.

— At Balham-hill, Mrs. J. A. Hankey, of a daughter.

23. At Lexden-house, Essex, the lady of John Bax, Esq., of a son.

— At 18, York Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of B. Harding, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 2. At Escot, Devonshire, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 21. Major Charters, royal artillery, to Mrs. Hardy, widow of Dr Hardy, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service.

23. At Ore Church, Sussex, Mr. H. S. Tiffen, of the surveying staff proceeding to New Zealand, to Caroline Helen, youngest daughter of Capt. Mark White, R. N., of Broomgrove, Hastings, Sussex.

Oct. 2. At Fordington, Lieut. R. S. Cole, H. M. 6th F., to Mary Ann, second daughter of John Hayne, Esq., of Fordington-house, Dorchester, county of Dorset.

5. At Bath, George Augustus, only surviving son of the late Sir Joseph Huddart, of Bryn kir, Carnarvonshire, and Norfolk-crescent, Bath, to Elinor Sophia, eldest daughter of Lane Magniac, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert King, Esq., of 28, Chester-terrace, Grosvenor-place, to Katherine Frances, eldest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace, K. C. H., and C. B., of Sandford-hall, Essex.

7. At St. Bride's, Fleet-street, Major Pace, late of the Madras army, to Helen, second daughter of the late John Nicholson, Esq., of Bow.

— At Weymouth, Charles Zachary, younger son of the late Zachary Macaulay, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Potter, Esq., late M. P. for Wigan.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George P. H. Milsom, Esq., of the Avenue-road, Regent's-park, eldest son of the late Capt. Milsom, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Elizabeth Ratcliffe, niece of the late Mrs. Howe, of Richmond-green, Surrey.

14. At Jersey, Major William Spratt, Bombay army, to Sarah, relict of the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Dausey, H.M. 76th Regt.

— At Cheltenham, Capt. W. J. Ottley, of the Bombay Light Cavalry, to Harriet, daughter of the late Robert Barry, Esq., of Dublin.

— At Cheltenham, Major H. W. Poole (Madras army), of Hanover Square, London, to Marianne, relict of the Rev. John Meara, of Headford, county Galway.

15. At Marylebone Church, Vice-Admiral John Colville, tenth Baron Colville, to the Hon. Ann Law, third daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Ellenborough.

19. At Great Missenden, Capt. C. H. Best, of the Madras artillery, eldest son of J. Rycroft Best, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Carington, Esq., of Missenden Abbey.

20. At Newport, Isle of Wight, the Rev. G. Coleman, rector of Water Stratford, Bucks, to Augusta Anne, only daughter of C. C. S. Worsley, Esq., and niece of the late Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, G. C. B.

— At Michaelstone-le-Pit, in the county of Glamorgan, Charles Baynes, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Maria Dyneley, eldest daughter of Richard Hill, Esq.

26. At St. Mary's, Islington, C. H. Collette, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, younger son of Maj. Gen. Collette, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Frances Mary, second surviving daughter of J. B. Sharp, Esq., of Islington.

27. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, John Walker, M. D., of Baker Street, Portman Square, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Howe, Esq., of Bombay.

Nov. 2. At Haworth, the Rev. Philip Anderson, son of the late Capt. Thomas Anderson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Dora, daughter of Matthew Potts, Esq., of Carr-hill, county of Durham.

Lately. At Dublin, Edward B. Stanley, Esq., son of Sir Edward Stanley, to Charlotte, daughter of George H. Wilson, Esq., of Cullen's Wood.

— At Lympstone, Devon, F. Murray Macdonald, Esq., captain 1st Madras cavalry, to Augusta, daughter of John Adney, Esq., of Cliff House.

DEATHS.

Sept. 30. At Walmer, Mary, wife of James S. Shortt, Esq., of the 4th or King's Own Regt., fourth daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B., in her 23rd year.

Oct. 1. At the house of her father, Browne Roberts, Esq., Dorset Square, in the 26th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Edward Young, Esq., of Sydenham, leaving two orphans to mourn over the early loss of the best of fathers and the most exemplary of mothers.

— Lieut. Col. W. M. Burrowes, late of the 17th Lancers.

6. At Paris, in his 18th year, William Smyth Baillie, youngest son of the late George Baillie, Esq., senior member of the medical establishment, Madras.

10. At Burwood-house, Surrey, Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G. C. B.

13. At Plymouth, Maj. Gen. Vinicombe, formerly commandant of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, aged 78.

16. In Bryanston-square, Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Fuller, G. C. H.

26. At Richmond, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. J. H. Leckie, late 39th regt.

27. In his 26th year, Charles Eliot Barwell, Esq., fourth son of E. R. Barwell, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

28. A fortnight after his arrival from India, Brigadier William Gordon, of the Bengal army, aged 55 years.

Lately. On the passage from China, Lieut. Sweeny, H.M. 26th Foot.

— At Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire, Colonel Forbes Leith. He formerly served in India.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 748½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, August 14, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	11 8 @	17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 2 @	5 4
Bottles 100 10	4	11 0	— flat do.	5 3	5 5
Coals B. md.	0 7	0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 10	3 2
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	37 0	37 4	— flat do.	2 7	2 10
— Brasiers' do.	36 12	37 0	Bolt do.	2 9	2 12
— Ingot do.	36 14	37 2	Sheet do.	4 0	5 0
— Old Gross do.	37 8	37 12	Nails cwt.	11 8	16 0
— Bolt do.	36 8	36 12	— Hoops F. md.	4 2	4 8
— Tile do.	36 14	37 8	— Kentledge cwt.	0 14	1 1
— Nails, assort. do.	37 0	42 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	7 2	7 3
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 12	7 0
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery 5 D.	—	25 D.
Copperas do.	1 10	1 12	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	2 14	3 4
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 12	5 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	14 8	14 12
— Muslins do.	1 1	9 0	Stationery 10 to 15 A.	—	D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2 10	0 6 7	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 8
Cutlery, fine. 20 D.	—	35 D.	— Swedish do.	9 6	9 14
Glass Ware 15 D.	—	30 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	16 0	17 0
Ironmongery 35 D.	—	50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	3 12	8 0
Hosiery, cotton. 5 D.	—	16 D.	— coarse and middling. 1 1	4 0	
Ditto, silk 5 A.	—	25 A.	— Flannel, fine. 0 8	1 6	

MADRAS, August 4, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100 10	@	11	Iron Hoops candy	28 @	30
Copper Sheet candy	284	287	— Nails do.	52	70
— Tile and Slab. do.	267	269	Lead, Pig. do.	45	50
— Old do.	270	260	— Sheet do.	50	52
— Nails, assort. do.	280	290	Spelter do.	58	60
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	10	Stationery 10 A.	—	15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	7	Steel, English candy	38	42
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	10	— Swedish do.	50	60
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	20	21
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	22	23	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3	10
— Bolt do.	27	28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	

BOMBAY, August 28, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10 @	15	Iron Hoops cwt.	5 4 @	—
Bottles, quart. doz.	0 13	17	— Nails do.	10	12
Coals 12	—	17	— Sheet do.	5 12	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	60	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	26	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' .do.	60	—	— do. for nails do.	35	35 8
— Plate bottoms do.	62	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	11 4	—
— Tile do.	56	—	— Sheet do.	12 8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0 6	0 10½	Millinery do.	50 A.	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0 13	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10 8	11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	15 to 30 D.	Spelter do.	16	—
Earthenware 20 D.	—	40 D.	Stationery P.C.	—	20 D.
Glass Ware 20 D.	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	13 0	—
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	40 A.	Tin Plates box	16 0	—
Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	40 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4½	10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	55	—	— Long Ells 18	—	—
— English do.	27 8	28	— Flannel, fine 1	—	1½

SINGAPORE, July 8, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	4 @	7	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. .corgie	3 @	4
Bottles 100 4	—	4½	— do. do. Pullicat. doz.	1	2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 .pecul	33	49
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. 33-36 pcs.	1½	2½	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	42	44
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	2	3½	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	100	110
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	2½	5	Cutlery 25 D.	—	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4	4½	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	7	— English do.	2½	3
Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	5	— Nail, rod do.	3½	3½
Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1½	2	Lead, Pig do.	7½	8
— two colours do.	1½	2½	— Sheet do.	7	7½
— Turkey reds do.	5	6	Spelter pecul	7½	8
— fancies do.	3	4	Steel tub	5	6½
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 . pcs.	1½	3	Woolens, Long Ells pcs.	8	9
Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	1½	5	— Camblets do.	20	29
Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	1½	— Bombazetts do.	4½	4½

Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1841.—A limited business has been done in Mule Twist during the week, probably owing to the despatch of the overland mail; prices, however, show no change since our last. —Coloured Yarns are without report of transaction during the week, and prices may be quoted as improving. —The market for Chintzes continues dull, and prices are looking down. —Several sales of Turkey Red Twills have taken place at the prices realized in the preceding weeks. —Long Cloths and Jaconets continue to be sold to a large extent, but at no encouragement as to prices. In Lappets there is little doing. Some sales in Scarfs and Dhooties have taken place for the approaching Doorga Poojah holidays. —Woollens are in limited transaction, and the demand is confined to the coarse descriptions at steady prices. —We have heard of no sale of Copper during the week, and prices within the last two or three days have submitted to a further decline. —A sale of Swedish Iron has taken place at our quotations: the market has been rather quiet for English Iron, and the assortments remain as last quoted. —Steel is without sale, and remains at our last quotations. —Lead is also without sale; Pig Lead has experienced a shade of improvement. —Spelter has further declined in price. —*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Oct. 1, 1841.—There has been much activity in the market for imports, and considerable business has been done during the month. —With regard to Cotton Manufactures, notwithstanding the amount of sales, prices generally are unfavourable, and the low rates accepted by holders so early in the season will likely prevent any subsequent improvement. —Prices of Yarns remain pretty much as before, and there is scarcely any change to notice. —There is little doing in Woollens. —A slight reduction has taken place in the prices of English Iron, and some descriptions of Copper are likewise on the decline. —Spelter has risen slightly, owing to the present scarcity of this article. —*Pr. Cur.*

Canton, Aug. 21, 1841.—But little business has been done for the last six weeks, and every article of import, from England and India, is lower than was ever before known in China. Stocks of British Cotton Goods are accumulating to a very inconvenient extent, notwithstanding the loss of a large portion in the ship *James Laing*, wrecked at Hongkong in the typhoon of the 21st ult. Longcloths have declined to dols. 2.70. Woollens are unsaleable.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper ... prem.	8 8	9 0
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	8 8	9 8
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } { able in England .. } { From Nos. 1,151 } { a 15,200 accord- } { ing to Number }	disc. 0 6	0 2
Second 5 p'ct. { Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. ... } New 5 per cent. { } 4 per cent. { }	disc. 0 6	0 2
	disc. 0 4	par
	disc. 8 8	9 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,350	2,400
(without dividend)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	275	280
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	175	180

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date,	1s. 11½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Co.'s Rupee.
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Madras, Sept. 18, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1 disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—do.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—no transactions.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Oct. 1, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99.12
Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 107 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 95.8 to 96 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 89.8 to 90 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 109 to 109.8 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.8 to 100 do.

Singapore, Aug. 14, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, ——— per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. per do.
--

Macao, Aug. 17, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dollar.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Echo</i>	400 tons.	Burtsal	Nov. 11.
<i>Britannia</i>	500	MacLachlan ..	Nov. 12.
<i>Zenobia</i>	650	Owen	Nov. 14.
<i>Mary Dugdale</i>	400	Buckland	Nov. 15.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>M. S. Elphinstone</i>	700	Stubbs	Nov. 15.
<i>Eliza</i>	709	MacCarthy	Nov. 30.
<i>Lord Lowther</i> *	1424	—	Dec. 10.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Prince Albert</i>	476	Bruton	Nov. 12.
<i>Bengal Merchant</i>	600	Hemery	Jan. 5, 1842.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Indus</i>	331	Walker	Nov. 12, 1841.
<i>Dartmouth</i>	730	Jacob	Nov. 15.
<i>Henry Davidson</i>	469	MacDonnell ..	Nov. 15.
<i>Argyleshire</i>	858	Scott	Nov. 24.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1469	Grainger	Dec. 1.
<i>Broxbornebury</i>	751	Burnett	Dec. 1.
<i>Helena</i>	630	Drenning	Dec. 5.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Persia</i>	658	Stevens	Nov. 30.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Anna Eliza</i>	254	Butcher	Nov. 20.
<i>Borussia</i> †	379	Kuhr	Nov. 30.

* Also to China.

† Also to Manilla.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(via Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13	(per <i>Victoria</i>)	40 Feb. 20 ..	47 Feb. 21, &c.	48	
Feb. 4	March 14	(per <i>Berenice</i>)	38 March 21 ..	45 March 23, &c.	47	
March 4	April 10	(per <i>Victoria</i>)	37 April 18 ..	45 April 19, &c.	46	
April 5	May 8	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	33 May 15 ..	40 May 16, &c.	41	
May 4	June 6	(per <i>Auckland</i>)	33 June 15 ..	42 June 16, &c.	43	
June 5	July 7	(per <i>Victoria</i>)	32 July 13 ..	38 July 18, &c.	43	
July 5	Aug. 5	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	31 Aug. 12 ..	38 Aug.		
Aug. 4	Sept. 6	(per <i>Berenice</i>)	33 Sept. 13 ..	40 Sept. 14, &c.		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Falmouth*, on the 30th Nov., and *via Marseilles* on the 4th December.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>via Marseilles</i> .	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>via Falmouth</i> .	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8	38	Feb. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	38	March 13	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	39	April 13	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	33	June 8	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2	40	July 7	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 45
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44	Aug. 5	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 47
July 19	<i>Auckland</i>	Sept. 4	47	Sept. 9	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 53
Sept. 2	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8	36	Oct. 13	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 47
Oct. 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 6	36		

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On the 1st of July, the Board of Directors added 2 per cent. per annum, as a bonus to those assured on the participating plan from the dates of their policies, thus appropriating £20 a-year as an addition to every policy for £1,000. The following Table will show the amount of the bonus on policies since the commencement of the Company in March, 1834:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy.
£1,000 ...	6 Years, 10 Months ...	£136 13s. 4d.
1,000 ...	6 Years ...	120 0 0
1,000 ...	5 Years ...	100 0 0
1,000 ...	4 Years ...	80 0 0
1,000 ...	3 Years ...	60 0 0
1,000 ...	2 Years ...	40 0 0
1,000 ...	1 Year ...	20 0 0

This Company holds out in various other respects great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	£1 18s. 5d.	£2 2s. 11d. per Cent.
30	2 3 10	2 6 2 do.
40	2 19 1	3 3 4 do.
50	4 9 8	4 14 5 do.
60	6 15 3	6 17 9 do.

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Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, EDWARD BORD, Esq., of No. 8, Waterloo Place. Proposals may be accepted on Wednesday at three o'clock, and any day at half-past two o'clock, when FREDERICK HALE THOMSON, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, is in attendance to give despatch to the business.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, *Secretary.*

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FOR
DECEMBER, 1841.

CONTENTS.

	Page
REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.—No. XLVIII.....	193
THE STORY OF MOHAMMED IBN KERKHAH IBN OMAR	196
NATIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA	201
VERSES BY AUHAD UD DIN (OF GANJAH)	209
DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.—No. VI.	210
THE PEKING GAZETTE	218
THE STEPPES OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.—No. II.....	219
REDEMPTION OF THE INDIAN LAND-TAX	229
THE BHARWUTTEEAH'S BRIDE.—A Romance of Girnar	235
PROFESSOR WILSON'S SANSKRIT GRAMMAR	242
MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.—Chapter XVI.....	243
CAPT. BROWN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS AT KAHUN ...	250

CRITICAL NOTICES:—

The Ceylon Magazine	255
Schulz's Essay on Welsh Tradition.....	<i>ib.</i>
Collier's Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works	<i>ib.</i>
The English Maiden	256
Friendship's Offering for 1842.....	<i>ib.</i>
Moodie's Specimens of the Authentic Records of the Cape of Good Hope relative to the Aboriginal Tribes	<i>ib.</i>
Hazlitt's Round Table	<i>ib.</i>

CONTENTS—(continued.)

	Page		Page
ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.		litary. Appointments, Promotions, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... 372	
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Native Society for Ameliorating India—Bundelkond—Trade of Bengal—Native States—Excerpta ... 333		<i>Madras.</i> —Government Orders (The <i>Goleonda</i> transport—Full Batta to the Kurnool field force—Movements of Corps)—Court-Martial (Assist. Surg. Fraser, M.D.)—Civil and Military Appointments, Promotions, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... 378	
<i>Madras.</i> —Cotton-planting—Human sacrifices in Khoond—Suttee—The Toddy-dealers—The Nizam's frontier—Insurgent Arabs—The 37th Regiment M. N. I.—Excerpta ... 343		<i>Bombay.</i> —Government Orders (H.M.'s 4th Light Drags.)—Courts-Martial (Lieut. R. Hawkes—Lieut. W. Orrok)—Civil, Military, and Marine Appointments, Promotions, &c.—Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... 386	
<i>Bombay.</i> —Southern Mahratt Country—Aden—Scinde and Beloochistan—Excerpta... 349		<i>Ceylon.</i> —Appointments—Shipping—Births and Deaths ... 392	
<i>Ceylon.</i> —Revenue and Expenditure ... 353		<i>Penang, Singapore, &c.</i> —Shipping and Death ... 393	
<i>Penang</i> ... 353		<i>China.</i> —Shipping—Birth and Death ... 394	
<i>Singapore</i> ... 354		<i>Mauritius.</i> —Shipping ... 394	
<i>Dutch India.</i> —West Coast of Sumatra ... 355		<i>Cape of Good Hope.</i> —Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... 394	
<i>Burmah</i> ... 357		<i>St. Helena.</i> —Death ... 394	
<i>Persia</i> ... 357		HOME INTELLIGENCE.	
<i>Mauritius</i> ... 358		Royal Asiatic Society—Miscellaneous—Military Promotions by Brevet—H.M.'s Forces in the East ... 395	
<i>Borneo</i> ... 358		India Shipping—Births, Marriages, and Deaths ... 395	
<i>Australasia.</i> —New South Wales—Van Diemen's Land—South Australia ... 363		Prices of European Goods in the East ... 410	
<i>New Zealand</i> ... 363		Markets in India ... 411	
<i>China</i> ... 364		India Securities and Exchanges ... 412	
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> ... 367		Ships destined for India, &c. ... 412	
DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE:			
Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert ... 369			
REGISTER.			
<i>Calcutta.</i> —Government Orders (extension of furloughs to New South Wales—Salary of officers)—Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Mi-			

NOTICES.

The Review of Dr. Sprenger's Historical Encyclopædia of Masûdî is unavoidably postponed till next month.

This Journal is now published two days after the arrival of each month's overland mail.

* * * The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLVIII.

THE dates of the journals brought by this month's mail are as follow:—Calcutta, to the 22nd October; Madras, to the 23rd October; Bombay, to the 1st November; Agra, to the 21st October; Affghanistan, to the 7th October; and Ceylon, to the 22nd October. There had been no arrival from China previous to the departure of the steamer from Bombay.

The papers are remarkable for their barrenness; we scarcely remember a mail which has furnished less food for curiosity. The affairs of Affghanistan are comparatively tranquil; the Zemindawur district seems restored to quiet, and our force in the field is broken up. The success gained over Akhtar Khan by Capt. Griffin's detachment annihilated the strength of the rebels, as they are termed. An expedition had proceeded into the Zoor-mut valley, to the N.E. of Cabul, and another into the Teerreen country, north of Candahar. The object of both is the same, to compel the payment of revenue to Shah Shooja. This odious office, and the prejudice against our religion, will render the task we have undertaken, of composing civil discord in the Affghan country, one of infinite labour and difficulty. "The question, as far as Affghanistan is concerned," observes the *Bombay Times*, "is not so much of popularity between the present and the ex-ruler of Cabul, or between the political feelings of the Barukzyes, Suddozyes, and the Dooranees, as it is a powerful and religious feeling generally against us, and increased by our enforcement of tribute in the name of the present Shah. This point alone caused the excitements in the Zamin-dawur district, and this must ever be a fruitful source of contention, with a people owning only independent chief-ships, and accustomed to resist with the sword any attempts made by their own rulers to levy a tribute which they seem only disposed to acknowledge nominally." The restoration of Nusseer Khan to his family rights, though inconsistent with the policy at first adopted by us, appears to have had already a wholesome effect in Beloochistan. There is no disgrace in acknowledging and correcting a false step: "We set up a new king; he is driven out, and we have a world of trouble and expense with the wild mountaineers, which terminates by our restoring the throne to the old family, and putting upon it the son of the former chief."

The appointment of Sir William Macnaghten to the governorship of Bombay seems to give very general satisfaction in Scinde; the more so, as our troops will have at the head of affairs one thoroughly conversant with the countries now occupied by British troops.

The Punjab is not likely to be the theatre of warlike operations at present. The encroachments of the Sikhs upon the territories, under the control of the Chinese empire, in Tibet, have provoked the jealousy of the Nepalese, and our mediation between the states will probably be invited, or tendered without invitation. A force of some magnitude was collecting for operations in Bundelkund.

The only part of this month's Indian intelligence which is of a stimulat-

ing quality, relates to the proceedings of the Burmese ruler, who, it appears, was moving towards Rangoon with an immense army, without any declared object. The measures adopted by the Indian Government indicate, at least, a distrust of his intentions, and a prudent resolution to be prepared for the worst.

The probable views and policy of Tharawadi can only be surmised from his conduct and declarations when he was in direct communication with us, during the short period in which a British resident was permitted to reside at his court, and from his proceedings since that time. If there were no other considerations, which operated upon his fears or his prudence, the conclusion would be irresistible, that he is bent upon war with us; yet even then it is difficult to conceive that he should have suffered the most favourable opportunities for striking a blow with effect to pass by.

It will be recollected that, from the first moment when success crowned his intrigues against his unhappy brother, he not only did not conceal, but obtruded offensively, his hostile sentiments towards the English, and his resolution not to abide by the treaty of Yandaboo. Colonel Burney, our able resident at Ava, who had been upon the best terms with the old king, and had known Tharawadi for several years, was treated by the latter with intentional disrespect, offered to him not individually or personally, but as the representative of the British nation, and Tharawadi took the earliest occasion to denounce in his presence the treaty of Yandaboo, and to proclaim the strange doctrine, that it was a compact formed with the late government only, and not binding upon him. Over and over again, he declared that it might be an English custom, but it was not a Burmese custom, for a treaty to exist in force after the death or removal of the sovereign who made it; and that he was determined to restore the relations of the two countries to precisely the same position in which they stood previous to the war. "My brother's reign was a bad one," he is said to have observed; "I desire to replace every thing in the excellent condition in which it was during the reign of my grandfather and ancestor Alompra."

These sentiments were not produced, as some imagined, by the fumes of that intoxication which was probably inspired by the unexpected realization of his ambitious views; they were deliberately formed, and they have been perseveringly acted upon down to the present time. Colonel Burney was constrained, by a virtual refusal to acknowledge him in his official capacity, to withdraw from the court. Major Benson and Captain McLeod were treated with studied indignity, and in fact forced to retire from the country. One of the most important stipulations in the treaty of Yandaboo has, therefore, been violated, and there can be no reason to doubt, that the territorial cessions made to us under the same treaty would be resumed, if the king felt that he was strong enough to encounter a war with us. If wounded pride, and national mortification, and a desire to strengthen his hold upon the popularity of his subjects by restoring the empire of Alompra, did not prompt him to regard our possession of Tenasserim, Tavoy, and Assam with jealousy, the flourishing condition which these provinces have attained in our hands might well excite his cupidity. But with all the bad passions of

an eastern despot, Tharawadi is not deficient in sagacity and discernment. He cannot be ignorant of our power, of the bravery of our army, and the efficiency of our steam navy, whilst he knows that his own authority is still insecure. The prompt vengeance which has alighted upon every state around him, China not excluded, that has affronted us, must instil a silent lesson, however reluctantly acquired, of caution and forbearance. Our opinion, therefore, is, that war will not be initiated by the Burmese monarch. Whether it would be politic to take advantage of the presence of our force to insist upon the fulfilment of the treaty of Yandaboo, is worthy of consideration. If the acceptance of a resident at the Court of Peking be one of the conditions *sine quâ non* which our plenipotentiary in China is to insist upon, we should not suffer so dangerous a precedent as that of the same stipulation remaining unfulfilled in the Burmese treaty by one of the tributaries of China.

It is well known that Colonel Burney, in 1837, strongly urged the adoption of some measure of hostile demonstration towards the Burmese sovereign, in order to compel him to acknowledge the treaty, which, at that period, would have been easily accomplished. It has since appeared, that the Indian Government were too fully occupied with the Affghan project to bestow the time, money, and force requisite for such a scheme, which might have involved us in another war with Ava.

Amongst the domestic incidents at the presidencies, we may notice the formation at Calcutta of a native society "for the amelioration of India," one of the effects produced by a society at home, whose proceedings, it is well observed, "appear to be dictated more by hatred to the East-India Company than by love to India." The instructions to the native press to "write continually upon political subjects, pointing out the evils of the government," have been apparently suggested to the writers, in order to produce a system of "agitation." The disorders on the frontier of the Nizam's territories and in the southern Malhratta country shew a diseased condition in the body politic, which some writers ascribe not to transient but permanent causes. One of those appalling examples of infatuation, now fortunately so rare—a suttee—has taken place at Jaulnah, not within the British cantonment, but in the Nizam's territory. Success appears to attend the experiment of the American cultivation of Indian cotton in the Madras territories, where the planters have, by perseverance, overcome the greatest obstacle, the backwardness and obstinacy of the native cultivators.

The latest advices from Australasia represent the financial embarrassments of those colonies as still affecting all commercial and monetary transactions. The expedition despatched from South Australia against the predatory aborigines on the Murray failed, as the report of Major O'Halloran would make it appear, because he was restrained, under the recent orders from home, from measures of severity towards the blacks. The statements made by Mr. Threlkeld (p. 359) will convince all dispassionate persons that this restriction would have been advantageously imposed long ago.

THE STORY OF MOHAMMED IBN KERKHAH IBN OMAR.*

THE MS. containing this story is one of many in the collection of the late British Resident at Bagdad, all of the same character, and apparently once the stock in trade of the story-tellers who, in the coffee-houses of the East, supply the want of magazines and pamphlets. For the external peculiarities of almost all of these MSS., one description will serve: they are usually well-worn, often written in various hands, the injuries of time being frequently repaired in a newer writing; sometimes the penmanship is the neat and uniform style of a professed scribe; sometimes the rude and almost illegible scrawl of one "whose early education had been neglected." Other marks of the non-culture of the writer are frequently apparent. The final $\tilde{\alpha}$, for example, is perpetually substituted for the ω , even where the latter should denote the persons of verbs, and sometimes we find an omission of the initial λ when concealed by the mark *wesla*: all indicating the work of one who writes from the ear.

The MS. is lettered on the back as if it were two stories, "*Historia Kerkhan Ebn Omar—Historia Malck Mohammed.*" Kerkhan Ibn Omar, however, is mentioned only in the first few pages of the MS. as the father of the real hero, Mohammed the Kurd (El Kerdi), who, from being the owner of a flock, becomes, through a series of strange adventures, the king of Sín (China); and the latter part of the story contains, as its title imports, his history in this capacity.

The tale opens, like many others, by telling how Kerkhan Ibn Omar had grown to old age and great riches without "obtaining from heaven" any son, till at length he was moved, on one particular night, while wandering near his own tent, and watching the course of the stars, the silent evidences of the power of God, to pray to Him for, and to obtain the blessing of, a son and heir to his great wealth. The story then pursues its course to the youth of this child, Mohammed, and the death of his parents, relating how he squandered away his possessions, flocks, herds, and house, all but the clothes he wore, upon riot and drunkenness; how the companions of his excesses fled from the winter of his poverty, in the summer of whose wealth they had revelled, and only one old friend of his father took compassion on him, and sent the youth, at his earnest desire, to tend a part of his flocks. Here some dispute with his fellow-herdsmen, and a blow from one of them, move the proud spirit of the fallen youth, and he leaves the service of his benefactor, taking with him a flock of sheep, which the latter had forced upon him. Considering, however, how quickly his former wealth had disappeared, and anticipating a similar loss of this, he casts about to get rid of it at once, and executes his resolution in the following singular manner:—

"And as he was journeying, behold a man passing diligently on his way, and hastening without stop; and Mohammed cried out to him, and he turned and saw a young Kurd calling to him. Then said the traveller to himself, 'The Kurds are well known for their lack of wit; perhaps thou mayst palm off upon this one some trick, and possess thyself of this flock of his, for he is but a child.' So he waited till Mohammed came up, and asked him what he wanted; and Mohammed said, 'Whence comest thou, and whither art thou going?' The traveller said, 'As for the place I came from, I came from my

* MS. in the Rich Collection of the British Museum: additional MSS., No. 7,411.

own country, and I am going for a purpose which no one must know of.' Mohammed said, 'I ask thee by the Prophet that thou tell me whither thou art going.' He replied, 'O young man, hadst thou not adjured me, I would not have told thee; but know that I have seen a dream, and I am going to take possession of it, and I am in fear lest some one else be there before me.' When Mohammed heard this, he wondered. We have already said he was very simple, and he thought the dream was something corporeal—something, perhaps, to eat, or some article of dress. He said, 'O old man, wilt thou not listen to me? Sell me this dream, that I may go and take possession of it.' The traveller said, 'If thou wilt give me a fair price for it, I will sell it thee; but for how much wilt thou buy it?' He said, 'By Allah! I have nothing but these sheep. I will thank thee if thou wilt take them, and sell me this dream.' He said, 'I sell it thee;' and Mohammed said, 'and I buy it,' for Mohammed was anxious to be rid of his flock, and the traveller desirous of possessing it. Then said Mohammed, 'I have given thee what is thine; now where is the dream I have bought of thee?' The man said, 'Take this staff and this scrip, and put thyself upon this road, and go forward; stay not in thy travelling, lest some one be there before thee.' And he said, 'When shall I come up with it?' The other replied, 'The evening will not dusk before thou wilt arrive at a city, and there thou wilt find the dream, when thou arrivest, waiting for thee: take it, and may that I have given thee prosper with thee!' "

The route, upon which the crafty wayfarer had put our simple-hearted hearer, proved to be by no means so short a passage to the inhabited country as had been represented, and had, indeed, been chosen for this reason, and to give the new possessor of the flock time to make his escape with his booty. To a city, however, at last he was led, and of a remarkable character, and in which he was afterwards to play a conspicuous part. It was named Zát El Abráj ('Mistress of the Turrets'), and had been built by a hakim, or sage (a character almost synonymous with magician), for himself and his four sons, and received its name from four towers at the four angles of the city, inhabited originally by the four sons, while their father took up his abode in the centre. In the course of years, the whole city had fallen into the power of a certain king Hassan, who had a daughter named Dorrat Elmolúk, and this daughter was in love with her cousin, Mohammed 'Aksún. The passion of the two cousins, however, was discouraged by the father of the princess; but she, who had studied the sciences and magic under a certain potent sage, Zirjān, was a match for the precautions of the monarch; and having appointed a meeting with her lover outside the city, she disguised herself as a courier, stole her father's signet, and passed thus by the obsequious guards in safety to the garden where Mohammed was to meet her. Her lover, however, it appears, fully merited his appellation of 'Aksún ('tardy'), which, says our chronicler, had been given him because he was always too late; and for this unkingly quality had Hassan refused him for his son-in-law. This night of rendezvous was wet and stormy, and Mohammed El 'Aksún, after his tardy manner, reasoned with himself that his fair cousin would never keep her appointment; that thus it would be useless for him to affront the elements in search of her; and so it came to pass that the lovelorn maiden, instead of her suitor, found our poor adventurer, wet and hungry, and waiting for his dream. The salutation of "Up, Mohammed," suited him as well as the individual for whom it was really meant; he mounted the led horse of the stranger, who, as he conceived, came to fulfil his contract with the purchaser of the sheep, and

they rode through rain and darkness many miles, till breaking day revealed to the princess the mistake in which the ungallant delay of her cousin had involved her. Partly her indignation at this, partly the dilemma in which she was placed, and partly the good looks of the stranger, moved her to make the accidental exchange permanent, and thus our hero became the husband of a princess. Dorrat Elmolúk, the fair bride, had been brought up, as we said, under a noted magician, and in company with two young ladies of equal rank, whom we shall hear of again; thus she was well acquainted with many branches of useful knowledge, and able, amongst other services, to polish the mind and manners of her husband, who was but a Kurd in simplicity, and whose small educational advantages had sadly disappeared during the course of life which had dissipated his worldly goods. Besides this, under her guidance, Mohammed succeeds in persuading a certain king, in whose dominions they were staying, to give him a city, by his representations that he, Mohammed, is the rebellious son of a certain deadly enemy of the said king, by name Faidous. Our hero, however, in some measure atones for this irregular mode of acquiring his government by the use he makes of his power; converting, at his own expense, a petty and ruinous hamlet into a splendid town. For this, and for his affability and popular virtues, he is the idol of his subjects, and the very model of a governor. *Therefore*, according to the rules of popular fable, mischief is at hand.

The mischief-makers are certain players on instruments, who, while performing before Prince Mohammed, had seen his wife. Their report of her transcendent beauty, of which they had had but a glimpse as she stretched her neck from the dividing curtain to listen to their performance, inspires the king with an uncontrollable desire to possess this unique pearl, and finding no encouragement from one of his vizirs, he turns to the other, his evil genius, as he proves in the story, who thus advises him:—

“The vizir said, ‘Know, O king, that, in an island which is off the coast of thy kingdom, there is a Márid of the tribe of the Giuns, who infests the road, and seizes men and eats them. He eats also whatever he sees that has life; and formerly he kept the way against the káfilas, and the inhabitants of this vicinity, in the time of thy father’s life; and he made the country worthless. So thy father assembled the sages of his dominions, and they performed charms against him,* and kept him off our province on all four sides, so that he was never able to return to it again. So now he is in this island and prowls about it, and on the shore opposite the island, and the ships have left that part of the sea. Now, if thou wishest the destruction of this young man, send for him and receive him with honour, and say to him, ‘I know thy bravery and thy father’s bravery, and your skill in horsemanship; and now there hath arisen against us a man, tyrannous and rebellious, on the confines of our dominion, and he hath taken possession of the road, and no one can cope with him. Now our desire from thy exalted disposition is, that thou take to thyself a troop of men, and go and fight with him.’ When thou hast said this to him (said the vizir), he will not be slow to set out against his enemy; and do thou give order to his army, that when they arrive at their journey’s end, they hold back, and rush not to the battle; he will not fail to rush forward, and when he has passed the limits of the ground protected by the spells of the sages, the Marid will seize him and devour him; they who were with him will return to thee; thou canst take his beloved lawfully, and the

matter will be finished, and all safe. When his father hears of his destruction, he cannot blame thee, and thou wilt make him rich presents, and fill his eye with gifts. This is what counsel I have.' "

This difficulty, however, is met by Dorrat Elmolúk, who discovers that the demon can be attacked only with a certain sword, and this sword is to be found by one of her two companions in the instructions of the sage Zirjân. This princess had been more particularly instructed in the art of discovering hidden treasure, as the forte of Dorrat Elmolúk was the discovery of future events by the divination with sand. The sword is found, after a series of adventures very like those noticed in the story of Hassan and the Mogrebins; the demon is slain, and Mohammed returns with his head, and with the fair princess whose knowledge has been instrumental in his victory, whose heart his beauty has gained, and whom, with the consent of Dorrat Elmolúk, he marries.

Our old friends, the musicians, carry the news of this second beauty to the king, who, by the advice of his evil counsellor, sends Mohammed to fetch apples from an enchanted garden, watched, not by dragons, but by gins. In this he succeeds by the help of Dorrat Elmolúk's second fellow-pupil, who was herself a frequent visitant to the enchanted garden, in the feathery disguise which is so frequently attributed, in Persian and Arabic stories, to the elegant but inconstant peris. The present wearer of the dress, in virtue perhaps of her mortal blood, not only loves the princely adventurer, but loves him without change to the end, and he baffles a second time the king's attempt to destroy him, while he supplies, in the person of his *third* wife, another motive to the king to set him upon a third enterprise of difficulty. This is to build a palace, exceeding all mortal edifices in sumptuousness, on an island off the coast of his kingdom, and connected with the mainland by a bridge. The nonfulfilment of this apparently impossible requisition is to be a pretext for expelling Mohammed, and on his retirement he is to be waylaid and murdered. One of the three wives undertakes, however, the task of fulfilling the king's commission, but on the condition, now no longer opposed by the family, that she shall be allowed to avenge her husband by the death of his enemy. So the palace is supported on a foundation, or *tablet*, held by spirits; and while the king, his court, and the wicked minister, are carousing, the foundation is let loose, and he perishes in the water. Then, after the simple fashion of despotic governments, Mohammed takes the place of the tyrant, and amongst other consequences of his accession of dignity, receives a visit from his professed father, Faidous, who is naturally surprised to find that he has one son more than he had imagined, and he too in so high a dignity. The wives adopt the following method of hinting to their visitor that his reputed son is under powerful protection :—

" Then she told Nozhah Azzeman, in the language which they two both understood, to cast upon him some one of her enchantments;* and this she did. Then, before ever King Faidous was aware, he found himself in a waste plain country, naked, and his head uncovered, and wandering right and left; and the wild beasts were gathering about him from all sides. Then he saw a high tree, and climbed up into it, and whilst he was in the tree, a bird, the size of a camel, pounced on him, and caught him in its claws, and flew with him across the sea, setting him down at length in an island which was full of ghouls. When they saw him, they gathered round him, shewing their claws,

and attacked him ; and he fled from them, and remained swimming and floating there seven days. On the eighth day he came to an island, and he was hungry, naked, and exhausted, and his head uncovered ; and he staid eating of the herbs of this island till evening. And at night, there came up from the sea, water-monsters, numberless ; and whichever way he turned, there were some of them before him ; so he ascended into a high tree, which was in the island, and the monsters staid watching him all night ; but when the morning came, they returned into the sea. Then behold a vessel appeared, and the mariners, coming out for water, saw him, and took him to their ship, and carried him to their own country, and behaved charitably to him. Here he entered into the service of a man who was the keeper of a bath, and lived in the room where the fire was lighted, and attended to the lighting of the fire for the space of a whole year. And on a certain night, he rose up to look after his duty, and he found in his room the body of a man murdered and mangled, and stood to see what this thing was. And the officers of justice came up and seized him, and carried him before their king, and said, ' This person has slain a man.' And when he swore to his innocence, they would not believe him ; but the king ordered him to be put to death. And he was given up to the executioner, who bandaged his eyes, and smote him with his sword ; but, as his spirit was passing away, he awoke and came to himself, and saw himself sitting, and Mohammed before him, just as they were before. And he was confounded, and his intellect took flight."

This power of representing things non-existent as realities, is called in our story *سيمياء* ; something like the *Māyā* of the Sanscrit philosophers, or the *Glamour* of the Scottish stories ; but the former term is used by a certain sect to express the non-reality and illusory appearance of all external objects ; while the Scottish term, as far as we are aware, is applied only to an affection of external and existing objects, and extends not to the compression of an apparently long period of time into a few moments. This subject has been touched upon in a former article on the *Arabian Nights*. Faidous formally adopts Mohammed as his son, and these two, with the three princesses, the brother of one of them, the sage Zirjān, and Hassan, the father of Dorrat Elmolúk, unite in one family, taking up their abode in the city of Zat Elabraj, which, with all the dominions of the two older monarchs, lapses to the prince, now King, Mohammed, by their death.

Paucity of incident is not the fault of this story. Before we have done with this first part of the life of our hero, we have him involved in a war with a certain Abd el Nar, a fire-worshipper, and a Chinese, stirred up by our old acquaintance Mohammed 'Aksún ; this loitering hero had taken offence at the legacy of his uncle's kingdom to his rival, and sought to recover by war the dominions he had lost by his unwillingness to seek a bride on a rainy night. The result, however, of the war is, that his head and that of Abd el Nar are laid, each on a spear's point, at the feet of the conquering Mohammed, who thus gains much territory, and a final peace from his enemies, they having received from the victors the usual Moslem alternatives of Islam, tribute or the sword. Thus raised to a dignity beyond which mortal wishes could hardly reach, and possessing in the person of his wives the command over the occult powers of nature (for it is an elegant point of this story to represent the hero himself throughout as remarkable only for simplicity of character, bravery, and goodness of heart) ; thus exalted, his thoughts turn to the land of his nativity, and his heart yearns to behold them again. To our taste, there is as

much of poetical beauty in the description of this visit, as in any passage of similar import we have ever met with. The king journeys in pomp and splendour, carried on a flying throne, and attended by powerful spirits; but when he approaches his birth-place, the author's pomp of description sinks, or rises, perhaps we should say, into the universally intelligible language of natural feeling.

The reader, however, is probably satisfied with this specimen of the "popular literature" of Asia, and which was that of Europe three or four centuries back.

NATIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SIR: I have lately perused the Minute recorded by Lord Auckland on native education, in November, 1839, and I am desirous of offering a few remarks in connexion with a portion of it, and on some collateral topics.

I. *The Oriental College System.*

It may be necessary to clear up what is to be said by giving a sketch of the Government scheme of education in the Bengal presidency. The seminaries supported by the Government, and superintended by the General Committee of Public Instruction, are partly Oriental and partly English. In the former, the Hindus receive instruction in their own classical literature, and the Mahomedans in the learning and science of the Persian and Arabic authors. In the English schools and colleges, which are far more numerous than the Oriental, the natives are taught the science and knowledge of Europe through the medium of English. Great proficiency has been made by many of the pupils of the latter seminaries, especially of those at Calcutta, Delhi, and Agra (which have been the longest founded), in English composition, geography, history, mathematics, and other sciences calculated to open their minds, and banish their national prejudices.

The first question which Lord Auckland discusses at length in his minute is that of the application of the funds which were formerly assigned to the Oriental colleges. Those funds were, agreeably to an order of Lord W. Bentinck, in course of being gradually diverted from the support of students in attendance on those colleges to the purposes of native education through the medium of English. Lord Auckland has, however, decided on their restoration to the Oriental colleges, and on making up from the Treasury the deficiency thus occasioned in the sums devoted to the support of the English schools. This restoration does not, however, bring things back exactly to their former footing in the Oriental colleges. Stipends are not to be granted, as heretofore, to all the students, but scholarships are to be assigned to the deserving; the services of the most eminent professors are to be secured; the preparation of the most useful books, as the *Siddhants*, and Euclid in Sanskrit, is to be encouraged; and an effective superintendence of the colleges to be provided for.

In order to judge of the propriety, and the probable effects, of the measure thus resolved upon by Lord Auckland, it is necessary to inquire into the present state of the Oriental Colleges, and the character of the instruction hitherto afforded there; since to the existing system, in its main features, it appears to be intended to impart renewed vigour by a diligent superintendence. His

lordship's general view of the utility of those colleges is as follows : " But sensible, as assuredly I am, of the radical errors and deficiencies of the Oriental system, I am yet aware that the effect of all advanced education, and I will add, especially of a Mahomedan education, is in cherishing habits of reflection, of diligence, and of honourable emulation ; that it tends also to elevate the tone of moral character, though its practical effect is unfortunately too frequently marred by the domestic and social habits of Oriental life." Of the course of study pursued in the Persian and Arabic colleges I know little, but that it embraces the Oriental writers on grammar, logic, law, &c. Whether to this any European literature is added, I am unable to say ; but some English treatises on algebra, and mathematics, and a medical work (Hooper's *Anatomists' Vade Mecum*), exist in one or other of those two languages, and might be introduced into the colleges with advantage, as part of the course. Perhaps also the works mentioned in paragraph 12 of Lord Auckland's Minute as " prepared in Arabic by the European officers attached to the service of the Pasha of Egypt " on certain branches of science, might be introduced with advantage, and other improvements effected. As the Arabic and Persian languages supply the more refined and technical part of the vocabulary of the Hindustani, the vernacular tongue of the Musulman population, the continued and diligent cultivation of the former would seem to be necessary towards the correct use, and still more so towards the improvement of, the latter. It is also justly remarked by Lord Auckland, " That Mahomedan studies fit men far more than those of Hindu learning for all the active offices of life," and there can, therefore, be little doubt that the Arabic and Persian seminaries, even in their present state, are more likely to prove beneficial than the Sanskrit. It is, however, very doubtful whether either class of colleges ought to be maintained by our Government without being entirely remodelled.

A few facts shall now be stated to shew the character of the Sanskrit institutions, which, as well as the Arabic and Persian colleges, the Governor-General has determined to place on a footing of efficiency by the restoration of their funds and the other measures above adverted to. The Sanskrit colleges, then, are at present of much disservice, and little real benefit to the public, though by a judicious application of the available means, they might be converted into instruments of considerable good. To the Hindu student, Sanskrit holds much the same place that Latin and Greek do to the English youth. It is, in a great degree, the source of his mother-tongue, a fountain from which the latter can be enriched at will, and therefore indispensable to him who would improve and expand the vernacular, or even write it with correctness and elegance. The study of Sanskrit grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, must serve to improve the student's power of expression, his imagination, and his taste ; the study of the Hindu writers on logic must sharpen his reasoning faculties ; a knowledge of the law treatises is needful for fitting him to administer justice to his countrymen ; while the *Siddhanta* (mathematical and astronomical works on the Ptolemaic system), if introduced, as proposed by Lord Auckland, would imbue him with much sound mathematical knowledge, and many just principles and correct views of astronomy, though not without a large mixture of error also. On these grounds, the utility of the Sanskrit colleges may be maintained ; and to these ends a portion of the studies at present prosecuted there (as well as under the tuition of numerous private pundits throughout the country) by a considerable number of Brahman youths undoubtedly does in some measure tend. But with all these useful purposes, there are joined other results most undesirable, which will be only aggravated

by Lord Auckland's present measures, if an improvement not merely in the vigilance of superintendence, but in the character of the system, be not introduced. The study of the astrological works which the young Brahman there pursues can only fill his mind with superstitious fancies, or prepare him for the dishonest occupation of gaining a livelihood by deluding the ignorant;* the mythological poems which he there reads must both vitiate his morals by their occasional impurities, and weaken his judgment and deprave his taste by their monstrous fictions; while his sense of moral responsibility and his capacity for active virtue must be enervated by those philosophico-theological systems, which teach him that he is a portion of the Divine Essence, and that the rewards and punishments of a future state, and even the distinction of moral good and evil, lose their interest, and even existence, for him who, by that divine knowledge and contemplation to which the wise should addict themselves, has attained even in this life to a virtual union with the Deity.

While it is freely admitted that even for such Hindus as become converts to Christianity, an accurate knowledge of their country's classical literature, mythology, and philosophy, is a needful, or at least, most valuable accomplishment; still, while such evils as those just described arise out of the system followed in the Sanskrit colleges supported by Government—aggravated, too, perhaps, by the very fact that this system is countenanced by the ruling power—it seems well worthy of the most serious thought how (if a remedy is possible) they may be obviated, and those funds, which have been again devoted to such objects out of the small resources available for education in India, be rendered most fruitful of real good. This end might be in some measure attained by remodelling the course of instruction in those seminaries, and making it efficient by a proper and judicious European superintendence. Besides the native Sanskrit works on grammar, mathematics, logic, rhetoric, &c. &c. which, in their original shape, or in a modified form, would serve as subject-matters of instruction, a series of works inculcating true views of morals (with suitable extracts from native moralists, which would naturally carry most weight with native minds), and containing systems of authentic history and genuine science, might be prepared by competent persons, under the eye of Government, in the Sanskrit language, for the use of the students.† The importance of affording to the Brahman students of Sanskrit such instruction in useful knowledge as may open their eyes and make them ashamed of the superstition and idolatry in which their order leads the way, and of the frauds which they practise, is evident. Every step gained in liberalizing them is, from the influence of their example and authority over the other castes, of the highest consequence.

A still more important improvement in the existing system would be to hold out inducements to the students of Sanskrit to attend at the same time the English colleges, and acquire a knowledge of the English language, science, and literature. It would make a great difference whether Sanskrit studies form the whole, or only a part, of the instruction given to any youth. In the one case, he is likely to retain his Hinduism; while, in the other, there is a hope that he may drop it. As, with us, a knowledge of the classical lan-

* Lord Auckland says, paragraph 17, that the knowledge which gains men reputation and profit, as religious teachers and proficient in astrology, is not to be acquired at those colleges. My impression, however, from what I myself witnessed at the Benares Sanskrit College, is, that astrology is taught there (in conjunction with astronomy) to a large class who expect to gain a livelihood by it.

† A translation into Sanskrit of Hooper's *Anatomist's Vade Mecum*, with plates, is at present preparing for publication, under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and other useful works in the same language may probably be soon forthcoming.

guages of Greece and Rome is imparted to youth as a needful accomplishment, so, or to a still greater degree, may Sanskrit learning be considered a fit study for the Hindus amid all the changes which we hope for in their creed and philosophy. It appears to be a rational and well-grounded conclusion, that the past character of Hindu genius contains some element, the further development of which is a necessary or important step towards the perfection of that intellectual and moral progress which we are studying to bring on. Sanskrit literature may be useful as drawing out the national genius in its natural direction (in which its range must be most excursive), as satisfying the Hindu's craving after a knowledge of his forefathers' character and history, and for guarding him against those errors into which they have fallen. But to produce this wholesome effect, Sanskrit literature should not be the student's sole pursuit, and it might perhaps be fairly made a condition of attendance at the Oriental colleges, that the study of English should be joined to that of the Eastern tongues, at least by all who should aspire after any honours or scholarships. By this means the study of Sanskrit would no longer be, as now, the unenquiring task of a credulous and superstitious devotee, but become the intelligent research of an enlightened mind in pursuit of interesting truth.

To these remarks may be added a statement of the views of the able editors of the *Friend of India*, in regard to the way in which the Sanskrit colleges may be rendered useful: "On one or two conditions, not very extravagant, we think, we should be reconciled to the re-endowment of these institutions. First, let them be opened to the community at large (i.e. instead of being confined to the Brahmans); and secondly, let them be turned in part into schools for the cultivation of the vernacular tongues, on the basis of the ancient literature, the preparation of schoolbooks in the vernaculars, and above all, the training of native masters to teach effectively the system of instruction so prepared."*

II. Promotion of Christianity in India.

On the other portions of Lord Auckland's minute I do not enter, as though the other departments of Indian education are perhaps more important still than the Oriental colleges, they require discussion the less that they are more the subjects of attention in India; and they moreover involve some questions which are of nice and difficult solution. I allude particularly to the one which is handled in paragraphs 11 to 27 of the Minute, and in the *Friend of India*, 15th April, viz. whether the chief medium of education should be the English, or the vernacular tongue. There is, however, another subject, of the first importance, on which I would offer a few remarks; I mean the promotion of Christianity. Few persons can be found to deny the immense value of our holy religion, even in its temporal effects—in its bearing on the social and political well-being of mankind. The horrors of the French Revolution, when all thought of Christianity was so generally cast aside, and even the present diseased moral state of that country, sufficiently show what man will be when the restraints of future retribution have no habitual hold on his mind. On this lower ground, even, setting out of sight the loftier duty of a state to provide for the highest happiness of its subjects—a duty which, happily, is not yet entirely renounced—it may form a fit subject for the consideration of the Home and Indian Governments, whether a greater degree of countenance and aid may not properly be rendered by the state to the promotion of Christianity among our native fellow-subjects in India than has ever yet been accorded.

* *Friend of India*, April 8th, 1841.

This is undoubtedly a question of some difficulty and delicacy, and not to be decided on the spur of a hasty and incautious zeal. It has been of late years apparently decided by the Government that a strict neutrality shall be maintained by it in this matter. It is, however, clear that neutrality in respect of so worthy and glorious an object is in itself an evil, which can only be justifiable by circumstances which render active interference inconsistent with some object still more urgent. The permanence of the British rule in India is undoubtedly an object to which every other ought to yield, inasmuch as the highest interests of that country seem to be inseparably bound up with it. If our Christian rule were overthrown, the prospect of the improvement and evangelization of India would be indefinitely thrown back. If, therefore, assistance could only be rendered by the Government to the propagation of Christianity among the native population at the risk of endangering the stability of our most beneficial rule, the most ardent friend of Christianity would surely regard it as an imperative duty to pause before he recommended such aid to be given. Such risk, however, would not necessarily be run by cautious and unobtrusive efforts made through proper channels, and accompanied by an impartial treatment of all classes of the natives. It was originally the intention of the British Government, as is shewn by the Charter granted to the Company in 1698, that their Hindu servants should be instructed in Christianity. The provision in the Charter runs thus: "And we do further will and appoint, that all such ministers as shall be sent to reside in India, as aforesaid, shall be obliged to learn, within one year after their arrival, the Portuguese language, and shall apply themselves to learn the native language of the country where they shall reside, the better to enable them to instruct the Gentoos that shall be the servants or slaves of the said Company, or of their agents, in the Protestant religion."* It is true that the Company was at that time a mere commercial body, and that it cannot be presumed that the same provision would necessarily have been made if it had held the position of a government. In subsequent Charters of the East-India Company, however, there does not appear to be any restriction of the previously declared duties of the chaplains, by which it can be proved that the Legislature intended these to be modified by the altered position of the Company.†

This design of the British Government in regard to the Company's chaplains (if it be allowable to consider it applicable to the present times and state of affairs) has been hitherto but very imperfectly subserved. Many brilliant examples of zeal and activity in the propagation of our holy faith among the natives have, no doubt, been exhibited by the Hon. East-India Company's chaplains, such as Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Corrie, Thomason, and others; and most, perhaps I should say all, the clergy, more or less, lend their aid now; but still, as a body, the chaplains have not possessed such an acquaintance with the languages of the East as would lead or qualify them personally to embark with zeal and activity in this holy enterprise. Many of the chap-

* See "The Law relating to India and the East-India Company," page 4.

† The following extract from sec. xxxiii. Act 53 Geo. III. cap. 155 (the Charter of 1813) shews the sense of the Legislature in regard to the conversion of the natives, though it is silent as to the irrelevant point, whether any part should be taken in this work by the chaplains:—"XXXIII. And whereas it is the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement; and in furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities ought to be afforded by law to persons desirous of going to, and remaining in India, for the purpose of accomplishing those benevolent designs, so as the authority of the local governments respecting the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country be preserved, and the principles of the British Government, on which the natives of India have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained," &c.

lains at the larger stations are fully occupied by their duties connected with their extensive military charge; but many, especially at the smaller stations, would, if previously furnished with adequate skill in the languages, find leisure and opportunity to propagate a knowledge of Christianity by quiet and cautious exertions among the Hindus and Mahomedans.* Extensive good might be effected in this way (as well as in the task, suggested by the present Bishop of Calcutta in his last charge to his clergy, of assisting to superintend the Government schools), even by chaplains acquainted only with the vernacular tongues; but if a knowledge of the Sanskrit language were made the condition of an appointment to an Indian chaplaincy, a still higher measure of benefit might be ensured. This is strongly stated by a high authority, Mr. H. H. Wilson, the Boden professor of Sanskrit, who, in his "Memorandum respecting Sanskrit Literature in England, to be presented to the Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford," thus expresses himself: "Could some knowledge of Sanskrit, however, be made a condition of an Indian chaplaincy, an inducement of a powerful character would at once be held out. There will be no great hardship in insisting upon such a qualification, when due facilities are afforded for its attainment; and it is highly desirable, on various accounts, that it should be possessed by clergymen who intend to visit India. With a few distinguished exceptions, the regular clergy have left the acquirement of the Oriental languages, particularly Sanskrit and its derivative dialects, to the industry of sectarian missionaries. Independent of some little loss of credit thereby suffered, they have not possessed equal fitness for some of the duties that devolve upon them in this country" (India). "They have been unable to communicate freely with the Hindus, and have consequently failed to exercise that influence over them which it is likely they might enjoy to a much greater extent than any description of missionaries. In Bengal, the better order of Hindus regard the missionaries with feelings of inveterate animosity, whilst they invariably express a high respect for the clergymen of the established church. They cannot avoid seeing that the latter are held in higher estimation by the European society." "Did the regular clergy add to their personal respectability a reputation for scholarship in Indian literature, and particularly in that literature which the Hindus themselves consider as classical and sacred, consequences of the most important and beneficial nature might be confidently predicted."

By possessing the qualifications alluded to, the clergyman would acquire an influence over the minds of all natives learned in their own sacred language and literature with whom he might come into contact; whom a kindly sympathy with their cherished pursuits, and a full acknowledgment of the real merits of their venerated sages and philosophers, could not fail to conciliate and attract, lessening those feelings of estrangement and repulsion which a foreign disputant's entire uncongeniality with them would augment. Arguments against Hinduism addressed to persons of this class, in order to carry any weight, must be seen and felt to proceed from disapprobation following on a thorough acquaintance with the main principles and details of their creed, and not to spring merely from a dislike of its worst and grossest outward features. In any case, the strong action of habit and prejudice may be expected to lead the Hindu to deem lightly of any attack by a foreigner on the time-honoured systems which

* This would not imply that any of the chaplains are superfluous. Because there are many stations where their presence is needful, though the number of Christian inhabitants is not sufficiently large to require the whole of their attention. Besides, a liberal government cannot desire that its servants should be so engrossed with their primary duties as to have literally no time to devote to other pursuits, important, though not so pressing.

he professes; but when he sees in his assailant an imperfect acquaintance with those tenets which he is attempting to refute, an incapacity to discuss in all their bearings the questions which arise, and a general ignorance of Hindu literature, and the most distinguished names which adorn it, he may well be tempted to condemn his antagonist, and to suspect that it is prepossession and ignorance alone which lead him to impugn that of which he has never honestly attempted to ascertain the real character. The idea (if entertained in any quarter) that the attachment of learned Hindus to the higher, or even the more popular parts of their paternal creed, is merely pretended from motives of craft and fraud, is quite unfounded, and inconsistent both with facts, and with a just estimate of human nature. Fraud and craft have, indeed, led to many additions to Hinduism profitable to the Brahmans; but in regard to the greater part of his creed, even the learned Hindu's faith is unwavering, and his devotion sincere though deluded. This is no matter of wonder, as the authorities to whom he yields up the guidance of his understanding, though bewildered in multiform errors, are yet venerable from antiquity, distinguished by philosophical habits of thought, dialectical acuteness, and elaborateness of system, and in an intellectual point of view, can never be spoken of but in terms of high respect. Men so circumstanced, it is obvious, can never be successfully reasoned with without an exact knowledge, and a just appreciation, of their systems and authorities. They must be met by arguments appropriate to their case and national genius, which can only be understood by long study and reflection. By natural constitution, a wide difference exists between the European and Oriental mind; and this variation has been still further widened by varying modes of education. The European must, therefore, be at some expense, both of time and thought, to acquire the capacity of looking at things in the same point of view in which the Oriental regards them: since, without this power, he must labour less effectually in correcting the distorted vision of the Pagan, and in teaching him to behold the truth with a clear and single eye.

The effect of grappling with the learned Brahmans on their own ground, of acquiring skill in their sacred language, and penetrating into the arcana of their philosophy, would probably be most beneficial in regard to the progress of truth among the unlearned Hindus. Their veneration for the privileged caste, and the tenets and observances which it enjoins, would probably decline when they saw their chief defenders assaulted in their innermost citadel.

The same remarks are in some degree applicable to the study of Arabic and Persian, as likely to be of great service to the clergyman in his intercourse with learned Mussulmans. A knowledge of the language of the *Korán*, and of that volume itself, could not fail to command their respect and deference towards its possessor.*

It may be remarked, as a collateral result of some importance, that chaplains who should proceed to India imbued with a knowledge of Sanskrit would naturally take a greater interest than others in the country where they were sent to sojourn and labour, and that they would thus be both capable and disposed to engage in researches into its history and antiquities which afford so ample

* In an article on Elphinstone's India, in the *Quarterly Review* just published, No. 126, page 410, note, mention is made of a German work, an essay by Möhler (*Ueber das Verhältniss des Islams zum Evangelium*, i.e. "On the relation of Islam to the Gospel") which would be useful to Christian disputants against Mohamedanism. "This essay," the Reviewer remarks, "was composed with an express view towards the progress of Christianity in the East, and the question how it might be offered in the most commanding and persuasive manner to Mahometans. It is written with so much learning, judgment, and moderation, that it might be well worthy of translation in some of our religious journals."

and interesting a field for a rational curiosity to traverse, and in which speculation, combined with industry, may hope to attain to so many interesting conclusions.

To require of Indian chaplains an acquaintance with Sanskrit or Arabic as a qualification would be (as Professor Wilson remarks, in the passage before cited, in regard to the former language) no great hardship when facilities are afforded for their acquisition. Nor, looking to the high talents which have generally distinguished the professors of Bishops' College, Calcutta (among whom may be specified Principal Mill and the learned translator of Hermann's *Political Antiquities of Greece*), should it be a matter of difficulty to find men possessed of the abilities and attainments which a knowledge of these languages implies, who would be willing to accept the highly honourable appointment of chaplain in the East-Indies. The field before them, as far as regards the native population, is ample and noble; and both deserves and requires the devotion of fine talents, of learning, and of judgment. The office of the Christian ministry can no where be efficiently exercised without these qualifications (superadded to an earnest piety), and least of all in an untried country like India, where a people partly learned and partly ignorant, but as a whole marked by a genius and a moral condition so different from our own, has to be dealt with.*

III. *Further Channel for the Propagation of Christianity.*

But besides the channel which has been already adverted to for declaring the truths of Christianity to the people of India, there is another remaining to be mentioned. I allude to the Government schools, English and vernacular, in which an attempt should, perhaps, be made to introduce the reading of the Sacred Scriptures. The infidelity which has been often said, and probably with much justice, to characterize many of those youths who have dropped their Pagan creed in consequence of the instruction received at our colleges, is greatly to be deplored, and ought to be counteracted by all prudent means. The attendance of all the pupils at the Government seminaries being perfectly voluntary and unforced, the introduction of the reading of the Scriptures, as here suggested, could not, perhaps, be fairly considered as a compulsory inculcation of Christianity. The offer of the boon of education on the part of Government may be properly accompanied with such conditions as the ruling power in its wisdom may see fit to prescribe; and those who are unwilling to receive secular instruction in combination with the religious knowledge with which the state conjoins it, may be fairly left to seek it elsewhere. But it is scarcely to be supposed that many persons would be deterred from receiving such instruction in the Government seminaries. For, although it cannot be

* Since the above was written, I have seen the following remarks on the utility of Sanskrit to the servants of Government in India, in the Preface to Professor Wilson's *Sanskrit Grammar*, just published, page xi. :—"It will enable them to understand the people, and to be understood by them. The popular prejudices of the Hindus, their daily observances, their occupations, their amusements, their domestic and social relations, their local legends, their national traditions, their mythological fables, their metaphysical abstractions, their religious worship, all spring from, and are perpetuated by, the Sanskrit language. To know a people, these things must be known. Without such knowledge, revenue may be raised, justice may be administered, the outward shows and forms of orderly government may be maintained; but no influence with the people will be enjoyed, no claim to their confidence or attachment will be established, no affection will be either felt or inspired, and neither the disposition nor the ability to work any great or permanent improvement in the feelings, opinions, or practices of the country will be attained. It fortunately happens, it is true, that much of this indispensable information may now be acquired through the English language, in consequence of the valuable translations and dissertations of various of the Company's most distinguished servants: but knowledge from the fountain-head is more precise and effective than when gleaned from subordinate and not always pure or profound riviulets; and in proportion as it is effective and precise will be the respect and trust of the native population, the influence and power of their English masters."

denied that most Hindu parents would prefer to send their children to schools where secular knowledge alone is communicated, still the large numbers who (from being unable to obtain admittance into the Government schools, or other causes) flock to the missionary schools in Calcutta and elsewhere, in which Christianity is strenuously inculcated, prove that, after all, this species of instruction is by no means so much dreaded as might have been imagined.

If the introduction of the Christian Scriptures into the Government schools be thought too bold and dangerous a measure, an attempt ought, at least, to be made, by making natural theology a prominent part of the course, to impress the minds of the pupils with a sense of their relation to their Almighty Maker, Preserver, and Righteous Governor, and thus to furnish them with a most needful check, and with a guide to lead them onward to Christianity. And in order to open their minds to the real character of their own religions, they ought to be furnished with fuller means of information than have yet been placed within their reach. With this view, such works as Professor Wilson's translations of the *Vishnu Purana*, and the *Sankhya Karika*, and Sale's *Korán*, should form portions of every school library.

A CIVILIAN.

October 28th, 1841.

VERSES BY AUHAD UD DĪN (OF GANJAH).

عابدي شب بخواب در فكري
دید دنیا چو دختری بکری
کرد از وی سوال کای دختر
بکر چونی بدین همه شوهر
گفت دنیا که با تو گویم راست
که مرا هر که مرد بود نخواست
هر که نا مرد بود خواست مرا
این بگارت از آن بجاست مرا

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. VI.

CIRCUMSTANCES have occurred which induce me to conclude that, in the treatment of cases, we do not sufficiently incline to the voice of nature. I do not mean to say that the cravings of a disordered desire in sickness are to be indiscriminately gratified, but the voice of instinct is oftentimes the decision for life or death. Two or three cases will best illustrate my meaning.

Capt. P. was taken ill with jungle-fever; he suffered under the usual symptoms, and endured the usual treatment, but the disease ran to its usual crisis of great bodily prostration, with mental aberration and excited delirium. In this state he lay for nearly two days, in a sort of waking dream, continually complaining of great thirst, and importunately entreating the attendants to allow him a bottle of claret to quench his thirst. This circumstance was mentioned to the medical man, who decidedly forbade the indulgence of such a request. The person in attendance on the captain, in the evening of the second day of his hopeless condition, was an Irish corporal; unable to resist the desperate entreaties of the moribund captain, whose incessant cry was for some claret to quench his raging thirst, and thinking that a dying man would not be *kilt* the sooner by having his dying wish and supplication gratified, Pat Madigan possessed himself of a bottle of claret, which he poured into a large tumbler and gave to the patient, who drank it off at a draught. In a short time, P. fell fast asleep; his skin broke into a profuse perspiration; he awoke with a *mens sana*, and in a fortnight's time he had once more the *corpus sanum*.

Lieut. H. had suffered for the space of three weeks from very severe dysentery; he became very much reduced in flesh, and exceedingly weak. The medical attendant very properly enjoined a rigid attention to diet, and, among other articles as improper to be taken, prohibited milk. By some morbid perversity of appetite, it so happened that milk was the very thing which, of all others, H. most craved. I must say, that I think medical men too often *capriciously* oppose the hankerings of their patients; if there is nothing in the thing craved mechanically or physically injurious to the disease itself, as stimulants to an inflammatory diathesis; or chemically opposed to the remedies in use, as acids to mercurials, I can see no reasonable ground for refusing to allow not unreasonable but earnest and supplicatory desires of patients. In this case, there seems to have been really no fair reason for refusing the milk: it so happened, however, that circumstances required the temporary absence of the medical man, and no sooner was his back turned for three or four days, than H., determined no longer to be tortured with an ungratified appetite, desired his servant to go into the neighbourhood to a milk-man, and bring him back a pint of new milk; the order was complied with, and the "forbidden potion" repeated two or three times each day, during the doctor's absence. The result was, that H. rapidly recovered, having rallied from the first draught of milk.

A third remarkable case occurred in the person of a very near relative of mine. Being quartered with his regiment in Martinique, he was siezed with an attack of yellow fever; the disease ran its usual course, terminating in the black vomit, which is generally considered a fatal indication. Owing to the pressure of troops in the barracks, Major P. had swung a hammock in a small spare room, in which there was an open locker, containing his stores; among

other things, some bottles of Madeira. The major was suffering under that wandering dreamy sort of delirium, which always marks the termination of febrile attacks; as a precautionary measure, he was constantly watched by two orderlies. The regimental surgeon and the staff surgeon called late in the evening which, after a little consultation, they agreed *should* be his last. The patient, by no means unconscious of what was said, heard unmoved the fatal decree: the hour and approach of death, when he seems to stand face to face with his victim, is the time in which his coming causes least dismay. In the course of the night, both orderlies fell asleep, and the major, in his sleep-awake delirium, stole quietly out of his hammock, and went to the locker, where the first thing he put his emaciated hand upon was a decanter of madeira; he emptied the decanter at one pull, and had just re-placed it back in the locker, when one of the orderlies, awaking, perceived his charge standing where he little expected to see him, in his night-shirt: he immediately roused his companion, and the two proceeded forthwith to force the sick man back to his cot. Unconscious of what he and they were doing, and excited by the wine, the former very powerfully resisted the attempt for some time; they however at length succeeded in getting him to bed again, where, exhausted by exertion, he fell fast asleep; a profuse perspiration broke out; by morning the disease had taken a favourable turn, and in due course the patient recovered. He still lives to joke at the fastidious prohibitions of "the doctors," for, during the crisis of his attack, he had earnestly entreated to be allowed some madeira, which had been rigidly refused.

I have never been able to bring myself to believe that, taking all things into consideration, and under a due comparison of circumstances, India has for its inhabitants a more unfavourable climate than that of England for *its* inhabitants; certainly, when Britain was subject to visitations of small-pox and plague, and before the appearance of cholera in India, the preference of climate would, to me at least, be in favour of the latter. I have sometimes questioned if, under certain circumstances, the climate of India is not more beneficial, or at least less injurious, to *English* constitutions, than that of England itself. A great number of young men, varying in age from seventeen to twenty, arrive in India annually; at the end of twenty years, upon an average, a tenth of the number who arrived in any given year will be alive in the country—that is, twenty out of two hundred—and statistical returns will shew this not to be *too* favourable an estimate. But it must not be supposed that all the other great portion of one hundred and eighty have fallen victims to the climate. Some will have perished by casualties—as duels, accidents, engagements; some will have been dismissed the service; some will have thrown up their commissions; many will have destroyed themselves by intemperance and "riotous living;" and many will have retired from the service. Any one class of the community in India may serve as an example of the whole, and the medical department cannot be considered as a too favourable one. In the year 1830, the number of assistant surgeons on the Madras establishment amounted to 147; of this number, in 1840, will be found on the list of the medical department the names of eighty-three of the same individuals; leaving sixty-four casualties, or about six and a-half per annum. But of these sixty-four, fourteen retired on the pension list: supposing, therefore, that the whole remaining fifty died in India, it will shew an amount of deaths at five per annum, or on 147 persons barely three per cent. There is nothing locally or officially peculiar in the position of assistant surgeons which can render them a too favoured body to

constitute an example; on the contrary, they are, more than any other part of the service, exposed to the influence of contagion, to the risk attendant upon anatomical investigations, the anxieties and harassings of long and sickly marches in charge of regiments, and to sudden movements from place to place at all seasons. They have, however, this advantage over other junior branches of the service,—*vis.* they do not enter it quite so green and inexperienced as cadets; and their education having been more extended and matured than that of mere boys, they find, both professionally and generally, sufficient, and indeed necessary, occupation for the mind, so that they do not fall into those smoking, *brandy-pauncer* habits, which, gradually stealing an increasing influence over the victim, ends in his destruction.

The parties that for the most part fall victims to the climate, as it is generally said, are the private soldiery, and young officers in the first four or five years of their service; but at least seven out of every ten of these ought to be classified as falling "victims to their own imprudence." Drunkenness is the great instrument with which death does his work in India; to the privates, that accursed thing the canteen is as a burning fiery furnace, and smoking is too often the torch which kindles the flame. *Ex uno disce omnes.* Ensign Hobson lands in Madras on the 1st of January, 1830, having left school just twelve months, and being eighteen next birth-day. After having remained upon his good behaviour and almost *in statu pupillari* at the cadets' quarters for three weeks, he is sent up to one of the nearest stations, to do duty with a regiment for six or eight months, pending his final posting to a regiment. Arrived at Palaveram, Poonamallee, Vellore, or Cuddapah, perhaps, Ensign Hobson finds himself in possession of three or four things, of which he has hitherto only had dreams or visions; a horse, a gun, military liberty, and his own free inclination. With the first, Mr. Hobson amuses himself by riding about the cantonment in the blazing heat and sunshine of the day, and going, like the Athenians of old, from house to house, but chiefly ranging among sundry other subs alike experienced and thoughtful with himself. I know not how it is, but all griffins seem to take intuitively and instinctively to smoking, and so, when Hobson has dismounted, and ran into Dobson's back verandah, there he finds the latter and Jobson, each with a cheroot in his mouth, and sitting in a cane-bottom arm chair, with their legs on a table, or their feet stuck up against a pillar or a balustrade on the verandah. Now Dobson and Jobson probably *chum* together, and therefore their company and conversation, though very friendly, may be somewhat stale to each other; the arrival, therefore, of Hobson, at twelve o'clock in the day, precisely when every thing external seems utterly torpid, is a perfect treat, and before Hobson can give utterance to the griffin's eternal mid-day salutation to his comrade, "Curse that infernal drill," his mouth is stopped by a long Trichinopoly cheroot. There is a common saying, that two are better company than three; in some cases it may be so, as in love and courtship, in petty larceny and felony, in partridge-shooting and chess-playing, in pedestrian excursions and double-bedded rooms; it is not so, however, with griffins. Now the two chums have found it hot sitting still, the new-comer has found it hot riding across, all three soon find it hot talking, and dry work smoking; therefore the cry is very soon, what may be called a griffin's first accents, "*Boy, brandy-pauncer laô!*" Roused by the summons, up jumps the half-awakened "boy," and comes hastily into the presence of his half-dressed master. To the order, the reply is, perhaps, "Master no brandy got—gentle'ms drink him all, pinish him last night." Dobson will order his "boy" immediately to run to the mess-writer for a

bottle of brandy. There are many youths of the class, who have "conscientious scruples" against brandy-and-water before twelve o'clock in the day; and this influence will last for months, with an occasional exception of there being "a screw loose," or requiring "a hair of the same dog," or the "coppers being hot," after some unwonted indulgence the night before at a public mess dinner, or second supper after a ball. Now, if we suppose the trio of ensigns to be of the conscientious school, they will most probably, after having ascertained that it is past twelve, immediately indulge in one glass of brandy-and-water, not very strong, to satisfy necessity created by smoking, and in less than an hour another, to reward forbearance and preparatory to all three moving elsewhere, perhaps to Thompson's, to re-enact the same scene.

I wish distinctly to be understood as speaking chiefly of the junior subalterns of the cavalry and infantry; the statement is little applicable to the juniors of the artillery; less to those of the civil service; and not at all to those of the engineers; with these the mind is more enlarged by scientific education, the feelings are more refined by acquaintance with the gentler arts, the habits more restrained and purified by the *prestige* of position.

But to follow the career of Ensign Hobson. By the time he has been in the country some eight or ten months, his daily allowance of cheroots may be reckoned thus, if there be a parade or not: *one* before breakfast, in long drawers and shirt; after breakfast, *one* in the same costume; after twelve o'clock, *one* either at Dobson's or with Dobson at home; if the mess hour is seven o'clock, then at least *one* after tiffin; *one* before going out to ride, or hunt pariah dogs; *one* before dinner, on return from riding; and after dinner, on return home, *one, two, three*, according to the condition of the company; but whether the dinner hour be three, four, or seven, the number of Hobson's cheroots is still the same, so that our hero has smoked not less than eight cheroots a day. The number of glasses of *brandy-paunee* will be this: first after twelve o'clock, *one*; if there be any amusement going on, such as docking a tattoo pony, clipping the ears and tails of a batch of puppies, or hunting a duck in an adjoining tank, number two will follow; suppose mess hour to be half-past three, a common mess time, then numbers *three* and *four* will follow, with a cheroot after dinner in the verandah; then comes a rubber at rackets, or quoits, or billiards, until six o'clock, either of which requires a refresher or a "screw." The general riding time is from six to seven, a time generally devoted by young hands to the pleasant occupation of hunting pariah dogs, or ducks; on return from which, the first call is for "brandy-and-water." After sunset, there is invariably a rendezvous among the Hobsons, Dobsons, Jobsons, of every cantonment, at which intellectual re-union brandy-and-water is the only *flow*—cheroots the only *feast*: so that the score of the former nearly keeps pace with the latter, and the ensign retires to his cot, hot, smoky, excited, after a diurnal consumption of some seven or eight glasses of brandy-and-water.

Now I boldly appeal to the whole service for judgment if this be an exaggerated picture of the career of seventy per cent. of griffins. From such an initiation, what result can be expected? from such seed time, what harvest? The end, however, even yet greatly depends upon what set, or sort of regiment, a young man falls into, when, removed from doing duty with one regiment, he is finally posted to another. If it be a quiet gentlemanly set, united together with a good head and staff, and a well-regulated mess, his redemption is most probable, provided he be himself composed of good material; but if there be two or three black sheep in the regiment, if the seniors are a

bad lot, if the station be large and many temptations offer, and above all, if the party be himself of bad quality, his destruction is next to inevitable. The smoking and *brandy-paunee* system is continued; it becomes a habit which "gains excess of appetite by what it feeds on;" gradually, the proportion of water becomes less, and that of brandy more, and intoxication produces a total indifference to exposure. I have seen a party of four half-tipsy youngsters sitting out during the heavy fall of a monsoon shower at night, until of course they were wringing wet; I have known a couple of drunken ensigns go lovingly together from a second supper, but mistaking their way home, lie all night in full dress on the bund of a paddy-field, up to their knees in mud; I have known a party, after a public night, hoist one of their comrades in a chair, carry him round the mess room, and anoint him both *inside* and *outside* with claret, until from repletion he was nearly apoplectic. Is it, then, to be wondered at that, after such "fantastic tricks" as these, men should die? The wonder is, that any should survive them.

But to continue Hobson's career. We will now suppose him to have been two years in the country, a confirmed tobacconist, morning, noon and night, until his teeth are black, at least on their inside, and his very flesh is redolent of the filthy odour: his first cry in the morning is "*nirripah koondah*" (bring a light); at mid-day and at night the cry is still the same; the brandy-and-water keeps pace with the cheroots; his mouth is dry in the forenoon, and he takes a glass to moisten it; he is thirsty at mid-day, and he takes a glass to quench his thirst; he has no appetite before dinner, and he takes a glass to stimulate one; he is a little better after two or three glasses of beer at dinner, and he takes a cheroot and a glass of brandy-and-water after it, for sheer enjoyment: at night, the movement is *ad libitum* with Dobson and others. This daily performance is interlarded with snipe-shooting under a burning sun, and with a stimulated condition of the brain; or three or four hours spent in the blazing heat of mid-day, wandering through the cantonment from house to house; or bathing in the bowrie, or shooting lizards with pellet balls. In the meantime, Hobson's external appearance indicates incipient mischief going on within; his countenance is spotted and tallowied; his eye-balls protrude; his hand is of a temperature unnaturally hot or cold; his spirits are depressed; his appetite is destroyed; his tongue furred; he has a slight attack of dysentery, and gets well; has a slight pain in his side, is bled, and the pain goes: these are premonitions, but they are unheeded, and Hobson continues his career. Some day, however, he is missed from the mess table, and to the general question of "Where's Hobson to-day?" the answer is, "He's on the sick list." From that sick list he never comes alive; either a lingering dysentery, or a rapid inflammation of the liver terminating in an abscess, cuts him off; and in the fourth year of his career of folly, Ensign Hobson is carried to the grave-yard, where vegetation is rank, and of which snakes and mongooses hold a rival tenure. This is no feigned or exaggerated picture; I can put my finger upon *twenty* names whose history is related in Ensign Hobson's. I once attended an Irish ensign, a youth of high spirits and good qualities, but let loose too soon upon an Indian career; he lived and died precisely as I have described; the year following, another Irish ensign died under precisely similar circumstances: both occupied in succession the same room; they died precisely of the same complaint, an abscess in the liver, and suffered almost precisely the same number of days.

The average number of captains and that of ensigns may be annually about the same in each presidency, but I will undertake to say, that the proportion

is as between three and four of the latter to one of the former in each year. Putting aside jungle fever and cholera, most of the acute and chronic diseases incident to India are incident to England; but there are some matters of pathology which may perhaps be more strongly marked in the former than in the latter country: one instance occurs in that terrible consequence of habitual inebriety, *the horrors*; another instance occurs in the singularity and variety of monomaniacal affections, of which I have met with some singular cases.

Major C., of the cavalry, fancied that he had a glass *seat*, and that it was dangerous for him to continue any *equestrian* exercise, lest it might cause a fracture! So strong was this idea, that he actually invalided from the service. The major also invariably carried with him his own bread, from fear of being poisoned. Except upon these two points, the major was as sane as any body else. W., of the —th, laboured under most singular monomaniacal delusions. At one time he fancied himself a duck, and would occasionally utter a cry of "*Quack! quack!*" at another time he fancied himself a *shilling*; and I remember his wife complaining to Colonel C. of her husband's absurd fancies, and particularly of his being a shilling, to which the colonel drily replied, "Then why don't you change him, Mrs. W.?" The most extraordinary case, however, was that of M'K.: the precise nature of it I never knew, because L., whose care he was under, never revealed his patient's delusion to a human being; but I know that it was of a most terrible nature, and in the end urged him to a dreadful act of suicide. I was sent for once by an officer of the regiment, just as I was about to start on a regimental *pic nic*, at which I fully expected to have seen him. I dismounted from my horse, and went into his quarters, where I found him suffering under a slight accession of fever; I inquired in what way he felt ill; to which he replied, "Why, I should be pretty well, if it was not for these cursed Italians in my belly."

To lay down one unvarying system of living in India, as applicable to *all* persons, would be absurd; but I cannot be so much of a fatalist as to believe that every one who has died in the country was so doomed inevitably, and has only fulfilled the irreversible decree of destiny. I have no doubt that, of the many who have perished, the victims of their folly, numbers might have escaped a premature death by following a different course of life. The three great instruments of self-destruction in India are smoking, brandy, and an exposure to the sun—in *excess*; in moderation they are innocuous; the excess of indulgence and the excess of abstinence, in a tropical climate, are equally bad. If I were called upon to give a few general directions to serve for the guidance of some young friend, I should say, "Never be on the cot or bed after five o'clock in the morning, but rise at that hour, which is neither too early nor too late, and, if there is no parade or official duty, take a good ride, at some quick pace, for at least an hour and a-half." I hold the firm conviction, that nothing conduces more to health in Eastern climes than early matutinal horse-exercise: depend upon it, that all the fears and reproaches of dew and damp air are foolish prejudices and groundless bugbears. When a man mounts his horse soon after five o'clock in the morning, he finds the air fresher and cooler than at any other period of day or night; all the world over, the beneficial effects of morning air is acknowledged—birds, beasts, flowers, the very earth itself, are redolent of freshness and healthfulness in the prime of day. Many persons who ride early are in the habit of taking a cup of coffee just before starting, "to keep out the damp of the air." Nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that there is any reality in the thing feared, or any thing remedial in the measure adopted; on the contrary, I should pro-

nounce it *intuitum*, and for this simple reason; the quantity of gastric juice secreted during the night, and found in the stomach in the early morning, is but very small; if left unused, or uncalled upon to act on any substance taken into the stomach, it would in the course of the morning's exercise rapidly increase, and be found abundant for the chymification of the morning meal; but a quantity of liquid being taken in, and that moreover actually requiring the operation of *digestion*, the whole power of the early secreted gastric juice is engaged in the conversion of the material offered to it; the stomach, being engaged in the operation of digestion, ceases to secrete fresh juice, and the individual returns home after his ride without sufficient appetite to desire, or gastric juice to chymify, his breakfast. We say, therefore, let all coffee, green ginger tea, cheroots (which enfeeble), and *brandy-paunee* (which morbidifies the powers of life), be rigidly abstained from before the breakfast hour. On return from exercise, the cold bath should be freely indulged in, with the friction of strong rough towels; this opens the clammed pores of the skin, and by creating a cutaneous stimulus, relieves the internal organs. The breakfast-hour should be between eight and nine, and the meal may consist of tea or coffee, eggs, fresh fish, *sufec, riz au lait*, bread and butter, and a small allowance of ripe fruit. The custom of smoking produces torpidity of the liver at last, enlargement of the heart, corruption of the blood, and debility of the stomach. When, therefore, the morning meal has been eaten, do not let its digestion be impeded by a cheroot.

In a country like India, the moderate occupation of the mind is essential to health; hundreds of men have no official occupation for the forenoon; to such the time will seem heavy; monotony or idleness produces *ennui*. Happy is the man, therefore, who can resort to his musical instrument, his easel, or his pen, for occupation in an Indian morning! But, in default of these, reading, mechanics, billiards, Europe letters, newspapers, periodicals, the dumb-bells, afford opportunities of employment. I do not think that it is a healthful thing to sleep between breakfast and dinner; unless, perhaps it may be allowed to dose for half an hour. If I might give an opinion as to the best dinner-hour in India, I should say half-past three; this hour supersedes the necessity for tiffin, and lessens both the inducement and the opportunity for "pottle-deep potations," because no man scarcely will deprive himself of his evening ride, the time for which arrives at half-past five; at all events, if there be any hunting intended; thus allowing but two hours for dinner and after dinner: whereas, by dining at seven, you must have a hot tiffin at one or two, from which until riding time you have nothing to do, and then, dining at seven, you have no temptation to quit the mess-table until bed-time.

I have few or no restrictions to impose on the eatables at dinner; I think a man may safely trust his appetite for quantity, his inclination for quality; but I do strenuously recommend every man to drink not less than two, or more than three, glasses of Hodgson's or Abbott's pale ale during his dinner. I shall not enter into a detail of my reasons for this strenuous recommendation, but content myself with speaking *ex cathedra*, pronouncing Hodgson's pale ale—the panacea to British Indians. It is the very juice

"Whose effect

Holds such a fellowship with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body
With a sudden vigour.

Were we compelled to choose a death, we would leave Malmsey to “false, fleeting, perjured Clarence,” and be drowned in a butt of Hodgson. We speak *conspirito*, because we have a thousand times experienced the benign influence of this hippocrene: we have been weary, faint, and languid, and Hodgson has revived us; we have been ill-humoured and petulant, but Hodgson has soothed us; we have been low-spirited, nostalgic, and disgusted, but Hodgson has cheered and reconciled us; even now the experience of its genial influence compels us to say, “Blessed be the man that first invented pale ale!”

We recommend about three glasses of sherry after dinner—no quoits, rackets, or cricket in the evening; but, as in the morning, an hour and half or two hours’ horse exercise; at night tea, and, if it must be, a couple of cheroots and a couple of weak glasses of brandy and water, as a *finale*. I am satisfied that the unremitting sportsman must, sooner or later, perish; the claret drinker in excess must prepare for Europe, with a carbuncled nose; rackets of a hot evening are destructive; cricket as bad; and quoits little less injurious; at each and all of these we have ourselves been no *spoon*; we have smoked some hundreds of Trichinopolies, Manillas, and Cubas, but each and all of these we beseech our comrades to forswear. If the passion for athletic amusements run strong, let them be indulged in before breakfast; if the longing for a cheroot be irresistible, let it be gratified at night.

The wearing of a flannel waistcoat in India is beneficial; many persons there suffer very much from acute rheumatism, superinduced by perspiration checked by land winds, or exposure to wet.

One thing conducive to health among the Europeans in India is the great use of water in ablution, and the frequent change of linen; we should say that almost every man, not an invalid, bathes more or less twice in the day, and changes all his linen at least the same number of times; example first inculcates this, and in a short time to do so becomes a necessary habit: cleanliness and hospitality are two especial characteristic traits or habits of the British in India. Society is so circumstanced as to render the latter of these both safe and agreeable. Take, for instance, the presidency of Madras: every man in the service, whether civil or military, is more or less known to the whole community; at all events, his position and standing in the service is known, so that, if a stranger pitches his tent, pickets his horse, and squats himself down, to halt for a day near a cantonment, or near a detached military, or by a civil station, some one thereat is sure to know him personally, or by name, or his regiment, or enough to induce them to send out, or go personally, to request the traveller to come and take up his quarters with them as long as he chooses to stay. In India there exists among the English community nothing of that *mauvais honte* which is so freezing in Europe: distrust and exclusiveness are the characteristics of an Englishman in his own hemisphere; in India, however, he loses them: a man there will hospitably entertain not only his friend, but an indifferent person, for a week, without calculating his half-pound of butter, or his sixpenny loaf, or the trouble given to his servants, or the extra candle, or the difficulty of getting an additional joint of meat; matters which, entering into domestic economy and consideration in cold England, blunt the edge of hospitality. In England, you may pass through a dozen towns and villages without having a door opened to receive, or a hand held out to welcome you; in India, you would not be an hour in any station, small or large, without receiving a peremptory invitation to take up your quarters with some good fellow; your commission is your passport, your position in the service is your letter of introduction, and the gratification of see-

ing a new face is your certain welcome. A kindliness of heart pervades the Indian community, which is nowhere else known; a drawing together of its members—a free-masonry, which dissipates that natural iciness which the English are elsewhere so fond of. This is not the case only with the younger members of society, whose feelings are warmed by the sympathies of comradeship, and whose hearts glow with the warmth of friendship and fellowship, it is equally the case with those of the longest standing; those who, from their position in the service and their official rank, might perhaps be expected to exercise a little exclusiveness. This spirit of liberality and of generous action, which gains an influence over the British mind in India, is not lost on quitting the shores of that country, but continues its influence in the Western hemisphere.

THE PEKING GAZETTE.

THERE exists throughout China but a single newspaper, which is published at Peking, and bears the title of *King-paou*, or ‘Messenger of the Imperial Residence.’ Neither in its form (which is that of a pamphlet) nor its contents does it bear a resemblance to the political journals of Europe or America. The supreme council of the empire, in which the ministers have seats, assemble in the imperial palace at Peking. Every day, at an early hour, copious extracts on the subjects decided or examined on the previous evening by the emperor are stuck upon a board in one of the courts of the palace. A collection of these extracts composes the annals of the government, in which are to be found the materials for the history of the Chinese empire; hence all the government boards and public establishments are required to have copies made daily of all proceedings which have been under consideration, that they may be preserved in the archives. The provincial boards receive these records through their post servants, whom they maintain in the capital for this sole object; but, in order that all the people of the empire may obtain a certain degree of acquaintance with the state and progress of public affairs, the extracts placarded are, with the permission of the government, printed at Peking entire, without changing a single word, or omitting a single article.

This is the *Peking Gazette*, or newspaper of China, which comprises all the orders that have been submitted to the approbation or examination of the emperor by his ministers at Peking, and by the different provincial authorities, as well as by the commanders of military corps. Appointments to posts, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports from the different departments of the public service, are consequently the principal matters contained in this publication. The reports made by the imperial officers upon particular occurrences are brought by means of this paper to the knowledge of the world. Occasionally, the provincial reports contain very interesting notices of physical phenomena.

This gazette may be subscribed for by the year, or for an indefinite period, and it ceases to be forwarded as soon as notice is given that it is no longer desired. The amount of the subscription is a *leang* (or *tael*) and a-quarter (8s. 4d.) per annum. Those who reside in the capital have only the advantage of receiving the gazette every day at a certain hour: as there is no regularly established post in China, the paper does not reach distant parts of the empire till very long after publication.

THE STEPPES OF SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

No. II.

THE animal is not more varied than the vegetable kingdom; and both, to the naturalist, seem poor, though to the less scientific observer the steppe appears to be teeming with life. Uniformity, in fact, is more or less the distinguishing characteristic of the country, and the same want of variety that marks its outward features prevails throughout every class of its animate and inanimate productions; but though few the species, the masses in which each presents itself are surprising. Eagles, vultures, hawks, and other birds, that are elsewhere rarely seen except singly, make their appearance on the steppe in large flights. The reed-grounds fairly teem with ducks, geese, and pelicans; the grass is alive with swarms of little earth-hares; larks, pigeons, thrushes, rooks, and plovers, are met with everywhere; and even butterflies, and other insects, appear in formidable masses. Among the latter, the locust, of which we shall have more to say by-and-by, plays a very important part. Few of these animals can be said to be peculiar to the steppe, but though found in other lands, they are not found there under similar circumstances, and the peculiar character of the country exercises a powerful influence in modifying the habits and instinct of animals.

The traveller has no sooner crossed the Dnieper, at Krementshug, than he sees a little animal gliding about everywhere through the grass, and even along the high road. This little animal is called by the Russians *sooslik*; by the German colonists, earth-hare; and by the learned, *cytillus vulgaris*. It is a graceful little creature, and quite peculiar to the steppe, never found in woody regions, and rarely even in the vicinity of a bush. It is particularly fond of the bulbous plants that abound in the steppe, and multiplies astonishingly. In manner and appearance it is something between a marmot and a squirrel, smaller than the former, and differing from the latter in the colour of the fur and the shortness of its tail. The soosliks burrow under the ground, and hoard up a stock of food for the winter. Their holes have always two entrances, and it is easy to drive them from their cover by pouring water in at one end, for to water they have so great an aversion, that they are always observed to decrease in numbers in wet seasons, and to multiply astonishingly in dry ones. The lively and frolicsome character of the sooslik is a constant source of amusement to a stranger. The little creatures are seen in every direction; sometimes gamboling together in the grass, at others sitting timidly at the doors of their houses, to watch the approach of an enemy. If a man or other strange object draw near, they rise upon their hind legs, like miniature kangaroos, and stretch their little heads up so high, that one might almost fancy they had the power of drawing themselves out like a telescope. Their little furs are used by the women as edgings for their dresses, and entire cloaks and dressing-gowns are often made of them, and sold at the Leipzig fair, where they are known by the name of *susselchen*. Of all the quadrupeds of the steppe, the sooslik is by far the most abundant; it affords the chief article of food to the wild dogs, and is a constant object of chase to wolves, foxes, eagles, hawks, and other animals of prey.

The next in importance among the quadrupeds of the steppe is the mouse, which frequents the granaries in immense numbers; so much so, that the farmers will sometimes set fire to a whole rick of corn, for the mere purpose of

destroying the mice. They multiply more particularly in moist seasons, and in this respect offer a contrast to the habits of the sooslik.

The wolf of the steppe is a smaller animal than the forest wolf, and distinguishes himself from the wolves of other countries by his subterranean propensities. Natural caverns become elsewhere the refuge of the wolf, but on the steppe he burrows like a rabbit, and it is there by no means an uncommon thing to find a nest of young wolves several fathoms deep in the ground. In the neighbourhood of Odessa, and the other large towns, these four-footed sheep-stealers are but seldom met with; but in no part of the world do they abound more than in the woodland districts by which the steppe is skirted, and from these haunts they sally forth in countless numbers, to prowl around the flocks and herds of the open country. Every farm-house in the steppe is surrounded by fences twelve or fourteen feet high to protect them against the inroads of the wolves, yet these banditti of the plain are incessant in their attacks, and cases are by no means uncommon of their carrying off even infants from the cradle.

The dogs of the steppe are the most vulgar and worthless of all the curs in the world. They are long-haired, long-legged, long-headed, and long-tailed, and have evidently more wolfish than doggish blood in their veins. Their prevailing colour is a dirty greyish brown, and, though little cared for by the Southern Russian, their number is incredible, and fully equal to what it can be in any part of the Ottoman empire. Yet the Southern Russian never tolerates a dog in his house, nor ever admits him to that familiarity which the race enjoys with us, and to which the cat and the cock are constantly courted by the tenants of the steppe. Still, whether as a protection against the wolf, or whether in consequence of that carelessness which allows the breed to multiply unchecked, every habitation on the steppe is certain to be surrounded by a herd of dogs, that receive neither food nor caresses from the hands of their owners, but must cater for themselves as well as they can. In spring, the season of abundance, when all the cattle and horses of the steppe run wild, the dog likewise wanders forth from the habitation of his master, and the puppies born at that period of the year are not a bit tamer than the wolves themselves, until the *viugas* of winter drive them back to the farm-yards and villages. In summer, the dogs hunt the mice, rats, and soosliks, suck the eggs of birds, and learn even to catch a bird upon the wing, if it venture too near the ground; but in winter they are certain to congregate about the towns and villages, where swarms of shy, hungry, unowned dogs, are seen lurking about, in search of any kind of garbage that may be thrown away. Dozens of them may often then be seen gathered about the body of a dead animal, and gnawing eagerly away at its frozen sinews.

In the country, the dogs are a subject of complaint with every one, and with none more than with those who devote some care to the cultivation of their gardens. The dog of the steppe is passionately fond of fruit, and will not only devour the grapes in the vineyards, but will even climb into the trees in search of pears and plums. The better the dog is fed, the more eager he will be after fruit, which is supposed to cool his blood, after too free an indulgence in animal food.

Like the wolves, the dogs of the steppe burrow in the ground, where they dig, not merely small holes, but roomy habitations, with narrow doors and spacious apartments, in which they find shelter against the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

The half-savage state in which the dogs live, leads them often to pair with

the wolves, and a kind of cross-breed enues. The people in the Ukraine, however, deny that the dog is ever permitted to acquire the rights of citizenship among the wolves; indeed, so jealous are the latter of the purity of their blood, that a she-wolf always destroys her brood if, on being taken to the water, they are found to lap up their liquor, instead of snapping at it in the approved wolfish fashion. In this way the wolves preserve their aristocratic blood from any mixture with that of the plebeian hounds, who are much less scrupulous. A straggling she-wolf will sometimes make up a match with a solitary cur, but after keeping house with him for a few months, she almost always grows ashamed of the connection, runs away from her husband, and leaves him to provide for his young family the best way he can. The deserted father, on the return of winter, usually brings his hopeful progeny to his accustomed haunts, where the spurious race may always be known by their wolfish fur, their pointed ears, and the peculiar sharpness of their bite. They are much less apt to bite, indeed, than the genuine dog, but when they do bite, there's "no mistake" about the matter, and, in their partiality for mutton, they seldom fail to shew themselves worthy of their maternal ancestors; for this reason, when allowed to live, they are usually chained up. They are useful in hunting wolves, whom they attack with greater animosity than any other dogs will do; and when old, they are usually destroyed, their skins being nearly of the same value as those of genuine wolves.

Among birds, none abounds more on the steppe than the bustard, or *drakhva*, as the Russians call it, which may be seen grazing in every direction. It migrates from Northern Russia on the approach of winter; but about Odessa, and about the mouths of the Dniester and Dnieper, it generally remains all the year round. Bustards are usually seen in parties of from twelve to twenty, but their gregarious habits increase in proportion as the winter advances, when from eighty to a hundred will often be found together. This, however, arises not so much from the sociable propensities of the bird, as from the more limited extent of pasture to which it is then obliged to confine itself. If, terrified by the approach of a real or supposed enemy, one of these large flocks rises, the birds do not remain together, but fly away in different directions to their several nests. In June or July, they may be observed feeding with their young, and on those occasions the male bird is usually seen anxiously watching over the security of his wife and little ones, whom he never fails to apprize of any danger that may seem to be drawing near. The vigilance of the cock is so great, that it is extremely difficult to get a shot at them. The Russians maintain that the bustard knows exactly how far a gun will carry, and never gives the alarm a moment sooner or later than is really necessary. Nevertheless, the Cossacks, who are the chief sportsmen on the steppe, contrive to outmatch the bustard in cunning. Sometimes they creep like snakes through the long grass, and come unobserved upon their prey; sometimes they lure the male birds by means of a little instrument made out of the windpipe of an ox, on which the treacherous hunter contrives to imitate with astonishing accuracy the cry of the female. The most remarkable kind of bustard hunting, however, takes place in winter. The birds at that season creep under the thistles and other high weeds in search of some shelter against the severity of the cold. While in this position, if a hoar frost comes on, their wings become so incrustated with ice, that they lose the power of flying, and they then become an easy prey to foxes, wolves, and above all, to man. The Cossacks, on horseback, run them down with ease, and kill them with the blow of a whip. If the hunter has chosen his time well, and is nimble in the chace, he may expect good sport. Indeed,

there are men among the peasantry of the steppe who have become comparatively rich by a few successful bustard hunts. One man, we are told, killed 150 bustards in one morning with his whip, and sold them at Odessa for 450 rubles. In the north, ten or fifteen rubles are often given for one of these birds.

Eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, are sufficiently abundant, and have probably always been so; but of late years, since a portion of the steppe has been brought under the plough, a number of granivorous birds have made their appearance that were formerly altogether unknown there, and others that were formerly rare have multiplied in a striking manner. Of singing birds, the lark is the only one known on the steppe; but in the gardens about Odessa, the nightingale is occasionally heard.

Of reptiles there is no lack, frogs, toads, and snakes abounding in every part of the country, notwithstanding the dryness of the soil. Toads, particularly, display their ugly forms in every direction, and after a shower of rain they sometimes shew themselves in such numbers, that it is difficult to walk a dozen paces without becoming the involuntary instrument of destruction to several of them. Sometimes a remarkable phenomenon occurs in the summer months, and though Mr. Kohl never witnessed the fact himself, yet he had heard its appearance so often described, not merely by ignorant peasants, but by many of the most intelligent among the German colonists, that he felt it impossible to refuse credence to their accounts. This phenomenon is known among them as the "toad-shower," but we will allow our author to describe it in his own words.

"They all agreed that, frequently in June or July, and sometimes even in August, after a short but heavy shower of rain, the ground would suddenly be covered with myriads of small toads, and no one could say whence they came or whither after a little while they went. The rain, they said, must fall in thick heavy drops, and was generally accompanied by sunshine. Long-continued rain, they added, never bred toads, and for that reason, I suppose, the phenomenon never manifested itself during the moist summer of 1838, which I spent in the steppe. Of the numbers of these toads, they recount strange stories. Millions and millions are seen covering the ground, like an army of locusts. It is quite disgusting to walk among them, for in stepping on the ground, a man may crush forty or fifty of them at once. One man told me his stomach had fairly turned on beholding a Russian run barefooted through the unsightly mass, with the crushed bodies and the mangled limbs of the dying reptiles adhering to his feet. The wheels of a cart, I was told, would be saturated with the juices of the dead toads, and incrustated with their loathsome bodies. In size they are stated to be all extremely diminutive, about as large as the young toads that appear early in spring, but much more lively and active. Immediately after the shower, they are seen in the greatest numbers, but they soon disappear, and on the following day not a trace is to be found of them, nor is it observed that, after one of these showers, the number of toads by which the rivers and ponds are peopled is ever materially increased. If you ask the people what they think to be the cause of these phenomena, the Russian will shrug his shoulders and say *Bog snayet* (God knows); while a Greek will perhaps refer you to the devil for the required information. An intelligent German, to whom I appealed, owned his inability to account for the thing. 'It appears very marvellous,' he said, 'but I cannot for a moment believe that the creatures which we see after one of these toad-showers can be the young of our common toads; for, in the first place, we know that the young have their fixed season—namely, in spring—

when they may be daily watched at their gambols, and may be seen to grow larger and larger as they grow older, but these shower-toads are seen sometimes as late as August; in the next place, it seems to me impossible that our common toads could produce all at once such enormous multitudes of young ones; and besides, how does it happen that all these shower-toads disappear almost as suddenly as they come? I believe they come and go with the rain, but I don't know how to account for it.' ”

Lizards are also numerous, and sometimes not less than eighteen inches long. A Cossack looks upon them with great dread; but a Cossack stands in awe of every animal formed differently from his horse, his ox, or his dog.

Of all reptiles, however, the snake is the most abundant, though much less so in those parts of the country that are most thickly settled, particularly in those where the German colonists have been located, for the Southern Russian is generally too much afraid of a snake to kill it, even though it take up its abode under the same roof with him. “Let a snake alone,” says the Russian, “and it will let you alone; but if you kill it, its whole race will persecute you.” They believe in the existence of something of a corporation spirit among the snakes, and maintain that the relatives of a dead snake will never rest till they have avenged his death. In support of this belief, they appeal to the 28th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, where it is said: “And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand, they said among themselves, No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live.” The expression “murderer,” in this passage, they interpret to mean a murderer of snakes, and the “vengeance” to mean the vengeance of a snake on one that has dyed his hand in the blood of some other snake. The snake, they believe, is in the habit of dispensing poetical justice towards murderers in general, but more particularly towards those worst of murderers, the killers of snakes.

The largest snake of the steppe is the *coluber trabalis*, which, according to some, has been seen of the length of eighteen feet, but instances of five or six ells long are of frequent occurrence. Legends are not wanting among the Cossacks of gigantic serpents that, at no very remote period, infested the reed-grounds of the Dniester, whence they sallied forth to kill men and oxen, and now and then to amuse themselves by running down a rider and his steed, no horse being fleet enough to effect its escape, if one of these ogre snakes had once fairly started in chase of it; but these fabulous embellishments were hardly wanting, the plain truth being often formidable enough. “We were bathing one day,” said an old colonist to our author; “there were four of us, all strapping young lads, and we were just going to put on our clothes, when we discovered an enormous snake among some stones close to the spot where we stood. We were none of us timid fellows, but this was so formidable an antagonist to cope with, that we were at first inclined to leave him undisturbed. The fear, however, of being thought afraid, soon overcame every other apprehension, and we sent a few volleys of stones by way of opening the battle. The snake shewed no signs of fear, but reared herself up three or four feet from the ground, hissing as loud as a goose, and determined, apparently, to bring us to closer action. Our stones were either badly aimed, or her glossy skin made them glide off without hurting her, and the sticks we had with us were much too small to be of any use; we therefore amused her by bombarding her with stones, each of us in turn stepping aside

to provide himself with a club. Thus armed, we rushed in upon her in a body, and saluted her with a shower of blows. At first, she seemed disposed to shew fight, but not liking the manner of our attack, she soon turned to seek safety in flight, and we pursued her with stones. At last, a large stone struck her on the head and stunned her for a moment, for she stopped and lay writhing in the sand. We were not long in profiting by our advantage: in another moment, the 'stroke of mercy' had been given. She was found to measure ten feet in length, and her body was about as thick as a quart bottle."

Another time, it was noticed for several weeks, by the colonists of two adjoining villages, that large tracks were continually made through their corn-fields, as though a sack of flour had been dragged through them. They were at a loss to think who the trespasser could be, till one day a young foal was found half-killed in the field, and from the appearance of the wounds it was immediately suspected that a large snake must be prowling about the villages. A few days afterwards these suspicions were confirmed, by the arrival of four or five carts, that came galloping into the village. It was hard to say whether the drivers or the horses were most frightened. They had been camping out during the night on the steppe, as is commonly done by agricultural labourers, the great distance of the corn-fields from the farmer's house making it often impossible for his men to return home every day; indeed, during the busy season, they often remain on the steppe from Monday morning till Saturday night, and spend only the Sunday at home. Our frightened friends gave so formidable an account of a huge snake by which they and their horses had been scared, that the *Schulze* (the first magistrate of the village) thought it his duty to order a levy *en masse*, and invited the neighbouring colonies to join in the snake-hunt. About a hundred young men were got together, who sallied forth, armed with guns and clubs, and spent a whole day in beating every cover where the insidious game was likely to lie concealed. They found nothing, however, and were quizzed and laughed at on their return; but the *Schulze* kept his party on the alert, and the next day the snake was again seen by some shepherds, who had fled with their flocks in dismay, but not before the huge reptile had killed one of their horses before their faces. The *Schulze* and his *posse comitatus* took the field again, and this time they succeeded in getting sight of the enemy. Several shots were fired. The snake was wounded, and immediately took to flight, leaving a track of blood to mark her course, which was pursued for some time, till lost in the reed-grounds of the Dniester, where the creature probably died, for she was never heard of afterwards. Some of the more imaginative among the sportsmen insisted upon it that the snake was at least thirty feet long. The *Schulze*, whose computation was the most moderate, and probably the nearest to truth, calculated the length of the animal to be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

In the vicinity of the German colonies, few snakes are now seen; but in the more remote parts of the steppe there are still districts in which they abound to such a degree, that no herdsman will venture to drive his cattle there.

The snake, however, is an enemy of little moment when compared to a small insect that visits the steppe from time to time, and often marks its presence by the most fearful devastation. This insect is the locust. It is sometimes not heard of for several years in succession, and then again it shews itself, more or less, every season for four or five years together. When the German colonists first came into the country, about thirty years ago, the locusts had not been heard of for many years. There were two species of them known to

exist, but they lived like other insects, multiplied with moderation, and were never spoken of as objects of dread. About 1820, it was first observed that the locusts had become decidedly more numerous. In 1824 and 1825 they began to be troublesome; but in 1828 and 1829 they came in such enormous clouds, that they hid the sun, destroyed the harvests, and in many places left not a trace of vegetation behind them. The poor colonists were in despair, and many of them thought the Day of Judgment must be at hand. They applied for advice as to what they ought to do, but their Russian and Tartar neighbours could suggest nothing, the oldest among them having no recollection of such scenes of devastation, though they remembered to have heard of similar calamities as having occurred in the days of their fathers. Under these circumstances, the Germans set their wits to work, and devised a system of operations, by means of which many a field was rescued from the devouring swarms. In 1830, 1831, and 1832, the locusts continued to honour Besarabia and the rest of Southern Russia with their presence, but not in such appalling masses as during the two preceding years. In 1833, the damage done by them was comparatively trifling; and since 1834, they have ceased altogether to shew themselves in swarms.

The colonists have established for themselves a kind of locust police. Whoever first sees a swarm approaching is bound to raise an immediate alarm, and to give the earliest possible information to the Schulze. He immediately orders out the whole village, and every man, woman, and child, comes forth, armed with bells, tin kettles, guns, pistols, drums, whips, and whatever other noisy instruments they can lay their hands on. A frightful din is then raised, which often has the effect of scaring away the swarm, and inducing it to favour some quieter neighbourhood with its presence. When the Empress of Russia visited Odessa in 1828, she had an opportunity of seeing a swarm of locusts scared away from M. Reynaud's garden, by a party armed only with drums.

If the locusts have an aversion to noise, they are still greater enemies to smoking, against which Royal James himself did not entertain a more pious horror. The colonists, accordingly, on the first appearance of a fresh swarm, get together as much straw, vine branches, and dry dung, as they can, and with these, fires are lighted about the fields and grounds which it is thought most desirable to protect. This expedient, however, is often a complete failure, for when one of these countless swarms has dropped upon the ground, and proceeds grazing along in the direction of the fire, the mere weight of the general mass forces the foremost ranks into the flames, where a few thousands of them perish, perhaps, but their bodies extinguish the fire, and leave a free field for the advancing enemy.

Sometimes the colonists succeed by means of smoke in scaring a swarm and making it take to the air again, and then great skill is shewn in making it fly away from the fields which it is wished to preserve. If a liman or the sea be near at hand, it is thought a great point to drive the locusts into the water, into which they fall in such enormous masses, that their bodies form at last little floating islands; upon these their more fortunate companions establish themselves, to the height of twenty or thirty inches. If a strong wind blow from the shore, these pyramids of locusts are of course driven out to sea, and nothing more is heard of them; but if the wind be not strong, they work their way back to the shore, where they soon dry their wings and prepare themselves for fresh depredations. The millions, meanwhile, that have found a watery grave, give a blackened hue to the foam of the breakers, and lie scattered along the coast in long lines, that look like huge masses of sea-weed

thrown up by the waves. The cunning of the locusts on these occasions is surprising. A swarm that, with the aid of a strong wind, has been driven out to sea, will often return to shore, not attempting to fly in the wind's teeth, but beating to windward, with a succession of tacks, in regular seamanlike style.

The locusts appear to be perfectly aware that, in the village gardens, they are certain to find many things that suit their palates amazingly; and, accordingly, they seldom fail to step a little out of their way when they see a village to the right or left of their line of march. The terror of a village attacked by one of these swarms may, according to newspaper phraseology, "be more easily imagined than described." Fancy a heavy fall of snow, each flake a little black voracious insect, and these, as they fall, covering the ground to the depth of two or three inches, while the air still continues obscured by the myriads that continue fluttering about! The roofs of the houses, and every inch of ground about them, are covered by a thick mass of crawling vermin, crackling, hissing, and buzzing! Every aperture of the house may be carefully closed, yet they come down the chimneys by thousands, and beat against the windows like hail! During the locust years, many of these swarms settled upon Odessa, covering the streets and public places, dropping by hundreds into the kettles and saucepans in the kitchens, invading at once the ball-room and the granary, strutting along in the public walks by millions, and displaying their ugly antics alike in the hovel of the beggar and the fine lady's boudoir.

The locusts of Southern Russia are divided into two species: the *Russaki*, or Russians (*gryllus migratorius*), which are about an inch and a half, and the *Saranni* (*gryllus vastator*), which are about two inches long. Both are equally voracious and equally dreaded, and both are equally produced from eggs deposited in the earth in August and September, by means of a piercing tube or oviduct with which the female is provided. The animal does not, however, bore merely with its piercer, but thrusts its whole body into the ground, in order that the eggs may be deposited as deeply as possible. This depends, of course, partly upon the nature of the soil, which, when hard, often baffles the exertions of the insect, and compels it to leave its eggs to take their chance just below the surface. It has, however, been observed that the locust, for the most part, looks out for a soft place, where she bores away industriously till completely lost to sight, turning her whole body round all the time. When the hole has been bored as wide and to as great a depth as the animal's strength will allow, she deposits in it from fifty to seventy eggs. This operation generally occupies two or three entire days; at the end of which, the mother of a future race of conquerors, exhausted by her labours, lies down and dies. If she has been able to make the hole large enough, she remains in it, covering her eggs with her decaying body. These eggs are white, and nearly of the same shape and size as those of ants, neatly arranged into a mass or nest by some white glutinous substance, and when taken out of the ground, they continue to adhere together. By placing the eggs in a glass, and subjecting them to a gentle degree of heat, they may very soon be hatched, when the baby-locusts will be seen creeping into a premature existence. In the nest under-ground, matters go on more slowly. There the eggs continue throughout the autumn and winter, and it is not till the end of April or the beginning of May that the young locusts begin to creep out of their holes. If covered with a thin layer of snow, the eggs are seldom killed by the winter frost, even when covered only by an inch of earth; but if the ground be ploughed up, and the eggs exposed, they are destroyed by the cold.

The first warm days of spring call the young locusts forth, and in a very

short time they appear in incredible numbers. The millions of mothers that in autumn sunk under the load of their eggs, now start up sixty-fold into renewed life. They have no wings when first born, but their legs immediately acquire vigour, so that they are at once provided with the powers of locomotion. They immediately begin to eat, and a rich grassy plain, if they are undisturbed, will perhaps be eaten bare in a few days; if disturbed, they commence their perigrinations forthwith, and the army seems to increase in number as it marches along. They go on rustling and crackling, and crawling over one another in heaps. They almost always proceed in a straight line, scarcely any object sufficing to impede their course. They climb over the roofs of the low houses, over fences and walls, march through the streets of towns and villages, not avoiding either man or beast, so that the wheels of a cart will at times sink several inches deep into a mass of locusts, while a pedestrian walking through them will often have them up above his ancle. Enormous quantities of them fall down into the ravines, and are carried away by the streams, which are sometimes so thickly covered with the black carcasses, that the water is completely lost to sight. The march of these young locusts is more dreaded even than the flight of the old ones; not having yet got their wings, they are not to be frightened away either by guns or drums; and to attempt to destroy them were hopeless, on account of their numbers, a few hundred thousand, more or less, making but little difference. They are most greedy, too, when young, and as the grass and corn are just then most tender, the devastation is the more difficult to repair. It is true that, while in this state, their ravages are confined within narrower limits, on account of the slow rate at which they advance, an army of young locusts being seldom able to march more than two versts in a day.

In three or four weeks they attain their full size. In the fifth week their wings are formed, and they begin to fly. From this time on, they cruise about the country in huge swarms, till about the middle of September, when, after an existence of four months, they all perish, but not before due provision has been made for their multiplication in the ensuing year. The largest swarms appear in the steppe about the middle of August, when they are supposed to be joined by considerable reinforcements from the south. Their flight is clumsy, and always accompanied by a rustling noise, which, when a swarm of them flies along, is as loud as that made by a strong wind blowing through a grove of trees. They cannot fly against the wind, but, as has already been observed, they know how to work their way to windward, in true nautical fashion. The height to which they rise depends much upon the state of the weather. On a fine day, they will raise themselves nearly two hundred feet above the ground—that is to say, the cloud will be seen at that height, but the upper strata of these little destructives must of course be much higher. In gloomy weather, they fly so near the ground, that a man walking through a swarm will often be unable to endure the blows inflicted by them as they fly up against his face, but will be obliged to crouch together and turn his back to the current till it has passed away. When flying at a great height, if they discover a fresh piece of pasture-ground, they sink slowly down till they are about six or seven feet from the surface, when they drop like a shower of stones. As soon as it rains they always drop to the ground. They are rakish in their hours, for they often fly about merrily till near midnight, and seldom leave their roosting places till eight or nine in the morning. A cloud of locusts is mostly of an oval form, a quarter of a verst broad, and from two to three versts long. Sometimes a cloud will be seen to separate into two or three

parties, that afterwards unite again. What the thickness of such a cloud may be it is difficult to say, but it must be considerable, for not a ray of sunshine can pierce the mass, and the shadow cast on the ground is so dense, that, on a hot summer's day, it diffuses an agreeable coolness around. The sudden darkness occasioned by the appearance of a swarm of locusts, on a fine day, is quite as great as that which would be caused by a succession of black rainy clouds. In calm weather, a cloud of locusts will fly about fourteen English miles in eight hours.

The ground honoured by the visit of one of these swarms, always assumes the appearance of a field of battle. In their eagerness to feed, they often bite each other; and when falling down, many break their wings, and are unable to rise again with the rest of the swarm. It is difficult to estimate the numbers of one of these winged armies. The people of the country maintain that, when a large cloud of locusts falls, it will cover a piece of ground of nearly four versts long and one verst broad, and in many places the creatures will lie three and four deep, and scarcely an inch will remain uncovered. If there happen to be a tree near the place, it will seem ready to break under the sudden load. Now, allowing for each insect a surface of two inches by one, and making no account of the patches where they lie three or four deep, it would follow that a small swarm, covering only one square verst, must consist of not much less than a thousand millions of locusts!* And every one of them, as the Russians say, has the bite of a horse, the greediness of a wolf, and a power and rapidity of digestion unequalled by any other animal on the face of the globe!

Though there are some descriptions of food for which the locust shews a partiality, the creature is seldom difficult in its choice, but eats up every green plant that comes in its way. The leaves and young branches vanish from the trees in a trice; a rich meadow is presently converted into a tract of black earth; the bank of a river is stripped with magical rapidity of its reedy fringe; and not a particle of stubble is left to mark the place where the green corn was waving but an hour before. As they eat they keep moving on, but as the first comers seldom leave much for their successors, the rear-guard frequently rise into the air, and let themselves down again somewhat in advance of the main body. Others are continually flying away towards the flanks, and in proportion as the marauders advance, their solid phalanx assumes more and more the appearance of a lengthened line. The sound of the little animal's bite as it grazes, joined to the continual rustling of its wings, which it always keeps in motion while feeding, may be distinctly heard at a considerable distance. To any one near the spot, the noise is quite as great as that made by a large flock of sheep eagerly cropping the grass. If the corn is quite ripe, the locust can do it little harm; but whatever is still green is certain to be devoured. Sometimes a farmer, on seeing the enemy's approach, will try to save a field of nearly ripe corn by cutting it down and carrying the sheaves home immediately; but the attempt rarely succeeds, for the invading host advances in its line of march, undismayed by the mowers, and will eat away the blades faster than the scythe can cut them. There are few things the locusts are fonder of than Indian corn, and it is a curious sight to behold a field of maize vanishing before their ravenous teeth. The maize grows to a great height on the steppe, and makes a very imposing appearance as it approaches maturity. A small number of locusts, however, are able, in a few

* A verst is 3,500 feet long. A square verst contains, therefore, 12,250,000 square feet, and 1,764,000,000 square inches.

seconds, to perforate the plant like a honeycomb, and in a few minutes not a trace of it is left. Each plant is quickly covered with insects, while others are industriously working away at the root. Blade falls rapidly on blade, and at each fall a little swarm rises, to settle quickly down again with renewed voracity. If the corn was nearly ripe, the farmer has, perhaps, the consolation of seeing a yellow stubble field remaining, to tantalize him with the recollection of the hoped-for abundance. In the costly gardens of the Odessa merchants, the locust is particularly destructive. It does not touch the melons, cucumbers, nor the growing fruit on the trees, but it ruthlessly devours the leaves and the stalks, leaving the fruit scattered on the ground, to wither with the bodies of the slain destroyers. The leaves, tendrils, and young branches of a vine, will be completely eaten away, but the grapes will be found scattered like so many berries below. Every tree in the garden, meanwhile, is bending under the unwelcome load, while the crackling of the branches, the tearing of the bark, and the rustling of the wings, raise a din quite as loud as that of a carpenter's workshop, in which a score or two of men are sawing, boring, and planing; and when at length the swarm takes its departure, it leaves behind it a scene of such perfect desolation, as no other animal in the world can equal. Even the dung, of which it leaves an enormous quantity behind, is injurious to the soil on which it falls; and for a long time after a field has been visited by a swarm of locusts, the cattle manifest the greatest aversion to the place.

REDEMPTION OF THE INDIAN LAND-TAX.

LETTER I.*

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: It is impossible for any man of reflexion to contemplate the grandeur which the British power in India has attained, without feeling an intense desire to become acquainted with the causes which have produced such a result. To a Briton, endowed with a moderate share of patriotism, the subject is peculiarly attractive; for, independent of the many proud national recollections with which it is associated, the mighty interests that started into existence with our Indian empire have become so intimately blended with the welfare of England itself, that the question *how* these interests are to be preserved, furnishes abundant matter for the serious consideration of all who have the prosperity of their country at heart.

That a great diversity of opinion should prevail on this question ought not to surprise any one acquainted with the difficulties which surround it, while the increasing solicitude which has lately manifested itself in the public mind in England regarding India has brought with it a great accession to the number of those who direct their attention to that important though remote portion of our dominions.

With a certain class of indolent reasoners, the question of the preservation of the British dominion in India is easily settled; India, they say, was gained by the sword, and must be retained by it. Another class, the Alarmists, hold the extreme opinion, that all the efforts of Great Britain cannot retain India.

* This letter was received several months ago, not only prior to the late discussion in the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, but before any notice was given of the question discussed; illness having prevented the writer from completely developing his scheme, in a subsequent letter, the present was kept back.—EDITOR.

for any considerable period; that her hold of it must be relaxed when the opinion entertained by the natives of our invincibility undergoes a change. A third class comprises a great proportion of those civil and military officers who have been actively engaged in all the important scenes acted in India for the last forty or fifty years; their opinions are the result of experience derived from a practical knowledge of the country and the character of its inhabitants; and this experience has impressed them with a conviction that the retention of India, and the proper government of the country, though difficult, are nevertheless practicable.

A thorough examination of the principles on which any given system is based must precede any attempt to improve it, or to correct its defects; and this process is particularly applicable to the question before us; for it is evident that, in order to form a correct estimate of the means which the British Government in India possesses of strengthening and consolidating its colossal dominion, we must examine into the causes which operated with the greatest force in raising it to the exalted position it now occupies. Without such examination, it would be difficult to ascertain whether our Indian empire is to be indebted for its permanent security to those means which contributed to its existence, or if they have ceased (with the change of circumstances) to yield that support which Government must obtain from some source or other, to render its authority efficient.

That the gigantic military resources of Great Britain contributed, in a very great degree, to her present extensive dominion in Asia, few will be inclined to dispute; that our Government in India must for some time continue to rely mainly upon these resources, may also be granted; but it is evident that mere military force could never have accomplished the subjugation of a hundred millions of people without the co-operation of powerful collateral circumstances. That such circumstances did exist, can easily be shewn by a reference to the history of India. Had the Mogul empire continued to preserve that attitude of strength and vigour which it possessed when its destinies were guided by such men as Ackber, Shah Jehan, and Aurungzebe, it would have been in a condition to meet the first advance of European aggression with an opposition so formidable as to have induced them to confine their views to the occupation of convenient ports on the sea-coast for the purpose of carrying on a peaceable commercial intercourse with the inhabitants; but after the death of Aurungzebe, the reins of government became so relaxed, that the royal authority gradually fell into contempt, and was at last set at defiance by the ambitious viceroys of the empire, who erected for themselves separate and independent kingdoms out of the dismembered provinces. In the midst of that anarchy and violence which invariably attend the contests of rival factions, the great body of the people are sure to be the sufferers, and we accordingly find that, during the progress of the dismemberment of the Mogul empire, the continent of India was a scene of rapine, plunder, and massacre, which reduced the unhappy people almost to despair, so that they would gladly have welcomed the appearance of a strong and regular government as a positive blessing. In this frame of mind the English found them, willing and efficient instruments for their purposes.

Such is my opinion of a British soldier, that I believe him capable of performing every thing that can be expected from the union of all those qualities which ought to form the military character. I believe, therefore, that our arms would have conquered the country, with the people united against them. But the military occupation of a country, and the permanent subjugation of its

inhabitants, are two very different things. The first may be effected in direct opposition to the wishes of the people; the last never can, without their concurrence, either active or passive; and the world has had two very recent examples of this kind in Russia and Spain. In India, the great body of the people hated their rulers for their tyranny and oppression; they felt that no change could make their condition worse, and had reason to hope that any change would improve it; and when they did transfer their allegiance from their sovereigns to the British, they found the experiment attended with so many unexpected benefits, that they were confirmed in the choice they made: they have for the last half-century become the quiet and peaceable subjects of a Government which they have found uniformly animated with a sincere desire to promote their welfare and happiness.

Here, then, lies the secret of that power by which a handful of foreigners hold a hundred millions of people in peaceable subjection; a power which is worth a million of bayonets; and so long as the preservation of that power is correctly understood, and judiciously applied, we may expect it to endure, and no longer.

Nations are governed through their fears or their affections, and a skilful use of both these instruments has brought the British authority in India to its present position; and this leads us to the question as to the policy which is best adapted for preserving it in full vigour; in short, whether we are to command the implicit submission of the natives through their fears, or secure their willing obedience through their affections, or rather their interests—a term more intelligible to the comprehension of an Asiatic.

The first of these modes is so revolting to the feelings and habits of Englishmen, that it is always viewed with aversion; nor is it ever resorted to by discreet rulers except under the pressure of some sudden inevitable necessity. It is true, that military coercion formed a very prominent feature in the policy of our Indian administration during its career of conquest, but neither could that policy, nor the train of events which produced it, be ascribed to any premeditated views of aggression entertained by the British nation; on the contrary, such views were not only disclaimed by the solemn declaration of Parliament, but repeated instructions, in the true spirit of these declarations, were sent out to the Indian authorities, to abstain from the prosecution of all conquests. Events, however, forced on the British Government in India the alternative of becoming the paramount power in Asia, or abandoning it altogether to one or other of our powerful European rivals.

We now come to the question, whether the position of the Indian Government is such, that it can maintain its authority by the aid of its standing army, were it disposed to do so, and becoming a purely military despotism. If we look at the constitution of that army, we cannot fail to perceive that it is one eminently calculated to strengthen the hands of a good government, but wholly unfit to support a bad one. If the disaffected bear a trifling proportion in number to the great body of the people, then the army is fully adequate to crush them; but if the whole mass becomes tainted with disaffection, the army, instead of supporting the government, would only accelerate its destruction, for seven-eighths of our military force are composed of natives of India, and whatever the feelings of the great body of the people may be, the military must partake of them. Thus the Indian Government can only look to its military force as a subordinate element of strength; it must therefore direct its attention to those measures which are calculated to secure the willing obedience of its subjects through their affections. Here I must say, with sorrow, that the

prospect is far from encouraging: we have, indeed, given to our native subjects security in life and property to a degree far beyond what they ever enjoyed before; they are permitted the free exercise of their religious ceremonies, and the observance of their ancient customs, and a body of excellent laws has been given to them. The condition of the natives has been improved greatly since they passed under British rule, and so long as the present generation lives, that condition will derive a great accession of value from a comparison with the one which preceded it. But this generation will soon be extinct, and the one which follows, from not knowing a worse state of things, will soon learn to be discontented with their condition, and it will then be seen, that something more is required than security of life and property to place our subjects beyond the reach of foreign intrigue. All the benefits they now enjoy under the British Government are precisely of that description of advantage which a foreign enemy would hold out as the price of their co-operation in its attempt to overturn it.

It is a favourite argument with those who deride the idea of danger to the British power in India, that several of the old European governments have subsisted for centuries, under circumstances much more adverse to their stability than any which appear to threaten the Anglo-Indian Government. But the position of the latter bears no analogy whatever to the governments thus attempted to be compared with it. In Russia, for instance, the most despotic and tyrannical in Europe, the dominant class is composed entirely of natives of the country; they profess the same religion; they are brought up from their infancy in all the habits, manners and customs, and prejudices of their countrymen; consequently, they possess a certain degree of moral influence, which in some measure serves to lessen the odium which would otherwise attach to their acts. The reverse of all this is the case in India; there the dominant class is composed of strangers to the people they govern; they are even at first utterly ignorant of the language in which their intercourse with the inhabitants is to be carried on; in short, those, only, who have had opportunities of a familiar intercourse with the natives of India can form an adequate idea of the extraordinary contrast which the European and Asiatic present. I put aside altogether the personal appearance and physical qualities of the two races, but the distinction is equally remarkable in their habits, their manners, their mode of thinking on every subject, their religious belief, and their moral and intellectual qualities, in all of which the two races are the very antipodes of each other; and when it is considered that the one is the conquering race, and the other the conquered, it is obvious how difficult it must be to assimilate such discordant elements into order, union, and strength. Nor is that difficulty occasioned by natural causes alone; to these must be added the necessity of denying to natives of all classes the possession of political power and privileges. This rule of excluding its native subjects from political power, though dictated by stern necessity, has been productive of injurious consequences; it has created a feeling of hostility towards our Government in the minds of native gentlemen, and renders them more disaffected than they would be, were a little more consideration paid to their wounded sense of honour. The rule has, moreover, had the effect of reducing all ranks to a level—in fact, pounded them into one indistinguishable mass, and consequently increased, to a dangerous extent, the number of malcontents.

But although the road to political power and privilege is closed, there are other paths open to them, other privileges which may be conferred by the

Government on its native subjects, not only more suitable to their condition, but such as they can hardly abuse, I mean landed privileges and rights. These ought to be well defined, and their value such as not only to render their acquisition an object of desire and ambition, but, when obtained, confer on the possessor a certain degree of influence and respectability.

The mode in which this desirable object could be effected, with the best chance of success, is the *redemption of the Indian land-tax, at twenty or twenty-five years' purchase, by the zumeendars—thus converting them from the character of perpetual leaseholders to a body of independent freeholders.*

The formation of such a powerful middle class would bring a prodigious accession of strength to the Government, for the individuals could not fail to acquire that influence among their countrymen which is generally connected with extensive landed possessions, and the conviction that that influence depended on the stability of the Government would have the effect of commanding their exertions in its support with the energy which springs from self-interest.

The principal objection to the redemption of the Indian land-tax which presents itself, is the acknowledged difficulty of finding any other productive source of revenue in India, where the land constitutes the only, or at least the most valuable, taxable commodity; consequently, the prospective rights of the Crown would be compromised, if the tax on land is redeemed by purchase, as it would be deprived of the only available resource it can look forward to when our Indian territories are transferred to it. This objection, however, derives its force from an assumed fact, which is clearly impossible, namely, the supposition that the measure is to be carried into execution throughout the whole of the British dominions at once, or even in the space of five or seven years. Now, to purchase a tax amounting to about fifteen millions per annum would require three hundred millions sterling. From whence is such a mass of wealth to come? We know that the amount of disposable capital in the hands of the richest natives is never very great, and as the number of sales must bear a proportion to the amount of capital they have at command to apply to that purpose, the redemption of the tax never can proceed at any other than a gradual pace, thus affording sufficient time for the growth of other sources of revenue to supply its place. We must not, however, forget that the Crown is mixed up with this question in more characters than the one I have mentioned. If it has rights to protect, it has also obligations to fulfil; and under this view of the case it is quite clear, that the transfer of the British territory in India must be accompanied with the debt which that territory is saddled with; it therefore cannot be a matter of any importance to the British ministers, whether they receive the territorial revenue as it now stands with its debt, or receive it without the debt, *minus* that portion which has been applied to its liquidation. It is impossible to say when it may be found necessary to change the mode of governing India through the East-India Company for another system, but it cannot take place in less than thirteen years, and it is highly probable, that if the system of redeeming the land-tax were to be carried into effect *instantly*, it could not, under the most favourable circumstances, suffer by the liquidation of the debt during that period; therefore, the prospective rights of the Crown are in no danger from the operation of such a measure.

There is another feature in the system I have been describing, which appears objectionable to many well-informed persons, namely, its tendency to aggravate the evils which were inflicted on the Government by the permanent set-

tlement. They say, that in that celebrated financial and political blunder, Lord Cornwallis had the same object in view which this measure aims at, that of giving to the zumeendars a permanent interest in the soil, and as a necessary consequence, a permanent interest in the stability of the Government, and that these expectations have been attended with nothing but repeated disappointments: the zumeendars, so far from being loyal and attached subjects to a Government which has done so much for them, always have been the most discontented and factious portion of the inhabitants of Bengal; and to heap more favours on them would only make them more factious still.

That a spirit of disaffection pervades the great body of Bengal zumeendars is evident enough; but that Lord Cornwallis should have expected any other consequences to follow from his settlement, only proves to what a degree inveterate prejudice will sometimes overpower the soundest judgment. In his precipitate haste to form a landed aristocracy, he appears to have quite lost sight of the imperfections of his favourite schemes; his zumeendars, so far from being landholders, in the sense in which that term is understood in England, were nothing more than farmers-general of the revenue, which they had to collect in detail from the *cultivators* (the real owners of the land), and pay over to Government that portion of the revenue for which they had contracted: a rate which was, unfortunately for Government, fixed in perpetuity. Now, this system carried within it the seeds of dissension, for it placed irresistible temptations in the way of the zumeendars, to give as little as possible to the Government, and to take all they could squeeze out of the cultivators. One would suppose, from the moderation of the assessment in 1793, that the zumeendars would have been too happy to hold these tenures on such easy terms, and that they would have performed their part of the contract with cheerful alacrity; but this is not human nature in Asia, where every man tries to make a good bargain better. The zumeendars of Lord Cornwallis's creation were not only dissatisfied with the terms he granted to them, but resorted to the most fraudulent means for the purpose of reducing their assessments. Unfortunately, the documents which furnish the best proofs of the existence of such practices are not available to many of your readers; but those who have access to the files of the *Calcutta Gazette* for the ten or fifteen years immediately succeeding the permanent settlement will find the pages of that official journal teeming with advertisements for the sale, by auction, of estates in satisfaction of arrears of revenue, not arising from inability to pay, but withheld by the proprietors for the fraudulent purpose of forcing on public sales, that they might be enabled to purchase in the estates at a reduced rate of tax. Any person who attentively studies the system here described, cannot fail to perceive in it a tendency to produce an incessant clash of adverse interests, and a fruitful source of hostile feelings between the Government and the zumeendars. But let the principle of the settlement be changed from annual payments to a total exemption by purchase, and a revolution of feeling will instantly take place; the character of the whole body of zumeendars will undergo a change from discontent and indifference, to warm and undeviating attachment to the Government, originating in that most powerful of motives, identity of interest.

It was my intention to follow up the discussion, by pointing out the advantages of the measure, but I have extended my observations beyond the limits I proposed to myself; I must, therefore, reserve them to another opportunity: in the mean time, I remain your obedient servant,

VERUS.

THE BHARWUTTEEAH'S BRIDE, A ROMANCE OF GIRNAR.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

[During my journey through a large portion of the Saurashtra peninsula, and my temporary residence in the city of Junagarh, I obtained, while on a visit to the harem of the nuwab, the leading incidents of the following romantic fate of a beautiful daughter of one of its Hindu princes; and I imagine they may, in the present form, excite the interest of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, as well as prove an agreeable illustration of native customs. I feel it, however, necessary to remark on the apparent incongruity, of having represented a Rajpoot girl as respecting the temples and religion of Buddh; but, at the period in which these incidents occurred, a more strange *mélange* of Brahminical and Buddhistical opinions existed in the Saurashtra peninsula than finds its parallel in any other portion of the religious history of India.—M. P.—Sindh, July, 1841.]

“Look, dear Kishen Koor,” said the beautiful Rugaribah, as she threw her arm lightly round the neck of her companion; “see, how lovely the sacred mount appears, as the morning vapours are clearing from its summit.” And the maidens, leaning against the richly-sculptured windows of the harem, looked admiringly upon the scene, for beautiful indeed it was.

The palace of Kumarapal, the Hindu Rajah of Junagarh, and the father of Rugaribah (or ‘silver-bodied’), was situated in the eastern portion of the city, immediately below the sacred mount of Girnar, crowned with its hundred Jain temples, and clothed to its very base with luxuriant vegetation. Between the city and the mount, lay gardens rich in fruit and foliage, while among their dense shades, sparkled the rapid Paleshini, a river whose bed was said to be of gold, and whose waters gleamed like liquid crystal.

It was early morning; the fresh breeze was rapidly dispersing the wreaths of snow-like mist, and as the maidens gazed, every moment revealed some new beauty in the scene. There were the grey granite temples, perched in sites almost inaccessible to man, and bluffs of rock, peaks, and fissures, so fantastic in their forms, that they seemed rather to be the works of art than natural productions; while immediately below them were noble forest trees, tasselled with gaudy-coloured creepers, and intermixed with shrubs bearing luscious berries, the chief refreshment of the wearied pilgrims who, travelling from afar, climbed with staff and scrip the mountain path. Around the base of this cone-like hill were extensive forests, in which, as the maidens knew, were the lairs of savage beasts, and on the adjacent mountain range, men, scarce less fierce than they—outlaws, who, from the desperate life they led, were feared by all the country. None, it was said, could follow them to their mountain fastnesses; but when the shades of evening fell upon the temples of Girnar, and the night-dews shrouded the landscape, fires, glancing on the neighbouring hills, and tall figures thrown out in full relief by the glare, would indicate the whereabouts of the Bharwutteeah band.

“Is it not lovely?” asked Rugaribah with enthusiasm, as she gazed upon the landscape. But the face of her companion was sad, and its expression replied not to the admiration which shone in the bright eyes of the rajah’s daughter. “Dear Kishen Koor,” said Rugaribah, noting with surprise this apathy in her favourite, “why do you not admire this scene? See, the mist has just passed from that tall pointed rock, which seems to pierce the skies; and how beautiful is the contrast between the black stone and that fleecy vapour, as white and as transparent as your veil! What a lovely world this is!”

And the maiden pressed her soft cheek closer to the sculptured window, as a poor bird would force himself against the wires of his splendid cage, longing to spread his wing towards heaven.

"And yet," returned her companion with a shudder, "that point, Rugaribah, is the 'Leap of Death,' and from it, as you know, hundreds of poor pilgrims cast themselves into that deep glen below, where they are crushed by the rocks, while the eagle, which cannot soar to the summit of the peak, waits mid-way, and as the poor wretch falls, darts downward its circling course to feed upon his body. And then, are there not within those shades the fearful robbers, with their cruel chief?—men who bear away our maidens, tear infants from their mothers' arms, murder the helpless pilgrims, and, 'tis said, feed upon human flesh? Oh, Rugaribah, I cannot think on all these things and look admiringly on that scene." "Ah," replied Rugaribah, her eye still fixed upon the rolling mists, "but is it not a glorious thing to purchase immortal health, and life, and beauty, riches and rank, by a leap from yonder peak? Think of the poor pilgrim, hungry and toil-worn, a handful of grain his only food, a strip of cotton his only garb; he stands on that towering peak, and springs from it, not to the frightful depth of yon dark glen, for his spirit suffers not the dreadful fate you shudder at, but to the robes and palace of the rajah, born to a new and bright existence. The Bharwutteeahs are terrible indeed, but not so terrible as your fears paint them, Kishen Koor. Robbers they are, and outlaws; but some, doubtless, are merciful and brave. The chief, Badouriah, is the son of a powerful prince, who, refused command of his father's army, fled to the hills, and raised a standard of rebellion there. As yet, he eludes all means to take him; but my father has sworn to destroy the robbers to a man, and the chief cannot long escape. Why do you fear? Is King Kumarapal to be defied by an outlawed robber?" And the blood of the Rajpoot girl mounted to her cheeks at the suspicion.

Rugaribah was certainly very beautiful, and a little angry pride becomes a Rajpootnee, so that, now as she stood beside the window, her slight form drawn to its utmost height, her eyes beaming, and a rosy tinge appearing through the singular fairness of her skin, no one could have viewed her without admiration. Her bodice, of plain blue satin, was richly wrought with pearls, to assimilate with the embroiderings of her little slippers, and the bands entwined in her glossy and braided hair; her veil, or sarree, of white muslin, was studded with gold stars, and floated carelessly round her graceful person, while, to confine its flutterings, a portion of the rich border was fastened to her hair beneath a bunch of roses, freshly gathered from the palace gardens. She was now fourteen, and having been long since betrothed to the Raj-Kumah, a neighbouring prince, preparations were making for the marriage. The affianced had not, of course, seen her intended husband, but she knew that he had already seven wives, was about forty, was celebrated for his sanctity, and remarkable for his ugliness. As Rugaribah, however, had seen none of the male sex but her father, and Powan Singh, her brother, with now and then a grave ascetic, permitted by virtue of the sanctity of his class free access to the harem, she thought little of this, and seemed herself rather anxious to escape from the control of her mother, the Beemah Bhye, who possessed all that violence of temper so common among Rajpoot women, when neglected by a capricious husband.

"I think, child," said the Beemah Bhye, when her daughter, reclining on a pile of cushions, was languidly tossing over some of her bridal finery, and lis-

tening to Kishen Koor's exclamations at the beauty of the embroidery and the rich patterns of the gold and silver kinkaubs—"I think that, as your marriage is so near, you should visit the great shrine, and lay some costly present on the altar, to gain the saint's protection."

Ruparibah hastily threw aside the jewels and the rich attire, and sprung lightly from her cushions. The idea of freedom, if but for an hour; the prospect of being borne above those lovely shades, up through the tangled forest to the crowning temples of the sacred mount, was to her a thousand times more charming than the glitter of all the gold and silk that were strewed around. She went to the window, and, looking out again upon her favourite scene, clapped her little hands together with delight at the anticipation, and asked quickly, "When—when, dear mother, shall I go?" "When the guards return, child," was the reply. "You must go with a proper escort. The troops are scattered now about the hills, seeking the robber chief, Badouriah; but a price is set upon his head, and Powan says he cannot long escape, for he will trace him like a beast of the forest, and slay him like a dog! Yet, if he is not tracked soon, we must summon the Rajpoot warriors for a day, and Powan shall command your escort: his thirst of blood must stay for your pious visit to the shrine." "Ah, mother, how I hope that no traitor will be found to betray the rebel prince! it would be an inglorious conquest. Powan must meet the chief with his band, and fight him hand to hand, as a Rajpoot warrior; it will be then a victory worthy of my brother's sword." "I care not how he meets his fate," was the reply of Beemah Bhye; "but I hope, ere many weeks have passed, to see the eagles soar above the whitening bones of Badouriah and his followers." "Is the Bharwuttcah chief young?" inquired the trembling Kishen Koor. "I know nothing about him," returned Beemah Bhye; "but you shall see his head, child, if you will, when it graces the eastern gate of Junagarh." Kishen Koor turned aside her face; but a big tear stood upon the lash of her dark eye.

And now, not many days had passed when the young prince, Powan Singh, returned, unsuccessful from the pursuit, to escort his beautiful sister on her pilgrimage. Badouriah was still unharmed; his midnight fires still blazed upon the distant hills, but his footsteps none could trace. His followers loved their chief too well to betray him for the price of blood, and his home of refuge in the mountain glens, and among the sheltering trees of the skirting forests, could not be readily found. Thus, while Powan Singh, with his determined band, scoured the hills, Badouriah, lying on the soft turf beside the mountain rill, or in his cave, where the moonbeams never strayed to disturb his rest, would laugh gaily at the vain attempts to secure him. He had heard of the reputed beauty of the daughter of King Kumarapal, and in his wildest mood, or when Powan Singh pressed the most closely on his track, the chief would vow on his bright blade to dare in disguise the dangers of the rajah's palace, and judge of her fairness for himself.

The day so eagerly desired came at length—the day for the journey of Ruparibah to the mountain temple. A cloth of gold, richly embroidered with a border of flowers, each flower represented by a cluster of gems—the mogree by the diamond, the chumpa by the yellow topaz, the pomegranate by the brilliant ruby—was the gift prepared for the saint; and Ruparibah was to offer it at the shrine alone, her guard and attendants remaining without the doors of the temple. The whole city of Junagarh was in commotion; every aged woman of the lower class left her house, every blooming maiden pressed to the window of her harem, and the youths crowded the broad ways, to see the

procession of King Kumarapal's lovely daughter make the pilgrimage of the great temple of Girnar.

Ruparibah was sumptuously attired, as for her bridal. Her hair was braided with fine-wrought chains of Venetian gold, and her whole dress glittered with jewels. Her boddice was of pale rose-coloured silk, her muslin draperies were richly embroidered with silver flowers, her arms were encircled with golden bands, while her slender ancles were adorned with a sort of fringe of Venetian coins, from each of which was suspended a little bunch of pearls; but her eyes' dark hue needed not the radiance-giving soormai to add to their expression. She was seated in a superb palanquin, painted with a gorgeous pattern of flowers and animals, interwrought with gilding and fine lacker-work; but its doors were firmly closed, and the maiden pursued her way through the city, towards the sacred mount, surrounded by her brother's Arabs, armed to the teeth, and followed by a motley group—some pilgrims themselves, some rich donors to the temples, and some the simple gazers of a crowd. Powan Singh, mounted on a noble steed of Kattiwar, caracoled by the side of the palanquin; and although, from time to time, he directed a fierce glance towards the hills, as if the vision of Badouriah met his view, he thought tenderly of the beautiful object of his present service.

As long as the way lay by the bright gardens and the glittering waters of the Paleshini, the ascent was gradual, and consequently easy; but as it became more intricate, the shattered blocks of granite more frequent on the road, which wound on the edge of precipices and through tangled foliage, twining around, and winding up the scarped face of the sacred mount, Ruparibah was constrained to exchange the palanquin for a ruder seat; but this also was so closely curtained, that the poor maiden, panting for a closer view of the scenery, could with difficulty obtain a peep at intervals, and was perpetually reproached by her brother for the attempt she made to do so. Oh, how she yearned to spring from that seat, exchange her gems for wild blossoms, and stray among those richly foliaged heights, chasing the gorgeous butterflies, listening to the hum of bees, watching the eagle in his circling course, and speeding to track the young fawn to the mountain rill! Her whole being seemed to revel in the imaginary delights which freedom would give in such a scene, and for a moment Ruparibah even thought of the Bharwutteeah chief with something like envy for his lot, and even the poor ascetic, whose sacred shell was heard from the neighbouring caves, was scarcely pitied by her for his scant fare of mountain berries, and dangers from the wild animals of the neighbouring forest, when she thought of his freedom.

But now the ascent was crowned by the pilgrim throng, and Powan, having first proved that the priests and every other official had quitted the temple, which was prepared for the reception of Ruparibah, the curtained seats, which had borne the fair maiden, and her friend Kishen Koor, to the heights, were placed in the vestibule, while the attendants and guards remained without the building.

The great temple contained three apartments; and within the third stood the altar in its sanctum. The whole building was of granite, richly and delicately sculptured; but it seemed so vast and still, that Kishen Koor, who had already suffered much from the terrors of the journey, became appalled, and entreated Ruparibah not to require her presence further.

"Ah! what a sad trembler you are, Kishen Koor!" said her companion, smiling tenderly upon her; "what do you fear?" "I cannot tell, Ruparibah, but my spirits seem oppressed; all is so still, so vast, so solemn here; and,

'tis said, there are passages below the altar, filled with strange figures and wild devotees, who guard them. Forgive me, Ruparibah, but I dare not go farther. How terrible seem the echoes of our voices; and the guards are so still without: it is very fearful!" "Dear Kishen Koor, you imagine all these horrors; who but yourself ever heard of passages, and strange figures, and wild devotees, below the great temple? Would not the priests have known it, and my father and Powan? Could our voices sound other than loud below these vast roofs; and would you have the guards around the temple talk and laugh as at a festival? You are a little coward, Kishen Koor; but sit down here, and I will present my gift alone." And Ruparibah, holding the embroidered drape, with a light step passed on towards the sanctum.

The figure of the saint was colossal, and Ruparibah gazed on it with mingled reverence and awe. The breast and forehead were studded with gems of enormous value, while the position of the form, and expression of the countenance, of the idol, conveyed the idea of pure and abstract contemplation. Ruparibah stood for a moment with folded arms, gazing upon the figure; she then laid her gift upon the altar, and prostrating herself, repeated the prayer taught her by Beemah Bhye. It was a curious picture; a young, beautiful, and high-caste girl, lying in her rich bridal robes on the cold pavement, and pouring forth her petition for blessings at the foot of that grotesquely-carved altar. But when it was ended, Ruparibah arose, her eyes streaming with tears, and her arms raised imploringly towards the idol. Then it was that, with wild surprise, increased by her high-wrought excitement, she saw, standing beside the altar, a noble-looking, young, and handsome man, attired as a Rajpoot warrior, his eye beaming with admiration. A half-formed shriek rose to her lips; but as she gazed, there seemed so little cause for fear, that no sound escaped them.

The stranger's admiration seemed to increase; for a moment more he looked on her in silence, and then exclaimed, "Brave girl, and not less beautiful than brave, well are you worthy of your pure Rajpoot origin! Forgive me, but I registered a vow to look on the fair daughter of King Kumarapal, and I have dared much to do so." "Know you," returned Ruparibah, her face dyed with blushes, "that my brother, Powan Singh, and his followers, are without, and that it is death to him who dares to look upon a Rajpoot maiden, even were she less than the daughter of King Kumarapal, and the affianced bride of Raj-Kumah?" "Yes, maiden! well I know the penalty; but I have dreamed of this by mountain rills, in silent hours, in solitary wanderings, in days of danger; dreamed of beauty such as thine; and well I know 'tis not thy voice that will betray me. She, who could see me here without a shriek, is too generous and brave to summon the swords which would destroy me. For your brother," continued the stranger, with a smile, "I fear him not; and for your rank, beauty is worthier far of homage, and that indeed you possess above the maidens of the land. But say not that you are the affianced of that stern and cold prince, the Raj-Kumah; he is no match for thee!" And the stranger drew nearer to her side.

And now Ruparibah remarked the manly beauty of the stranger's person, the richness of his ornaments and arms, the noble character of his bearing, with the bold and reckless expression of his full dark eyes, when, for a moment, his ear caught the sound of a footstep from without, and then beamed with tenderness, as they fell again upon her face; and as she looked, the maiden trembled now no more, but a smile played upon her lips, which was again succeeded by signs of earnestness and alarm.

"I will not betray your life," she said; "but pray, oh *pray*, begone; my brother Powan may summon me himself, and my friend waits me in the temple. Yet how can you escape? The guards surround us; oh! why did you dare all this?" "Fear not for me, maiden," was the calm reply; "my danger is from thee alone, from thy courage and thy beauty. I hold this mountain tributary to my power, and every tree and path is known to me, as to the wild bird that soars above them. As I came, so will I depart, and none may track my way."

Ruparibah trembled. "Who are you, then?" she whispered, as if she now feared that her low soft voice might be heard beyond the walls; "who are you, then, and how came you hither?"

The stranger gazed at her awhile irresolutely, and then, as if satisfied at the result of his scrutiny, answered with a smile, "First give me one of those pearl stars that hang on thy fair neck, and I will tell thee; but a remembrance of these moments shall be mine, even were thy brother's sword glittering above my head," and half playfully, half tenderly, he disengaged the trinket. "Now, fair girl, I will tell you what you ask. I came from my mountain home to gaze upon the daughter of my direst enemy, and the heart whose blood the father thirsts to pour upon the ground like water is from this hour all her own! My name," he added, hurriedly, "is one which oft ere now has fallen on your ear coupled with dark fear and deadly hate—I am Badouriah, the Bharwutteeah chief!"

A loud involuntary cry now burst from the lips of the maiden, which rung through the apartments of the temple, and even reached the ears of those without. Kishen Koor, her affection conquering her fear, rushed into the sanctum of the saint, and found Ruparibah stretched senseless upon the cold pavement, and the calm countenance of the idol directed on her, as it would seem, with an expression of pity. She raised the insensible form of her friend, but had partially only effected her recovery, when Powan Singh, summoned by those whose ears had caught the sound of her voice, rushed into the temple. Powerfully excited by the condition in which he found his sister, the young chief entreated her to speak to him, and called her repeatedly by name, in the tenderest tones. The familiar sounds tended to recal the wandering senses of poor Ruparibah, who at length opened her eyes, looked wildly and anxiously around, and then sunk, in a passion of tears, within her brother's arms.

"How is this, Kishen Koor?" inquired the young chief; "what has happened that I find my sister thus?" Kishen Koor replied, that she believed Ruparibah had been alarmed, like herself, at the loneliness of the place, its stillness, and the solemn task she had undertaken; this, Ruparibah appeared to assent to by her silence. "'Tis strange, too," reasoned the young chief; "my sister was never of a timid disposition, or likely to be alarmed at trifles; perhaps some bird or animal, a snake perchance, that has found a shelter near the altar, may have terrified her by the suddenness of its appearance." Possessed with this idea, Powan, almost by force, disengaged himself from the soft arms which were now twined more closely round him, and, drawing his sword, prepared to examine the back of the altar. At this action, Ruparibah pressed her hand closely to her heart; the blood rushed to her cheek, and her eyes gleamed wildly, as she watched the progress of her brother's scrutiny. Nothing was to be seen, however, for Powan was little likely to discover that well-fitted revolving block, known only to the priests and the Bharwutteeah band, which last had purchased the secret by promises of safety to the trembling officials of the temple, and when he returned to his sister's side, she entreated,

with a heavy sigh, which seemed to prove a relief to her over-excited feelings, to be permitted instantly to return, attempting to smile faintly, as she wondered at the strange timidity which had overcome her, and attributing it to the previous fatigue of the ascent. Still, as she passed the curtained chair, Rupa-ribah looked tremulously around; her eyes wore a fevered and unusual brightness of expression, and as she descended the sacred hill, no longer occupied by the beauties around her, every sound caused her to start with terror, and even the rustling of the foliage made her heart beat quickly, with the most intense anxiety.

Badouriah had, however, read the character of Rupa-ribah aright, and as, emerging from the secret passages of the temple, he stood on a distant part of the hills, and watched the descent of the procession, his heart beat tenderly towards the noble-spirited girl, to whose courage he had dared to trust his life. The Bharwutteeah chief saw that no excitement prevailed amongst the troops, and consequently knew that she had preserved his secret. He was right; never, from the moment in which Kishen Koor raised her inanimate form from the temple pavement, did Rupa-ribah breathe a word of the true cause of her alarm. It was in vain that Kishen Koor inquired, that Beemah Bhye wondered, and questioned angrily on the subject; nothing could be learnt more than that some strange feeling of alarm had arisen in her mind.

And now, if the mount of Girnar, with the massive foliage of the neighbouring hills, had ever charms for Rupa-ribah, they were increased a thousand-fold. Her marriage, her rich embroideries, her jewels, and even her flowers, were all forgotten; her sole pleasure seemed to consist in gazing, at early dawn, on the mists which gradually revealed to her the temple-crowned heights, and in watching the kindling fires, as they gleamed at the evening hour; and, while the fair girl would thus sit from morn to mid-day, and again late after the inmates of the harem had fallen asleep on their soft cushions, her thoughts were fixed upon her brief interview with the outlaw chief, and on the dangers which overhung his fate. Influenced by the hatred and violence of Powan and her mother, she had imagined Badouriah to herself as wild and fierce, rude and uncourteous; she had found him gentle and grateful, handsome, and of gallant bearing; formed, in short, to inspire love;—and she *did* love him, with all the enthusiasm of a first affection. His free and reckless life, his noble birth, the devotion of his followers, his personal bravery and contempt for danger—all invested the character of the Bharwutteeah chief with a charm which to the Rajpoot girl was irresistible; and while she recalled his words, his looks, his tender admiration, her heart told her he had dared all to gaze on *her*, and she felt that he had loved her ere they parted. Yet her marriage-hour drew nearer, and every moment was charged with the dread of seeing her brother Powan Singh return, flushed with conquest, his sword stained with the blood of the Bharwutteeah chief.

[The conclusion next month.]

PROFESSOR WILSON'S SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.*

PROFESSOR WILSON could not have dedicated his time and talents to better purpose than in preparing for the use of juvenile students this valuable introduction to an elementary acquaintance with the highly artificial language which contains the vast literature of the Hindus. Grammars of the Sanskrit are, as he observes, not absolutely wanting, but they are either too voluminous and difficult for beginners, or written in a foreign tongue, or not readily procurable. His "Introduction" is, moreover, compiled, in many respects, upon a new and an improved plan, and it will be found to facilitate the study of this majestic language by the excellence of its system and arrangement, the perspicuity of its rules and explanations, the appositeness of its illustrations, and the general conciseness and symmetry of its method. "The structure of a highly-elaborated form of speech," he observes, "such as is Sanskrit, abounding with grammatical inflexions, cannot be explained with that brevity which more simply constituted languages permit;" but, although the volume consists of only 432 pages, and includes a chapter on prosody, its greatest bulk consists of examples which, though useful, and indeed indispensable for reference, are not necessary to be committed to memory.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of quoting the following passage from the Preface, in which Mr. Wilson recommends the cultivation of this language to general students :—

It were superfluous in the present day to offer any observations upon the value and interest of Sanskrit literature. The study constitutes an era in the branch of intellectual inquiry just referred to, and has given an entirely new character to philology. The principles of etymological affinity have been placed upon secure grounds, and the history of languages, and through them the history of man, has received novel and important elucidation. Nor is this the only service which it has rendered to general literature. The history of philosophy and science is also largely indebted to it; and in the civil and religious codes which it has laid open to our knowledge, and in the mythological and legendary traditions, and the dramatic and heroic poems, which it offers to our curiosity, it presents a series of new, interesting, and instructive pictures of society, in which the features of a highly artificial, but original civilization are singularly blended with the characteristics of primitive manners and archaic institutions. The history of mankind can be but imperfectly appreciated without some acquaintance with the literature of the Hindus.

* An Introduction to the Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, for the use of early Students. By H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. Boden Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Oxford. London, 1841. Madden and Co.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE space to which I have limited myself in these Memoirs will not admit a minute account of all I saw, heard, said, and did, during my month's sojourn at Barrackpore; it will, therefore, suffice if I touch lightly on a few prominent characters and occurrences, illustrative of Indian life, during this period of my griffinage.

"Tom," said I, as we left the colonel's bungalow, "do tell me who that fine dark damsel was, with the ring in her nose, of whom we had a glimpse from behind the curtain." "Why, that's the native commandant," said Tom. "Nonsense," said I; "what do you mean?" "Why, I mean that the colonel commands the regiment, and she commands the colonel." "Ha! ha! well, that's made out logically enough, certainly; but in that way I suspect you'd have no difficulty in proving a petticoatocracy all the world over; man, good easy soul, fancies himself a free agent, puffs and struts, and is but a puppet after all, of which woman pulls the strings, and yet these provoking creatures are always complaining of want of power and due influence." "Well done, Frank; ably put, my boy. I see you're as great an inductive philosopher as ever; it's a true bill though; the strongest fortress, too, has its weak points. There's the colonel, for example, a deeply-read man, understands every thing, from metaphysics to a red herring; will touch you off a page of Xenophon, or a chapter of Sanscrit, with perfect ease; a man who has thought and read, and read and thought, in that Fortunatus' cap and those curly-toed slippers of his, for the last thirty years, in all the leisure of camp and out-station, fort and jungle; brave as a lion, generous as a prince, and in most matters firm as a rock; and yet that little Dalilah can wheedle and wind him round her finger as she pleases. She makes half the promotions in the regiment, I am told; and no one better than blacky understands the value of back-stairs influence, and the mode of working it successfully. But by all accounts these are the men who square best with Jack Sepoy's notions of a proper commander; these are the men whom they would go to the devil to serve; who know how to treat them in their own way, and not your pipe-clay, rigid disciplinarians, who would utterly extinguish the native in the soldier, who make fine troops for a parade, but bad ones for the tug of war, or when their loyalty is assailed. It's splendid to hear the colonel talk to the Jacks; he understands them thoroughly; can make them roar with laughter, or shake in their shoes, as he pleases." "Well, Tom," said I, "these are mysteries, you know, into which I have not yet dived. I shall know more about them by-and-by, and when, like you, I've been a year or two in the country, though doubtless it's true enough what my old uncle used to say, if you would govern men effectually, it must be through the medium of their peculiar feelings and prejudices, and not by taking the bull by the horns. But whither, let me ask, are we now bound?" As I said this, we drove into a pretty extensive compound, and drew up before a large puckha-house, with a bevy of servants and orderlies in the verandah: this was the residence of the general commanding, to whom I was presented in due form. Tom next took me to the adjutant's, and the rest of his brother-officers, of whom he promised to give me some account on a future occasion, and then we went home toiffin.

In the evening, we had a delightful ride in the Governor-General's park,

and as we wheeled along through its mazy rounds, saw all the beau monde of Barrackpore, as also my friend's inamorata, with whom he had some very lively conversation, as we drove slowly alongside the barouche in which, with a party, she was taking the air. Having visited the menagerie in the park, stirred up the tigers, and plagued the monkeys a little, we drove to Colonel Lallsaug's.

The colonel gave us an excellent dinner, wine admirably cooled, foaming pale ale—India's prime luxury—and some capital home-fed mutton. There were five or six officers present, and the conversation, which was unrestrained and agreeable, turned upon old recollections of former stations; on the prospect of promotion and war, or rather war and promotion, for such is their natural order; and gave me a greater insight into what was passing in the Indian military world than I had yet enjoyed. Being young, and a griffin, I thought it was better for me to listen than to be prominently loquacious; and it was fortunate that I adopted this conclusion, for, amongst other topics, the extreme forwardness and assurance of the youth of the present—*i.e.* of that day—was discussed with much animation. "It's too true, I fear," said the colonel; "they don't conduct themselves as the young lads did in my juvenile days. I remember," said he, with the regretful air of the *laudator temporis acti*, "when I was a young man and first came out; we thought it necessary and proper to exhibit some little deference and respect to our seniors in age and rank—some reserve and diffidence in our opinions, not, however, inconsistent with a due degree of firmness and self-respect; but now, forsooth, your beardless youngster, fresh from school, claps you on the shoulder, and is hail-fellow-well-met with you in an instant, exhibiting all the confidence of a man of fifty—quite destitute of that master-charm of modesty, which, in man or woman, takes so powerful a hold on the affections and good-will." These observations, though perhaps true in themselves, I thought a little ill-timed, and not wholly consistent with his own proceedings. However, they were cordially assented to by some of the "old hands" present, particularly by one ill-dressed, caustic and slovenly old captain, named Langneb. "You're right, colonel, quite right, Sir; they're all major-generals now, Sir, at starting; know every thing, and care for nobody. There's young Snapper, who joined us the other day—an idle, dissipated young scamp; keeps four horses, gives champagne tiffins, and is spending three times the amount of his pay—hailed me only last night in the park by my surname, Sir—no prefix, by George! no handle, though I haven't spoken to him five times—told me I had got a pretty beast there (meaning my horse), and asked me for the loan of my buggy to-morrow! What do you think of that, Sir? Never met such a forward, self-sufficient young fellow in all my life; but he's going to the dogs as fast as he can." "I am afraid he is," said another; "but there's some allowance to be made for him. Thompson, who knows his family at home, tells me he was brought up by a doating grandmother, who spoilt him, indulged him to the top of his bent, never contradicted—money *ad libitum*—things all his own way: hence pride, selfishness, and an inordinate love of pleasure, the natural results. Never send your children to be brought up by grandmothers; owing to their unbounded affection, which passes through the parent as through a lens, they're sure to spoil them." A rubber of whist and a game of chess concluded the evening very pleasantly at the colonel's. At parting, he told me with great kindness that he soon hoped to see me on parade, and that he had desired the adjutant to take me in hand, and give me a little preliminary instruction.

The next day, Rattleton took me another round of visits to some of the

married men of his acquaintance, many of whom seemed agreeable people, but possessed of various degrees of refinement; also to the houses of two or three widow ladies residing at the station, all of whom had pretty daughters or nieces seeking that which it was natural and proper they should seek, eligible partners, youthful "John Andersons," with whom to jog up the hill of life together. It was abundantly clear, and I soon discovered, that Rattleton's little affair of the heart had got wind pretty extensively, for wherever we went he had to run the gauntlet of banter and sly innuendo in one shape or another. Like Mr. Dangle, however, with his "volunteer fatigue" and "solicited solicitations," he bore it all very philosophically. Tom was a handsome fellow, and it was well known that he was to have the first vacant regimental staff appointment, his aunt being married to a first cousin of the Governor-General's military secretary's second wife's first husband. Under these circumstances, my friend ranked as an "eligible," and the old ladies could not forgive him altogether for passing over the more valid claims of their daughters and nieces; and the daughters and nieces, though they endeavoured to conceal their chagrin under the guise of a very transparent indifference, were evidently not a whit more satisfied with Mr. Rattleton's presumed election in favour of Miss Julia Heartwell. The first widow to whom we paid our respects was Mrs. Brownstout, the relict of a field officer who had fallen a victim to jungle fever several years before, and who was residing in great respectability on her pension at Barrackpore, as many other widows did and do. She had lived for some time in England after her husband's death, but quitted it after a time in disgust, finding both climate and people too cold to suit the warmth of an Indian temperament; her frankness startled folks, and her unreserved expression of opinion was looked upon amongst the worldly-wise as the evidence of a doubtful sanity. Of this lady, as one of a class, I must present the reader with a slight memoir.

Mrs. Brownstout, after the loss of her husband, "her poor dear Brown," as she always called him, had nobly set her shoulder to the wheel, and, with all that admirable perseverance, quickened by a lively sense of duty and parental affection, which the sex (and none more so than Indian widows) thus circumstanced so often exhibit, had fought a stout battle for her children; for two sons she had obtained military appointments in India, having (armed with those potent weapons, the prayers of the widow and the orphan) laid siege to a good-hearted director, and carried him by storm, after a feeble show of resistance on his part; and for a third she had obtained the management of an indigo factory. Of three daughters, one had married a doctor within hail of the Medical Board, and Lucinda and Maria were still unmarried, though it was shrewdly suspected they had no intention to die vestal virgins, if it could be decently avoided. Mrs. Major Brownstout was rather dark, and in Abyssinia, where bulk and beauty are synonymous, would have been considered a remarkably fine woman; but, as it was, she exceeded the English standard of beauty by some five or six stone. Fatness and good-humour are almost invariably found united, but which is the cause and which the effect—whether fat breeds good-nature or good-nature fat—is one of those profound mysteries of nature which old Burton might decide, but for which I have in vain sought a satisfactory solution. Mrs. Brownstout was quick, penetrating, and possessed a large fund of that frankness and kindness of heart which I have, in the course of my Eastern experience, almost invariably found to characterize the ladies of mixed blood in India. Society, full oft by its folly, oppression, and prejudice, begets the faults which it affects to hate and despise; and

the fact of any classes being looked down upon, which is more or less the case as regards the half-caste or Eurasian throughout India (though less so in Bengal than in the sister presidencies), has a depressing tendency, which naturally places individuals of that description in a highly disadvantageous position, deadening the energies, and preventing that free and natural play, and expansion of the mind and feelings, which are ever the results of knowing that we stand well with the world. In spite, however, of these sinister influences (having the same origin with those which actuate our American brethren in their conduct to their coloured countrymen, and which we so loudly condemn), I must bear my humble testimony in favour of our Eurasian fellow-subjects, who, far from combining the vices and defects of both races, as has often been cruelly and flippantly declared, seem, on the contrary, as far as my experience goes, from griffinage upwards, to unite with the gentleness, placability, and fidelity of the native, many of the sterling virtues of the European character, though certainly lacking its strength and energy. This engraftment will probably produce those permanent social, moral, and political fruits, which there from neither European nor native singly could be expected. The English dog, taken to India, dies, or loses in time most of his energy and valuable qualities, and the produce decidedly degenerates; but the cross with the native greyhound of that species produces an animal in which is united the Indianized constitution of the one with much of the speed and courage of the other. I am sorry to seek an illustration of my position amongst the lower order of creation, but it holds good. We found Mrs. Brownstout in the act of explaining some mystery of a dress to a *dirgee* (tailor), a little slender ungirdled shrimp, standing, scissors in hand, amidst a vast accumulation of muslin and ribbon. One of the young ladies was penning a billet, the other painting flowers.

"How d'ye do, Rattleton, how d'ye do?" said the old lady, as we entered, addressing my friend bluntly, who was evidently one of her "boys." "I can't get up to you, you see, so talk to the girls." The young ladies, however, arose, and Tom introduced me to them. On taking my seat, they asked me a few common-place questions, such as how long I had been in India? how I liked it? if I had lately arrived at Barrackpore? and so forth; to all of which I made suitable replies. This piece of formality over, the old lady and her daughters, evidently impatient to unburthen themselves, opened upon Tom *instantly*. "Well, Rattleton," said Mrs. B., drily, "what have you been doing with yourself lately? you have become a perfect stranger. Have you brought us any news? what is doing in cantonments? who is dead and who is wed?" "I know nothing of burynings or weddings," said Tom; "they're grave and melancholy subjects, about which I do not trouble myself." "Well, indeed!" retorted Mrs. Brownstout; "I admire that, amazingly; we all consider you one of the greatest gossips of the station." "Perhaps, mamma," said Miss Lucinda, archly, "Mr. Rattleton is too much engaged with his own approaching nuptials to think much about those of other people." "Oh, that's true," said Mrs. B., with mock gravity; "they say you are going to get married; is it true, Rattleton?" "Oh, nonsense! mere Barrackpore *gup* and scandal; who could have told you that?" "Oh, we have had it from the very best authority." Tom laughed. "Well, Mr. Rattleton, when is it to take place?" asked Miss Lucinda, dipping her brush in her pallet, and touching up her drawing with all the *nonchalance* imaginable. "I do so long to know; and who are to be the bridesmaids? I hope Maria or I shall be admitted to that honour." "Oh, yes, when I *am* married, you shall be the bridesmaids certainly, the lady consenting; but that event, I take

it, is rather remote. What on earth should a sub like me do with a wife, who can hardly take care of himself?" (Many a true word spoken in jest, Mr. Tom, thought I.) "You'll wait for the vacant interpretership, eh?" said the mamma. "Well, that's right, and like a prudent young man." "That is an appointment admirably suited for you, Mr. Rattleton; you speak the language with such fluency and purity," observed Miss Lucinda. "Upon my life," said Tom, "you're a great quiz; how long, Miss Maria, is it since your sister became so satirical? but as for the language," added Tom, a little piqued, "I don't think I speak that badly, after all, Miss Lucy. Now I appeal to you, Mrs. Brownstout—you're a judge, and will do me justice." "Why," said Mrs. B., "pretty well—pretty well, considering you're almost a griffin." "Oh, yes, you speak it like a native—of England," added Lucinda, laughing. Tom stood this and a good deal more pretty well, being evidently accustomed to this badinage with the Brownstouts. However, three at once were too much, and I, being a stranger, was inefficient and dummy. Tom exhausted his stock of repartee; was "beat to a dead stand-still," to borrow the language of the ring; and began, I thought, to look a little grave and cross. The ladies, consequently, changed the theme, and the conversation flowed on in a more equable and rational stream. At length, we arose and took our leave, Mrs. Brownstout begging me to come with Tom and pass the evening with them whenever I felt so disposed.

The following day, at eleven, Rattleton and I walked over to the adjutant's bungalow. I had had two or three days' law and liberty, and it was intimated to me by Tom that I must now attend to duty, or expose myself to be considered one of what are cantly denominated "John Company's hard bargains." The adjutant was a good-looking young man, of eight-and-twenty, somewhat of an exquisite in dress, with large Cossack trowsers (then the fashion), and long brass spurs, which I thought he clanked rather ostentatiously. With all this, however (for the dandy and the soldier are not incompatible), Adjutant Wigwell was evidently a zealous officer, proud of his regiment, and devoted to drill and duty; this I had learnt, indeed, from recent observation and common report. We found him amidst a bevy of khote havildars (*i.e.* pay serjeants), serjeants-major, havildar-major, drum-major—and, in short, in this sense, the major part of the regiment—deeply engaged in the very important matter of regulating the length of a pouch-strap, the number of holes it should have, and the precise position of the buckle, and trying the fit of the same on a stalwart grenadier of some six feet two. The serjeant-major, a thick-set Englishman, little more than half the length and twice the breadth of the gigantic sepoy, was in the act of adjusting it, with the assistance of the havildar-major, the adjutant's native right hand in a sepoy regiment. Adjutant Wigwell received us kindly, shook me by the hand, and begged us to be seated and amuse ourselves till he had dismissed the matter in hand, which would not detain him a moment. This being over, he asked me if I had ever been drilled, and knew any thing of the manual and platoon, &c.; to which questions I was constrained to reply in the negative. "Well," said he, smiling, "we must take you in hand a little, and make a soldier of you. Serjeant-major," said he, addressing that sturdy little functionary, standing in the verandah. "Sir," said the serjeant, capping his hat, and slipping in. "Serjeant Giblett," continued he, "this young gentleman, Mr. Gernon, is doing duty with us; he will soon have to attend all drills and parades; but, in the mean time, you must give him a little instruction in marching, and the manual and platoon, with the other young officers recently arrived to do duty." The serjeant again saluted, and

said it should be attended to. "Rattleton," said the adjutant, "your men fired badly yesterday; how was that?" "Why, I believe it was my fault," said Tom; "I was nervous, and that confounded gunpowder, the grains as big as swan-shot, blowing in my face from the men's pans, made me more so; however, I must summon more force next time." "Do, my dear fellow," said the adjutant; "the colonel noticed it, I assure you, and desired me in a friendly way just to give you a hint." "He's a noble fellow," said Tom, with warmth, "and I love him; I had rather have my cheeks excoriated, and my eyes damaged in future, than give him cause of complaint." "Well, that's all as it should be," said Wigwell. "Rattleton, your friend Mr. Gernon had better fall in with your company at parade; it may be pleasant for him; and you, you know," added he with a smile, "can give him the benefit of your experience."

The next day, Tom took me to an unoccupied bungalow, near the lines, used for various purposes, in order that I might have my first lesson in the manual and platoon. We found Serjeant Giblett already there, and talking to several cadets or ensigns, who seemed much amused, and listening to him attentively. "And that, as near as I can kal-ki-late, was when I first joined the army under his Excellency Lefttennant-Gineral Lord Lake"—was, however, all we caught of the yarn. Rattleton now introduced me to my brother-aspirants for military glory—beardless tyros, wild as unbroken colts, and all agog for fun and frolic, in whatever shape it might present itself. "You've never had no instruction in the man'il and plytoon, I think you said, Sir?" said the serjeant to me, touching his hat. "You're quite right; I did say so." "Well then, Sir, if you please, as it's the first day, it'll be jist as well for you to look on."

"Now, gin'lemen," said Serjeant-Major Giblett, dismissing at once his countenance of colloquial familiarity, and assuming the "wrinkled front" of stern duty; "now, gin'lemen, if you please—we're a-losing of time, and had better begin. I think you're all here, with the hexception of Mr. Wildman, and he, I am given to onderstand, is ill-disposed this morning." At this speech, one of the young hands in the squad winked to his neighbour, as much as to say, "twig the serjeant"—he exploded with laughter; his next file gave him a jerk or dig with his elbow—he lost his balance, and tumbled against his neighbour, and a general derangement of the ranks followed. "Come, gin'lemen, gin'lemen," said the serjeant, half angry, "this won't do—this won't never do; if I am to teach you your man'il and plytoon, you must be steady—you must, upon my life. Come, 'tention," said he, briskly squaring up, and throwing open his shoulders, as if determined to proceed to business. "Shoulder! up! Order! up! Onfix bagganets! That's all right. Shoulder! up! That won't do, Mr. Cobbold; you must catch her up sharper than that. Now, please to look at me, Sir," taking the musket in hand, and doing the thing *secundum artem*. Another half-smothered laugh again disturbed the little serjeant's self-complacency. "Oh! this can't be allowed, gin'lemen. I'll give it up—I'll give it up. I'll report you all to the adjutant, if this here larking goes on, I will." This threat had a sedative effect on the disorderly rank and file, who now looked wonderfully demure, though with that mock and constrained gravity which threatened a fresh outbreak on the next elocutionary attempt of the self-important serjeant. "Now, gin'lemen, you'll please to observe that, when I says 'Shoulder!'—will you look this way, Mr. Wildgoose, if you please?—when I says 'Shoulder!' you must each take a firm 'grist' of his piece (a titter)—just here, about the middle; and when I gives

the word 'Up!' you must chuck her up sharp. Now, then. 'Shoulder!' 'Grist' her higher, Mr. Cobbold. 'Up!' That's it." "D—n it, Cobbold, take care what you're at, man," exclaimed Cobbold's left-hand man, on getting a crack on the head from the said Cobbold's awkward shouldering. "Order! as you were!—What are you a-doing, Sir? That's not right. When I says 'As you were,' I means 'As you was;' that is, as you was afore—rewerting to your former pisishion. Right about face! That's it. Now, gin'lemen, when I says 'Left about face,' you'll please to do jist the same thing, only exactly the *contrary*. Steady, gin'lemen, if you please—steady! Now march in file—quick march—lock-up step!" "Brown, mind where you're treading, man." "D—n it, I can't help it; *don't* be so savage." Mark time! that is, keep moving without advancing. Halt front! left back'ards wheel! Now, gin'lemen, you'll be pleased to remember that when I gives the words 'Quick march!' you'll fall back'ards on the pivot man—that is to say, on the wheeling pint—all one as a gate on its 'inges. Quick march! That's it, gin'lemen—that's it." In this style the good-humoured but consequential little serjeant was 'wont to instruct us in the rudimental part of the glorious art of war. On breaking off and dismissing the awkward squad, the young men composing it assembled round Serjeant Giblett, who appeared to be a prince favourite amongst them, and he on his part was evidently so much pleased with them, that it was obviously with difficulty that his good-nature allowed him to maintain that dignity which he evidently felt, and which ought to be the inseparable concomitant of command. "Well, serjeant, how did I do to-day?" "Why, Sir," said Giblett, "it's not my wish to flatter no gentleman, but you have sartainly improved in your marchings." "And me, serjeant," said another, how do I get on?" "Why, Sir, you'll soon be all right, if you pays a little more attention." "I say, serjeant, what makes you call the musket 'she'?" "Why you know, Sir, the firelock among 'Ropeyarn* sogers (it's different, of coorse, among the Seapies†) alw's goes by the denomy-nation of Brown Bess, and so we calls it 'she.'" "Oh, that's it, is it, serjeant?" "Take a glass of grog, Giblett, after your fatigues." "Thankye, Sir, I don't care if I do." "Here, you bearer, black fellow," said the donor, "*brandy shrub, pawney, serjeant, ko do*" (i.e. give the serjeant some brandy-and-water). Serjeant Giblett took the empty glass, extended his arm in one direction to have it filled, whilst he turned his head in another; bearer applies his teeth to the brandy-bottle to get the cork out. "You were a-axing of me, Sir, I think, about the celly-brated battle of Laswarrie, in which we—that is, the ridg'ment I then belonged to—was present, under Lift'tennant-Gineral Lord Lake; yes, that was pretty near the stiffest business we had. There was the battalions of the French gineral, Munseer Donothing (Duderneg); and very good troops they was, though not so good as our Seapies. Hulloo!" he exclaimed, breaking off in his story, and looking towards the tumbler, which the bearer was busy in filling, "what's this here man about—he's a-givin me all the bottle of brandy; here, come, you must put some of this back." "No, no—nonsense, serjeant," said the liberal donor, "drink it all—it won't hurt you." This was just what Serjeant Giblett wanted. "Well, thankye Sir; but I'm afraid it's over strong. Gin'lemen, here's towards your very good healths." So saying, Giblett drained off the dark potation—a regular "north-wester"—set down the empty glass, and took his leave, reserving his "yarn" for another time.

* Europeans—thus pronounced by English soldiers.

† Seapie, sepoy.

CAPT. BROWN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS AT KAHUN.

THE Governor in Council of Bombay has published the private journal kept by Capt. Lewis Brown, 5th Bombay N.I., of his proceedings from the 8th April to the 1st Oct., 1840, embracing the period from his arrival at Poolajee, where he assumed charge of the detachment placed at his disposal,* to garrison Kahun, to that of his arrival in the plains, on the latter date, after having maintained possession of that fort against the repeated endeavours of the enemy to dislodge him, until they had guaranteed him a safe conduct to the plains. The journal is entitled, "Rough Notes of a Trip in the Murree Hills and detention in Kahun."

With the detachment, Capt. Brown was to convey up six hundred camels, with supplies, and Lieut. Clarke was to return with the empty camels. Capt. Brown was detained at Poolajee till the 2nd May, the heat, meantime, occasioning some sickness in the detachment. He received such strong reports of the intention of the Murrees to oppose them at the pass of Nuffosk, and again in the fort, that he made a requisition on Lehree, for one of the guns (which had been returned there) to be sent back. "Having been before over the hills, with the detachment under the late Major Billamore," he says, "I knew the almost utter impossibility, if opposed, of getting my convoy up safe without artillery."

On commencing the march, in consequence of a dispute with the Patan horse (whose cowardice or treachery he had witnessed), he left them behind. The route was most difficult, the heat intense; the cattle became almost useless from exhaustion and want of water and forage, whilst the Beloochees were watching them on the heights, and annoying their flanks and rear. He chose the short cut over the mountains of Surtoff and Nuffosk, only twenty miles, but very difficult for guns, in preference to the route round by Deerah, distance seventy-four miles. They ascended the Nuffosk Pass on the 10th, with no appearance of an enemy in front, though breast-works had been thrown up across the road in three different places. The labour of getting the gun, &c. up the pass was severe, the bullocks being useless and the heat excessive; the camels fell down and gave in by dozens. The Beloochees followed the rear-guard, and some shots were exchanged. The detachment had now been three nights under arms.

From the top of the hill they saw several fires in the Kahun plain. Immediately the rear-guard left the top, to descend, it was crowded by about sixty Beloochees, who commenced a sharp fire; one of them appeared a good shot, wounding Lieut. Clarke slightly. Reaching Kahun, over a fine level plain, they found it completely deserted and the gates removed. "Thus ended this arduous and trying march; the difficulties we encountered from the nature of the road, being entirely through beds of rivers and over hills, and the want of water at the latter, were great indeed. The heat was excessive, and the bullocks refusing to put their shoulder to the collar, the labour of getting the guns over the hills fell entirely on the sepoys."

"Kahun is a large irregular sex-angular walled town, nine hundred yards in circumference, with six bastions, and one gateway. The walls are about twenty-five feet high, but so thin in some places, that they are seen through half-way down. There is no ditch, but a tank in front of the gateway, which fills after a heavy fall of rain. The houses inside are in very fair order; they principally belong to the Banyans; the Murrees (with the exception of the chief, his brother, and a few followers) inhabiting the plains outside, building mat huts in the summer, and retiring to the narrow passes on the hills in the cold weather. The plain, on which Kahun is situated, is about fifteen miles long and six broad. The air is very pure, and heat not nearly so great as it is in the plains." The inside of the bastions was destroyed, and the Beloochees cut down any one who ventured far from the fort. Lieut. Clarke, with twenty horsemen, scoured the country; he secured a good deal of wheat in stalk for

* 300 bayonets, 5th regt., under Ensign Taylor; 2 12-pounder howitzers, Lieut. D. Erskine; 50 Scinde Irregular Horse, Lieut. Clarke; 50 Patan Horsemen.

forage, and found the gates of the fort in a field two miles off: they were put up, and proved invaluable.

On the 18th May, the return convoy under Clarke started for Poolajee. Finding no opposition in the difficult pass of Nuffosk, he sent back a subedar's party, consisting of five havildars and eighty rank and file, who were cut off by the Beloochees. A dooley-walla, the only man who escaped, stated that the subedar, on seeing the last of the camels (700) over the hill, began to descend on the other side; that when half-way down, they all of a sudden saw the top and bottom covered with Beloochees; that the subedar then commenced a double march, and took up a position on some rising ground, forming square. The Beloochees, to the number of 2,000, then completely surrounded them, and after receiving two volleys, rushed boldly in on them, and began to slaughter them right and left. He saw the subedar fighting to the last. "The poor subedar," says Capt. Brown, "was one of the best native officers in the regiment; he belonged to my light company, and was a great favourite of mine." This misfortune reduced the detachment to 140 bayonets and one gun, rather too few to man 900 yards of wall.

On the 21st, a cossid came in with the melancholy intelligence of poor Clarke's death, and the defeat of his party. It would appear that they had got as far as the bottom of the Surtoff mountain, thirteen miles from Kahun, when the Murrees were seen assembled in large numbers at the top. Clarke, after placing his convoy, and part of his infantry, to the best advantage, round his convoy, proceeded a little way up the hill, with about thirty infantry, to attack the most forward of them, and after fighting most gallantly for two hours, the ammunition being all gone, he, with the rest of the men with him, were all killed. Clarke himself killed two of the Beloochees with his own hand, and a third he seized round the waist, dashing him to the ground; he was then seen to stagger, as if wounded, and some of the Beloochees on another part of the hill, seeing a bugler Clarke had sent down bringing up ammunition, called out, "Now charge them, they are out of cartridges;" they did, and every man fell. The Beloochees then fell on the convoy. The horsemen made for Poolajee at speed, and the rest of our unfortunate sepoy were all massacred, save one havildar and eleven privates. The number of Beloochees present appears to have been 2,000. The loss they suffered is unknown. They secured every camel, tent, &c. Capt. Brown pays an affectionate tribute to the spirit and gallantry of Lieut. Clarke, who was "the *beau idéal*" of an irregular horseman, and had inspired his men with his own spirit. To this day the Murrees speak of his bravery, calling him the "Burra Bahadoor." He lies buried half-way up the Surtoff. Thus the 5th Bombay N.I. lost 146 men.

Capt. Brown lost no time and neglected no means of strengthening the fort. Lieut. Loch sent an express to say he was coming with two hundred horse; Capt. Brown sent back the cossid to tell him on no account to attempt it, as, if defended, he could never force the Nuffosk pass, particularly with horse.

On the 15th June, cossids brought intelligence of the Murrees and Boogtees having agreed to stand by each other, and attack the fort on the approaching dark nights with their whole force. The enemy got more harrassing daily; but the garrison shewed the best spirit, from this to the 25th, all working at the defences most cheerfully, and every man seeming to think that the safety of the whole depended on his individual bravery. "Treat sepoys kindly," observes Capt. Brown, "and I do not think they will ever fail at the push; nearly fourteen years of uninterrupted regimental duty, I think, entitles me to give an opinion on this point, and that before formed, is now fully confirmed. An old acquaintance of mine, Sheer Bhag Boogtee, who had acted as guide to us through these hills last year, paid me a visit. I had had the means of shewing him some kindness. During the campaign he had been taken prisoner, and plundered of many head of cattle; and I, having obtained his release, and clothed him, he has followed me like a shadow ever since."

On the 29th, the Beloochees intercepted some bullock drivers, who were out foraging, and slaughtered ten out of twenty, the shrapnell shells making havock amongst the

enemy. One of the poor bullock-drivers was heard to beg for mercy; but Kurreem Khan, the chief, who was superintending the slaughter, kept crying out "*marow, marow!*" Upon another occasion, when the camel-men were out cutting forage, accompanied by two sepoy, about twenty Beloochees rode at them; but the two sepoy, instead of running for it, coolly stood still, and fired into their faces, wounding one of them. This was quite sufficient for the Beloochees, who turned and fled. Had the sepoy retreated under the walls, the camel-men must have been cut up.

On the 3rd July, Sheer Beg again made his appearance, bringing forty-five sheep and goats, a most welcome supply. He stated that it was the Murrees' intention to attack the fort on the night of the 6th. "Their syud persuaded them that our leaden bullets will not kill, in proof of which he had a bullock placed one hundred yards off, and had three hundred bullets (taken from Clarke's party) fired at it, without effect! This story frightened my naib (a Belooch) so, that he came to me with a most serious face, and begged that I would procure iron bullets for the two first rounds, and that then the Beloochees would run away! These Murrees seem to have a great name amongst the other tribes."

The Beloochees still continued their desultory visits, to which the garrison got accustomed, and were glad of the excitement of an exchange of shots; when they fell amongst the Beloochees, they would scamper away, heaping abuse on the garrison.

On the 11th, about two hundred cattle crossed the plain about a mile and a-half off, intended as a trap. The men began to be afflicted with ulcers, ninety, of all ranks, being laid up with them. The camels and gun-bullocks began to break up for want of forage. By the 26th, the Beloochees had completely surrounded the fort; little parties, like picquets, were seated around in every direction, advancing closer and closer every day; their matchlocks carried twice as far as the sepoy's muskets. Fever began to prevail, with which Capt. Brown was laid up on the 26th. On the 9th August is this entry: "Beloochees up to some mischief at the Nuffosk Pass, going up there in small bodies of twenty and thirty; destroying the road up, I suspect." Capt. Brown subsequently learned that they were intent upon attacking the fort, but gave up the idea.

The flocks of the Beloochees coming nearer and nearer the fort, on the 10th the garrison made a sortie, and secured three hundred sheep and fifty-seven goats, a most timely prize, as they had, besides beef rations, but one sheep left: "the fort became one large cook-shop." Next day, Capt. Brown received a note from Dodah, the chief, offering, if the detachment would leave his fort, that he would escort them down to the plains. This offer was then regarded as treacherous. On the 18th, a cossid brought a letter from the political agent, stating that it was contemplated to throw in supplies by means of Jeyt Sing, a Shikarpore merchant, and of Meer Hussain. Of this man, who figures in the Report of the Court of Inquiry into the Nuffosk affair, Capt. Brown says: "I am almost positive he was the cause of poor Clarke being attacked, and it is fully proved it was he who led Major Clibborn's watering party into the ambuscade. I hope he will yet meet with the punishment he deserves."

This project was, however, given up, and a detachment, under Major Clibborn, was despatched from Sukkur, with a convoy, for the relief of the garrison of Kahun. Great joy was excited by the news that this convoy was on the march. Skirmishes with the Beloochees continued, and threats were still heard that the Murrees would come and put the garrison to the sword. The ensuing entries are full of interest: "Aug. 31st. A day of great and almost overpowering excitement. It commenced about five o'clock last evening, when the plains and hills became alive with Beloochees, and at dark large signal fires on the tops of all the hills. At day-break, large parties of horse and foot were seen hurrying across the plain to the Nuffosk Pass, on the opposite side of which, we soon learnt of the arrival of our convoy, from the report of one of their guns, a signal agreed upon between us; about sunrise we saw collected on the very top of the pass about two thousand Beloochees, and others prowling about in all directions. The distance, as the crow flies, from the fort to

the pass, is about four miles; in fact, we were completely behind the scenes, and saw all that the Beloochees were at, and fully expecting to see our comrades crown the top every hour, we were highly amused and excited. Saw the shrapnell flying over the hill, and bursting in the midst of the enemy with the most beautiful effect. Beloochees still crossing the plains towards the seat of action. Erskine scattered a small body of them with a shell. 8 P.M. Heavy firing of guns and musketry for ten minutes, when all was silent for the rest of the night. I should be very sorry to pass many days of my life like this—I would ten thousand times sooner have been in the thick of it; the excitement and suspense was beyond any thing I ever felt before; knowing the difficulty of the pass, and not seeing our people crown the top, I felt certain there must be much bloodshed going on."—Sept. 1st. Not a single Beloochee to be seen on the top of the hill at day-light; but several passing across the plain in that direction. No sight or sound of convoy all day! Sadly perplexed to know what has become of them; conclude, that, finding the pass too strongly defended yesterday, they had fallen back to go round by the Deerah road, as I first recommended.—2nd. Beloochees in all directions, and busy as bees. Another day of suspense and excitement; after eleven o'clock, they pitched one of our sepoy's tents about half-way up the hill, up and down which batches of loaded and unloaded camels are going; suppose the convoy must have dropped some of their baggage and stores in the hurry of their departure. About twelve o'clock much firing commenced, and continued with intervals until 2 P.M.; from the sound, it would appear the convoy had fallen back in the direction of the Deerah road, some twenty miles; cannot now expect to see them for the next six or seven days; tantalizing, when they were so close; not a drop of spirits, a cheroot, or a cup of tea left, nor have we, indeed, tasted any for some time; sepoy's very weak from short rations, only six bags of flour left, a bad look-out; cannot help thinking of our having got our convoy over so snugly in May, when we had only a third of the number of the present convoy.—3rd. Still in suspense; no communication from outside; all on the look-out, particularly at night; upwards of one hundred loaded camels going across the plain, being some distance off; whether these are horses or camels cannot be clearly ascertained without a glass; persuaded the people in the fort that they were the former, although the sepoy's made the shrewd remark, that they never saw horsemen look so large or go along one after another so regularly. About twenty horsemen, with eight or ten spare horses, came down from the hill to water near the fort, looks as if the owners of the latter had been killed—two bodies carried across the plain on charpoys, with a kind of funeral party following them; suppose they are two chiefs. At 3 P.M. saw a large body of Beloochees pitching a sort of camp within a mile and a half of the fort, no mistaking our sepoy's tents, also one officer's tent; five of the former and one of the latter, exactly the number they took from Clarke's party; trust they are those only, but appearances are very suspicious. Just as it was getting dark, saw the whole body assembled in one dense mass, in front of their tents; warned all hands to keep a bright look-out when the moon goes down.—4th. To-day some horsemen came and informed us 'That they had cut up our convoy, taken the guns, and all the stores and supplies, and had killed all the *sahib log* except three, who were prisoners in their camp;' in proof of which assertion they offered to shew the guns to any person I chose to send, who could also bring a chit from the prisoners. This offer, however, I refused, firmly believing the report to be altogether untrue, and made with a view of

* "I have since heard some surprise has been expressed that we could see and hear Clibborn's shells, and not rush out to his succour. Had we done so, the labour and perseverance of four months would have been thrown away in an hour, and the Beloochees would have gained the very object they had been trying for without effect, since the day we entered the fort, namely, to entice us out; but the thing was out of the question. Between us and the pass were four miles of plain, a quarter of a mile one of the most dangerous ravines I ever passed through, a mountain a mile in extent, and, last though not least, two thousand Beloochees! I might, perhaps, have mustered one hundred bayonets, but must have left some forty sick behind; but the best reason of all is, that it was not until the 7th September (eight days afterwards), when we first saw the guns in the enemy's hands, that we had the slightest idea of the disaster that had taken place. Up to that date, we anxiously looked out to see the convoy coming round the Deerah road, thinking they had found the Nuffook Pass too difficult."

getting hold of one of my people for information. They also said, that if I would leave the fort, and go to the plains, they would not molest me." At length, the sight of the three guns (howitzers) belonging to the convoy, placed on a rising ground, and pointed against the fort, convinced Capt. Brown that "many officers and men must have lost their lives before they gave up the guns." Luckily, the Beloochees knew not how to fire them; they kept peeping into their muzzles, as if they were play-things. On the 17th, Capt. Brown received an official letter from the brigade-major at Sukkur, giving full particulars of Major Clibborn's disaster, and leaving Capt. Brown to his own resources, it being found impossible to send any further relief. "The number of sick, and the weakly state of the rest of the detachment, give little chance of escape by night march," he observes, "and I do not suppose the Murrees will agree to any terms I may offer. Put the best face we could on the matter, and on making a calculation, find we can last out until the 15th October on quarter rations, and the gun-bullocks. Decided on holding out, unless we get honourable terms." The sepoy were still in excellent spirits.

On the 23rd, a message was received from Dodah, that he would agree to any terms if the fort were evacuated. Capt. Brown replied as follows: "Dodah Murree, I'll give back your fort on conditions, viz. that you give me personal security for my safe arrival in the plains; if not, I will remain here two months longer, having provisions for that time." The deputation returned, reporting that, on receiving the communication, the whole of the chiefs had assembled together, and, after some consideration, took a solemn oath on the *Koran*, that if Capt. B. would leave the fort in three days, they would protect him from all opposition down to the plains; ending by saying, that "whatever his wishes were should be their law." Two hours afterwards, a cossid brought a letter from Dodah himself, containing an agreement on oath, to Capt. B.'s proposal; he said he would send his nephew to pay his respects to him, and to see the agreement conformed to by all his people. The agreement was ratified by Capt. Brown, not without suspicion of treachery; the same suspicion invaded Dodah, at their interview. The negotiation was thus carried on: "Wishing at once," says Capt. Brown, "to see whether it was to be 'treachery or no treachery,' I, with Erskine and four native officers, met him about a mile from the fort. I never saw a man in such a fright in my life. Although he had thirty horsemen, armed to the teeth, and there were only six of us, he retreated twice before he would venture near us! He thought from our coming alone there must be treachery; that some men were hidden somewhere; even after we had met, he had his horse all ready close by for a start. Down we all sat in a circle; a wild scene. His followers appeared to be exceedingly well armed, and all fine, stout-built men. After compliments, &c., the nephew began to talk very reasonably. He expressed a hope, 'that there would now be a lasting peace between his tribe and the British; that they had only fought at the Nuffoosk Pass to save their country and their lives; that it was the least they could do, when they had the fate of Bejahkhan staring them in the face; that they had never killed any of our people after the fight, and that all the prisoners had been fed, clothed, and set free.' He concluded by saying, that 'he should remain near the fort until we left, to prevent any disturbances between his people and mine; and that he would furnish me with trustworthy guides down.' There was not the slightest appearance of treachery. Thus ended this most interesting conference. It will not, I think, be easily forgotten by either Erskine or myself: so much depended on it—the good of ourselves and the whole of the detachment. We found these Beloochees the most civil and polite of men. The confidence we placed in their word, by meeting them in the way we did, seemed to please them much; and from our having been deadly enemies for five long months, we became in one hour the best of friends. No doubt their joy was just as great in getting rid of us, as ours was in gaining our freedom."

The preparations for departure, though made with joy, were effected with difficulty, from the weakness of the men and the wretched state of the cattle. The sepoy, thinking it was intended to leave the gun behind, begged that this might

not be done, "as they could drag it down and defend it with their lives." The journey was painful in the extreme; fatigue, heat, deficiency of water, exhausted the men. "On descending the Nuffosk Pass, a most horrible spectacle appeared; the bodies of all our poor fellows, both officers and men, who fell on the 31st August, lying* unburied, with all their clothes on, having been merely dragged off the road. Raitt's body was the first, being almost on the top of the pass. Through the dreadful scene, we had to lower our gun down the hill, inch by inch. I would have given worlds to have buried the poor fellows, but this was out of the question: we had then been fourteen hours under arms, and had still to seek for water; besides which, we had no intrenching tools. The bodies were lying in heaps, which shew what a bitter fight it must have been. The Murrees spoke highly of poor Raitt's bravery, in being at the head of all. They had buried all their own dead at the bottom of the hill, but although I offered them any money they chose to ask, they refused to bury ours, in consequence of the state of decomposition they were then in. After much labour, we got the gun down the hill, and proceeded along the tableland until seven o'clock, when we found water in abundance, in a deep water-course, on the bank of which we bivouacked for the night. Although the men had had no food all day, they all (save the picquets) immediately fell asleep, without tasting a bit; they had been nineteen hours under arms, the first bugle having been sounded at twelve last night. Had this water been found when the fight of the 31st took place, what a different tale would have been told!"

On the 1st of October they reached Poolajee. In concluding his journal, Capt. Brown observes: "Thus, after a detention of five months in the fort of Kahun, was our escape from that position and the Murree hills accomplished. The hardships and privations circumstances forced on us were most cheerfully borne with by all. After the attack on Major Clibborn's party, it often appeared impossible to expect a release, yet not a murmur was heard. On no one occasion had I to find fault with the men, and the alacrity and cheerfulness with which they performed the exceedingly onerous duties which I was forced to exact, reflects, in my humble opinion, great credit on the Kali (5th) Pultun and small detachment of artillery."

* "Since writing this, I am happy to say I have succeeded in getting all our poor comrades buried. Their remains now lie in one large grave in the ground on which they fought so gallantly. Mundoo Khan, the nephew of Bogah, accomplished this desired object for me, in which he was assisted by some of the Murrees engaged in the fight."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Ceylon Magazine. Colombo.

WE rarely think it incumbent upon us to notice new periodical works of this character, but a first essay in the department of mensual literature in the island of Ceylon merits to be made an exception. The magazine is of very modest aspect and pretensions, but its contents are diversified and amusing—generally light, but, as in the instance of Mr. Lambert's "Remarks on the Cultivation of the Sugar-Cane in the Island of Ceylon," sometimes of an utilitarian quality.

An Essay on the Influence of Welsh Tradition upon the Literature of Germany, France, and Scandinavia. Translated from the German of ALBERT SCHULZ. Llandowery, 1841.

THIS essay obtained the prize of eighty guineas, offered by the Society of the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion, at the Eisteddvod of 1840, for an essay under this title. It is a most elaborate and learned production, and opens a new and curious avenue into romantic literature. It is well translated.

Reasons for a New Edition of Shakespeare's Works. By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq.; F.S.A. London, 1841. Whittaker.

THE great additional light which has, of late years, been cast upon the works,

as well as the personal history, of our great dramatic author, well justifies the undertaking of Messrs. Whittaker and Co., who are about to publish a library edition of Shakespeare's works, comprising the latest discoveries and elucidations. Mr. Collier, whose zeal, industry, and ability, have greatly augmented our knowledge respecting the history of our early drama, is, fortunately, the editor of this work, and he has in these "Reasons" triumphantly shewn the necessity of a new edition, as well from the negligence of former editors as from the accession of materials unknown to them.

The English Maiden; her Moral and Domestic Duties. London, 1841. Bell.

THIS work, after treating of the capacities, influence, and education of woman, enters upon her various relations and duties, from the moment when she becomes a link in the important chain of social being. These delicate topics are touched with judgment, though the details are sometimes too minute.

Friendship's Offering, and Winter's Wreath, for 1842. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

UNDER the able and tasteful editorship of Mr. Leitch Ritchie, the *Friendship's Offering* maintains the character which has enabled it to attain what may be termed longevity. He has judiciously made the texture of the work of diversified materials; a strong band of excellent contributors has furnished him with ample resources, and his own versatile talents have increased the variety, some of the best pieces being from his pen.

Specimens of the Authentic Records of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, relative to the Aboriginal Tribes. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Justice and Expediency of publishing the remaining portion of those Records. By DONALD MOODIE. Cape of Good Hope, 1841. Robertson. London, Richardson:

THE alleged misrepresentations, contained in various published works, and in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Aborigines, relative to the conduct of the Cape Government and settlers towards the natives of South Africa, led to a resolution on the part of the community of the Cape, with the sanction of the local government, to explore the original records of the colony, with the view of testing the correctness of the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee, and of exposing the unfair manner in which the colonists have been assailed. This investigation, though now suspended, owing to the great expense attending it, has been prosecuted far enough to shew that the complaints of the colonists are not without foundation, and that Parliament and the British public have been shamefully imposed upon by false and mutilated extracts, mistranslations, and other acts of misrepresentation. It was our intention (having been, amongst others, deceived by the Parliamentary Report) to give some detailed specimens of these misrepresentations; but to do it fairly and effectually would demand more space than we can spare. We recommend, however, the exposure contained in the "Remarks" of Mr. Moodie, and the "Report" of the Hon. Dr. Cloete and Lieut. Col. Bell, the late Colonial Secretary, to those who have too implicitly believed the statements of the anti-colonists.

The Round Table: A Collection of Essays on Literature, Men and Manners. By WILLIAM HAZLITT. Third Edition. Edited by his Son. London, 1841. Templeman.

THOSE who have not read these essays, by one of our most original and vigorous writers, will owe us thanks for directing their attention to them. The playfulness, with which the different subjects are discussed, does not exclude soundness of criticism, power of delineation, and keenness of satire. With respect to some topics, religious and political, we cannot recommend the late Mr. Hazlitt as a guide to be implicitly followed.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE SOCIETY FOR THE AMELIORATION OF INDIA.

In pursuance of an advertisement in the *Probhakur*, a public meeting of native gentlemen was held on Sunday, October 3, on the premises of the late Baboo Comul Bose, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of ameliorating their political condition. It was convened by the conductors of the native press, and was numerous and respectfully attended. Several resolutions were passed unanimously; among which were the following: 1st. That the Society unite and co-operate with the British India Society for the attainment of its objects. 2nd. That an English journal be established to advocate the rights of the natives. 3rd. That a petition be sent to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain for the redress of their grievances. 4th. That all men, without distinction of colour, creed, or sect, be admitted into the Society. 5th. That twenty-four gentlemen be annually chosen to constitute the managing committee. After the resolutions were carried, twenty-four members were elected to compose the managing committee for the present year. At the conclusion, a Bengalee translation of an address, written in English by Baboo Sarroda Prosaud Ghose, was read to the meeting by Baboo Greesh Chunder Banoorjee. The Society is denominated "*Dushutaisunee Shubah*," which signifies "Society for the Amelioration of India."

The address is an inflated composition. It commences thus: "Ever since the commencement of British supremacy in this country, the policy of our present rulers has been to deprive us of the enjoyment of political liberty. This is a fact well known to every one who views their administration in its effects upon our condition. There are very many circumstances which tend to corroborate the truth of my assertion; but I shall be satisfied with the mention of one, since that alone will be sufficient for my purpose. The administration of the Supreme Government of this country has, a few years since, been entrusted to the hands of six gentlemen, who compose the Council of India. These gentlemen enact laws for the government of millions of human beings, who acknowledge subjection to British sway, without taking their opinion as to the tendency of those laws which purport to be conducive to their welfare. We are thus rendered ignorant of what passes within the council-chamber; and hence is the reason that we are so often governed by laws which have a pernicious tendency to occasion and perpetuate our political degradation. Since we have no hand in the constitution of this country, and since nothing binds the Governor-General in Council to govern us by laws conducive to our prosperity, if, therefore, sound, just, and equitable laws be now and then enacted for our government, their enactment should be attributed to our fortune and to the good sense and liberal disposition of their enactors."

The writer then makes some quotations from the *Pleasures of Hope*, *Paradise Lost*, *Childe Harold*, and Thomson's *Seasons*, and concludes with calling upon the meeting to "unite and co-operate with the British India Society," which has for its object "the improvement of their degraded condition" and the removal of their "grievances." He likewise appeals strongly to the conductors of the native press to afford "their aid in the glorious cause," in the following manner: "They are to *write continually on political subjects*, pointing out the evils of the Government, together with the means by which those evils can be remedied; in the same manner as the gentlemen of the British India Society are doing at present. As in the case of the natural body, the medicine administered for the cure of the disease should be according to the nature of that disease, otherwise it cannot produce the intended effect; so with respect to the body politic, the sore which excoriates its vitals, requires, for

being healed, plaster adequate for the purpose, else it will continue to injure the system. Therefore, as our misery has proceeded from the oppression of the Government, so, in order to remove our grievances, a stop should be put to that oppression; and this can be effected by the said gentlemen writing on political subjects in the manner above alluded to."

The writer of this address is stated to be one of the alumni of the Hindu College, and a very intelligent youth.

The *Friend of India*, in the course of its remarks upon the address, with reference to the recommendation to unite with the British India Society, observes justly: "This union, to be of any benefit to that Society, or to this country, must be grounded upon a determination to abandon all these sweeping declarations of oppression, and to attend only to practical removable grievances. That Society has hitherto done little good, because it has dealt only in exaggerated descriptions of misery, which appear to be dictated more by hatred to the East-India Company than by love to India."

BUNDELKUND.

A force, consisting of three or four regiments of N.I., the relieving company of artillery, from Agra, and some battering guns from Saugor, will assemble at Koonch, in Bundelkund, in the cold weather, for (it is supposed) operations against Oorcha and other Boondela chiefs. The force will, it is understood, be commanded by Major-Gen. Pollock. The Bundelkund Legion, which Gen. P. inspected last year, will form a part of the force.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 2.

TRADE OF BENGAL.

A review of the trade of Bengal for the past official year shews a large amount of sea duties realized at Calcutta on imports and exports, amounting to nearly fifty lacs of rupees (£500,000), being an increase on the preceding year of near ten lacs; sixteen lacs and a half arose from the duty on foreign salt imported into India. The abolition of the transit duties in 1836 is shewn to have worked well, for the equivalent, which was a slight duty levied on articles imported for England that had previously been admitted either without any duty at all or at a very low duty, had produced an enormous increase in the sea customs, the amount for the year just closed (exclusive of the article of salt) having been thirty-two lacs and a half. And this increase had not been at the expense of commerce, for in the last year of the old system the imports had amounted to Rs. 3,35,82,436, while for the present period they amounted to Rs. 5,86,77,671. The entire cessation of the commercial transactions of the East-India Company is shewn not to have proved injurious to the trade of the presidency by a comparison of the year 1840-41 with 1835-36, in the following particulars:—Imports of merchandize and treasure in 1835-36, Co.'s Rs. 3,35,82,436; in 1836-37, Co.'s Rs. 3,72,65,602; in 1837-38, Co.'s Rs. 4,06,99,504; in 1838-39, Co.'s Rs. 4,14,05,790; in 1839-40, Co.'s Rs. 5,06,59,181; in 1840-41, Co.'s Rs. 5,86,77,671. Exports of merchandize and treasure in 1835-36, Co.'s Rs. 6,11,17,957; in 1836-37, Co.'s Rs. 6,70,77,409; in 1837-38, Co.'s Rs. 6,50,45,959; in 1838-39, Co.'s Rs. 6,48,00,805; in 1839-40, Co.'s Rs. 7,04,06,119; in 1840-41, Co.'s Rs. 8,36,93,298.

Among the goods imported from England, the two articles of yarn and cotton cloths are the most prominent; the increase in the former has been 50 per cent., and in the latter nearly 100 per cent., as compared with the years 1836 and 1837. Trade with China had decreased, and to arrive at correct data on the subject, it had been found necessary to combine the returns for China and Singapore, as it was to the latter place that the chief consignments for China were made. From these it appeared, that whereas in 1835-36 their value was 239 lacs, in 1840-41 it had fallen to 139 lacs. Of this deficiency, by far the largest item was that of opium, of which the export in the last year was 72 lacs less than in the former. Notwithstanding this, there was, however, a general increase of exports between 1836 and 1841 of 225 lacs. With Pegu, commercial relations continued to acquire a gradual but steady increase,

the exports in 1840-41 having risen to nearly 2½ lacs. The great increase had been in British cotton piece-goods. In imports detailed, there was a steady increase of superior wines, ales, and spirits; an increase in coffee, earthenware, ironmongery, and machinery, but a decrease in books and pamphlets. In exports detailed, there was a large decrease in native cotton piece-goods, the amount for 1840-41 being 4,64,000, whereas in 1835-36 it was 8,80,000. Silk piece-goods, the amount about 4½ lacs. In the export of sugar, there was a progressive and large increase; the quantity for the last year being 17,84,000 maunds, or about 66,000 tons, while in 1835-36 it was only 3,68,000 maunds. Cotton had fallen off largely, in consequence of the interrupted trade with China; for the last year the export was 1,60,000 maunds, but in 1835-36 it was 4,40,000 maunds. The export of rum had kept pace with that of sugar; for last year it was 13,06,700 gallons, while in 1835-36 it was only 49,000 gallons. The amount of tonnage employed in the trade of the port stood as follows:—In 1835-36, 1,50,097; in 1836-37, 1,97,185; in 1839-40, 1,98,848; and in 1840-41, 2,34,316.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—Fort William, 20th September.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the annexed copies of reports from Lieut.-Col. Chambers and Capt. Griffin, commanding detachments in Afghanistan, of the operations of the troops under their respective command, on which occasions the conduct of officers and men of all arms has been such as to entitle them to the special approbation of the Government.

“Camp Karrootoo, 5th August, 1841.

“To Capt. Grant, Offg. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Cabul.

“Sir,—For the information of Major-Gen. Elphinstone, C.B., commanding the troops in Afghanistan, I have the honour to report that, about eight o'clock this morning, several shots were heard on the left of the valley, where our grass-cutters were known to have gone; I immediately ordered a troop to be saddled. Soon after, one of Capt. Walker's sowars, of the 4th Irregulars, came to me with a message, that the enemy were coming down the Sheea Kotil Pass, in force, and that he had only a few men with him. Lieut. Bazett's troop being by this time ready, it went off to his assistance, with as many of the 4th resallah as could be sent, to hold the enemy in check. I followed immediately, with five companies of the 16th N. I., under Lieut.-Col. Maclaren, and another troop of the 5th Light Cavalry. On passing the Syeeghan Ghaut, I observed a few horse and foot in it, and directed Capt. Oldfield to halt at a distance, merely to watch and hold them in check until our return; but after the column had passed, they appeared to have increased in numbers and boldness, until they afforded him an opportunity of charging them, of which he appears most ably to have availed himself.

“As my column approached the scene of action, we could distinctly see Capt. Walker and Lieut. Bazett, with their parties, dashing boldly over the hills after the enemy, and driving them off in all directions; in short, leaving nothing for me to do.

“I regret exceedingly to state that Lieut. Bazett is very severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded.

“I have, &c.

“(Signed) R. E. CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Col.,
“Commanding Detachment.”

Return of killed and wounded of the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Chambers, 5th Light Cavalry, on the morning of the 5th August, 1841. Camp Karrootoo Valley, 5th August, 1841.

5th L. C.—Killed, 1 grass-cutter: wounded severely, 1 lieutenant, 1 quarter-master serjeant, and 4 horses; slightly, 1 trooper and 3 horses.

43rd N. I.—Wounded severely, 1 havildar; slightly, 1 sepoy.

3rd Resallah 4th Irregular Cavalry.—Killed, 1 horse; wounded severely, 2 sowars, 1 grass-cutter, and 10 horses; slightly, 1 sowar and 1 horse.

Officer wounded.—Lieut. Bazett, 5th Light Cavalry, severely; Capt. Walker's charger killed under him.

" Camp Khuwind, 17th August, 1841.

" To Capt. Polwhele, Major of Brigade, Candahar.

" Sir,—For the information of Major-Gen. Nott, commanding the district, I have the highest satisfaction in reporting, that the combined rebel force, headed by Akram Khan and Akhtar Khan, amounting to upwards of 5,000 horse and foot, was this morning totally routed and dispersed by the detachment under my command, as noted in the margin.* The loss of the enemy on this occasion is estimated at 600 killed and wounded; sixty prisoners were brought into camp, and among them three chiefs of note, viz. Khyroollah Khan, of Teyna (since dead), a brother of Lalloo Khan, of Bhagran, and Moolah Shurreef, of Bhagran.

" The accurate information furnished by the assistant political agent, on the afternoon of the 16th, enabled me immediately to comply with his requisition for the dispersion of the rebels, then within ten miles of my camp. At four A.M. I broke ground, and at seven came up with the enemy, strongly posted in my front, occupying a succession of walled gardens and small forts, under cover of which they immediately opened a fire of *juzals* and matchlocks on the advancing columns. After a few rounds, skilfully delivered by Lieut. Cooper, commanding the guns, parties were detached from the 2nd Bengal N. I., and 1st regiment Shah Shoojah's force, to clear and take possession of these enclosures; whilst the 5th regiment Shah Shoojah's force, posted on the extreme left (flanked by a wing of H. M.'s 1st cavalry), deployed into line, advanced at the double, and drove back a body of the enemy's skirmishers, who were for the most part concealed behind a range of broken walls, and whose fire was becoming destructive. At the same time, the enclosures in front of the column to the right were speedily and gallantly carried, under a heavy fire of matchlocks, by two companies of the 2nd Bengal N. I., under Lieuts. Cooke and Travers, supported by a party of the 1st Infantry S. S. force, under Lieut. Gardiner, in effecting which numbers of the enemy were shot and bayoneted. This object having been accomplished, the whole advanced with the view of attacking the main body of the enemy, who were observed *en masse*, in rear of the gardens; but before this could be effected, they appeared to be getting into confusion; when Capt. Hart's regiment of Jan Baz cavalry and the wing of H. M.'s 1st cavalry charged, broke and pursued them, with fearful vengeance, for several miles, headed, moreover, by His Royal Highness Prince Sufdur Jung in person. I then permitted Lieut. Golding, with his Jan Baz regiment, who had been on rear-guard duty (the baggage being well up and in safety), to join in the pursuit, at the request of this officer, whose men were most eager to take a part in the action. The Jan Baz cavalry have, in my opinion, fully established on this occasion, by their behaviour, a reputation for gallantry, and every claim to the confidence of his Majesty.

" Our loss has been rather severe, I regret to remark, as will be seen by the accompanying return; particularly in the two companies of the 2nd Bengal N. I., who were exposed to a very heavy fire.

" It affords me much satisfaction to record the gallantry with which the Jan Baz cavalry were headed by Capt. Hart, afterwards ably supported by Lieut. Golding, and the judgment displayed by the former officer, in seizing the most favourable opportunity to charge and rout the enemy. I have a most pleasing duty to perform in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability with which all the officers under my command conducted their respective duties; and here I must especially notice that Capt. Woodburn, though at the time suffering from the effects of severe illness, and scarcely able, owing to weakness, to sit on horseback, exhibited an instance of zealous and honourable devotion to his military duties, in leaving his dooly, mounting his horse, and remaining in command of the 5th regt. S. S. force till the close of the action. To Capt. McDowell and McLean, Lieuts. Cooper and Crawford, in command of corps and detachments, I am deeply indebted for the assistance rendered to me; and a similar expression of thanks is due to the officers under and associated with them; while I cannot omit to particularize

* Four 6-pounders, 800 sabres, 1350 bayonets.

the just tribute of praise due to Lieut. Ross, 5th Infantry S. S. force, Detachment staff, from whom, on this, as on all other occasions, since assuming command of this detachment, I have received much assistance. The medical staff, viz. Assistant-surgeons Colquhoun* and Rae, have entitled themselves to the highest commendation, for their humane and unceasing attention to the wounded men.

"The steady and excellent conduct of the native commissioned, European, and native non-commissioned officers and privates, entitles them to my highest praise.

"A casualty roll herewith accompanies, and I have, &c.

"(Signed) JOHN GRIFFIN, Captain, commanding a field detachment in Zemindawur."

Return of Casualties in a field detachment under the command of Capt. Griffin, H.M. Shah Soojah's force, engaged in action with a combined rebel force in Zemindawur, on the 17th August, 1841.

Detachment 1st Troop Horse Artillery S.S.F.—Wounded, 1 rank and file; horses, 1 killed and 1 wounded.

Wing of 1st Cavalry ditto—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 1 lieutenant, 3 duffadars, dobashees, and havildars, and 14 rank and file; horses, 6 killed and 18 wounded.

1st Regt. of Jan Baz ditto—Killed, 3 rank and file; wounded, 1 Penjah Bashle, 4 duffadars, dobashees, and havildars, and 9 rank and file; horses, 15 wounded, and 2 sowars missing.

2nd Regt. of Jan Baz ditto—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 2 duffadars, dobashees, and havildars, and 11 rank and file; horses, 9 killed and 14 wounded.

Detachment 2nd Regt. of Bengal N.I.—Killed, 7 rank and file; wounded, 1 duffadar and 29 rank and file.

1st Regt. of Infantry Shah Shooja's Force—Wounded, 1 duffadar and 10 rank and file.

5th Regt. of Infantry ditto—Wounded, 1 duffadar and 14 rank and file.

Name of Officer Wounded—Lieut. Crawford, 1st Cavalry S. S. F., slightly.

Letters from Cabul mention that a force proceeded on the 28th September into the Zoomut valley, to punish certain refractory subjects in that quarter, and to destroy their strongholds. The expedition consists of 200 men of H.M.'s 44th, the 5th regt. N.I., one regiment Shah's infantry, a detachment of sappers and miners under Lieut. Sturt, 2 iron and 4 brass nine-pounders, and 2 eight-inch mortars, under Capt. Abbott, and the mountain train under Capt. Backhouse; the whole moved forward under Col. Oliver, N.I. The Zoomut valley is to the S. E. of Cabul. The village and strongholds are places in which a notable villain, who for months had been haunting the roads and passes, robbing and murdering all that came in his way, had taken refuge. The chief who sheltered him had already been urged by Capt. Hay, 35th N.I., who was in the neighbourhood collecting revenue, to give up his friend, but he merely replied by a volley of abuse and shot, killing two and wounding three of Hay's men; the captain then tried the effect of two six-pounders he had with him, but they were useless, and he was obliged to return, and the above-mentioned force, a pretty strong one, has been sent on. The place against which the detachment proceeds is very strong, being a large walled village, with five forts, all flanking each other, within gun-shot range. It is, however, supposed that the chieftain's courage will vanish, and that he will take himself to the hills when he sees our formidable preparations, though the place is to be blown up, whether he resist or not.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 13.

The following is from a letter, dated Cabul, 28th September:—"The force left Cabul this morning for Gurdise, commanded by Col. Oliver, 5th N.I., and consisted of 3 brass, 2 iron nine-pounders, and 1 24-lb. howitzer, under Capt. Abbott and Lieut. Warburton; 3 companies Shah's sappers and miners, under Lieut. Sturt; 200 of H. M.'s 44th, 5th regt. N. I., 6th Shah's infantry, and 2 resallahs Anderson's horse; and would be reinforced there by Lieut. Marsh's corps and Capt. Hay's Aff-

* The following item in a private letter, published by the *Hurkaru*, mentions an instance of volunteer gallantry not particularized in the official account of Capt. Griffin's victory. "Dr. Colquhoun was tending the wounded, when a fire was opened from a neighbouring fort, by which some of the sick were struck; the doctor immediately went to the rear-guard, and obtained thence a small party, with which he forced an entrance into the fort, and destroyed the entire garrison."

ghan horse. Capt. Bygrave joined his regiment for the occasion. The object is to reduce four or five forts."—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 14.

Captain Walker, of the 4th local horse, with a detachment of that corps, had arrived, in charge of the Gooroo and other Ghiljee chiefs, who gave themselves up to Major Leach. The Gooroo is to be provided with an honourable asylum in Cabul.

Letters from Candahar to the 1st October mention an intended expedition into the Teereen country. It appears that a very considerable force has been organized for this difficult service:—"Lieuts. North and Conolly (accompanied by 1,200 asses) proceed, with a large force, under command of acting Brigadier Wymer (who has orders to place himself under the guidance of the two before-named), into the Teereen country. The following is the force: Sappers and miners with bildars, under Capt. Saunders, four of the Shah's six-pounders, two eighteen-pounders, with European artillery, the 2nd and 38th regiments Bengal N. I., and Leeson's horse. They are to proceed towards Teereen, through passes not known to the politicals, or any one accompanying them. Various conjectures are afloat as to what the purport of this movement is. Kakur Khan has surrendered himself to Leach unconditionally, and it is thought by those on the spot that there is every likelihood of a more pacific demonstration on the part of the other chiefs. The Kakurs are up in arms and molesting every one who attempts the Passes. The Teereen expedition will cost the Government at least four lacs of rupees."

Teereen lies almost due north of Candahar, from which place it is distant about eighty miles, in a direct line.

Other accounts state that the detachment of Colonel Wymer is proceeding against certain turbulent chiefs in Zemindawur, Teereen, and Dchrawut, who will neither pay tribute nor allegiance to King Shoojah. Their forts are said to be very strong; though the politicals say this force is to be back in one month, when the 16th, 42nd, and 43rd are to return to the provinces by the Bolan Pass.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 14th October, states, that Major-Gen. Nott had left Candahar, to take the command of the troops despatched to the Teereen country. Should the return of this force be delayed for any considerable time, it is reported that H. M.'s 40th regt., a corps of Bombay N. I., and a company of European artillery, will be sent to Candahar, for the purpose of relieving the Bengal troops under orders to return to the provinces.

Another letter from Candahar says:—"Ghilzie is quiet for another year, and the Zemindawur force is to come in, Ukthar Khan having fled the country. They had gone within a few marches of the Hindoo Koosh, and not finding any enemy, the prince ordered all the property that could not be sold or brought away to be destroyed. The two 18-pounders, two 6-pounders, Leeson's horse, a detachment of sappers and miners, the 38th, and five companies of the 2nd N. I., a rabble of Afghan horse, and Timour Shah's eldest son, left this on the 11th instant, for the northward, for the purpose of taking a large fort called Funah, on the banks of the Jumrood river—resistance is not expected at present. The whole country is now for the faith, but the followers of the green standard have got so severely drubbed, on several occasions of late, that it is likely to be deserted in a short time. McCan's corps, three 6-pounders and some cavalry, are expected here on the 17th from Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and on their arrival here, the 42nd, and a like number of guns, and some cavalry, move towards Col. Wymer's camp, for the purpose of keeping open a pass in that direction, and three marches from this. The 16th and 43rd N.I. are in the new cantonments. Provisions are very dear. The native population continue discontented, and you constantly hear of vows having been made on the *Koran*, to murder the European officers."

A letter from Candahar, dated 27th September, states that Gen. Nott gave direct orders to have Ukthar Khan followed up, immediately after the defeat of his forces at Kelai Alim; but that Lieut. Patenson, Quarter Master of the 2nd, Officiating Political Assistant, had the power to control and over-rule, so that Griffin (Wood-

burn being ill and unable to command) obeyed the orders of the young Political Assistant, and the orders of Major-Gen. Nott were not carried into effect; "the consequence is, that now, when pursuit has become all but impracticable by this almost puerile delay, they are obliged, at length, to carry the General's orders into effect, and go on a tour of search under the Lieutenant's auspices, having for authority thereto the Candahar Agent's instructions."

The *Bombay Courier*, October 26th, states that a letter from the neighbourhood of Candahar mentions that the Zemindawer force was broken up early in September, after the cavalry portion of it had paid a visit to Bugraum, which, however, did not answer so well as the foray into the Bugni district; the inhabitants having taken alarm and escaped in time into the recesses of the mountains with their flocks, herds, &c. Capt. Woodburn's corps, with Lieut. Crawford's squadrons and two guns, had made five or six rapid marches from Zemindawer, crossing the Helmund, and joined Gen. Nott's force on the 17th at Zoombooruck. They had subsequently been hard at work dragging the guns (two 18-pounders and four 6-pounders) over the pass of Kotul-i-paj into the next district. The valleys of Durawut and Teereen were thus laid open, but there seemed little chance of any more fighting, the Secunderabad affair, and the apparent facility with which the ponderous guns were brought across the mountains, having infused no small alarm amongst the malcontents; so that the chiefs were hourly coming in to make their submission.

The district in question is situated immediately to the northward of Candahar, and appears in the maps to have been hitherto quite a *terra incognita*.

The latest intelligence from Afghanistan mentions that Shah Sooja had resolved to winter at Cabool, which will render it unnecessary for a European regiment—the only efficient establishment in his kingdom—to escort him to Jullalabad.

H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry were to have left on the 4th October.

The extensive mortality which prevails among the Company's camels, has led to the assemblage of a committee, which is now sitting, to investigate into the cause. It is supposed the animals are poisoned by *digitalis* or foxglove, which abounds in the Cabool valley, and which the natives—such is their friendly feeling towards their English benefactors—mix up with the forage of the animals.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 2.

We were led to think that Sir Alexander Burnes would succeed Sir William Macnaghten, but we now find that it is whispered about, in well-informed circles, that Col. Sutherland will be Sir William's successor at Cabool.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 7.

The Punjaub.—The following intelligence of the state of affairs in the Punjaub, is extracted from a Ferozepore letter, dated 28th September:—"Shere Sing is making great preparations for the celebration of the *Dusuhra*, though it is not yet known where the *tumasha* is to take place; some say at Umritsur, as in former years; others, at a place called Meean Meer Sahib, about three kos from Lahore, and others again say, that Kyrpore (almost immediately on the river) has been selected. Gen. Court's brigade, consisting of four regiments and twenty-five guns, has been ordered to form a cantonment at Kyrpore: whether this is a temporary measure or a permanent one is not yet known. Gen. Muhtab Sing received orders on the 18th, and started the following day from Peshawur, with his brigade, consisting of six regiments and forty guns. What the cause of this move is, remains a secret. Shere Sing went on the 18th on a visit to Rajah Dhyen Sing. Sirdar Bishen Sing, who was sent, some time back, against Sirdar Jwalla Sing, Governor of the fort of Shikharpoor, with orders to bring the latter to Shere Sing, dead or alive, has succeeded in taking the fort and killing the governor, whose son has been also taken and is in confinement. No orders have yet been received regarding the lad. Shere Sing still continues to patronize Shahbillawul—it is his chief residence. Very favourable reports have been transmitted by Shah-zadah Purtab Sing, Governor of Cashmere, of the state of his province. The Hazaree tribe are almost subdued, and it is hoped

that the only remaining one, which is still refractory, viz. the Yoomsfzyes, will speedily be brought round."

It is reported that a body of Akhalties had, on being refused the amount of certain pecuniary demands, possessed themselves of the fortress of Govindghur and declared their intention of appropriating its treasures to their own use, should their claims not be settled forthwith, and have, moreover, intimated their determination to resist any treaty which may be in contemplation with the British Government.

Gen. Court arrived at Lahore on the 7th of September. The Maha Rajah received him with the strongest demonstrations of joy, and promised to afford him some employment of great emolument as soon as possible; he has not, however, been appointed yet.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, after mentioning that Sir Jasper Nicolls was expected at Agra by the 15th of November, says, "a proposition, closely connected with his Exc.'s visit to these provinces, has been made to Shere Singh and the Sikhs, to the effect that a subsidiary force is to be employed by them, constituted similarly with that of the Hyderabad Force. If they accept the proposition, well; but if they decline it, the Commander-in-chief is to present it to them again, at the point of some thousands of bayonets. The decision of the Sikhs will be known by the arrival of his Exc. at Agra."

The same paper of the 9th October, states, on the authority of a letter from Meerutt, that the Lieut.-Governor had gone suddenly by dawk to Almorah on the 1st, his original intention having been to proceed to Mussoorie. "This unexpected movement is connected with affairs in the Punjab, but nothing particular seems as yet to be known. It also has for its object, among others, an inquiry into the proximity of the Sikhs and Nepalese to that province, and their hostile attitude. Mr. Clerke, we also hear, meets his honour at Mussoorie, to discourse of high affairs of state."

The encroachments of the Sikhs upon the Celestial Empire still continue, and have indeed reached an extent likely to attract attention, if it be not altogether absorbed by the proceedings of the outer barbarians at Canton; but Zorawar Singh and his victorious Sikhs will hardly fail ere long to bring themselves distinctly enough to the notice of the Court of Peking. By the latest accounts, Zorowar Singh continued to advance into Tibet, driving the armed and unarmed inhabitants before him like sheep. He is now on the Eastern side of the Mansarovar Lake, and having driven out the Deb and his forces, has got possession of Tukakote without resistance. This is a large commercial town in a fine valley, said to be nearly as extensive as that of Nepal. The whole of the country, marked in our maps as Tibet, is governed by a Chinese viceroy at Lassa. This functionary seems to take no steps for the protection of the people entrusted to his care, or to prevent the dismemberment of the Celestial Empire. The mountainous regions which he controls, are said to be 1,300 miles in length, and of proportionate breadth, and of all of which the Sikhs are now virtually masters.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 25.

We lately mentioned that a report had gone forth of the probability that exists of a collision between the Sikhs and Nepalese, in Thibet. We now learn, that the Hon. Mr. Erskine, the successor of Col. Tapp in the Political Agency of Simla, has had occasion to represent to Government the advance of the Sikhs on the provinces of Gurhwal and Kumaon, and from Ludakh, viz Roodah and Gurtokh, to the vicinity of the Manasarovara Lake. The result of these communications is, as yet, but imperfectly known, but there is reason to believe, that the Governor-General has empowered Mr. Erskine to adopt the most decided tone in his conferences with the Sikh and Nepalese states, and further, that in the event of these powers persisting in their aggressive policy, we shall infallibly resort, on our part, to active and immediate hostilities.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 30.

By a letter from Ferozepore, dated September 24, it appears, that nothing of any moment had transpired lately at the Lahore Durbar. Lieut. Cunningham had been deputed (at the requisition of the Lahore government, it is supposed) to arrange

matters in the Hill states bordering on Tibet, where the presence of a European officer was likely to intimidate the belligerent parties. At Lahore, affairs are stated to be almost settled. Gen. Court had returned and resumed command of the troops, from which, but a few months back, he had fled in terror and trepidation. Shere Sing had issued a proclamation, to the effect that any one refusing to obey the orders of his superiors should be punished severely, according to his rank and the nature of his offence; those in the possession of jagheers would be summarily deprived of them, and the inferior officers and citizens were to have their hands, noses, and ears lopped off. Several attempts to cast brass guns had succeeded so well that orders for the construction of others had been issued. Lieut. Harrington and his detachment met with the greatest civility on their journey, which was anything but an agreeable one.

Gwalior.—From a letter dated Scindea's camp, we learn that the capital continues in a state of most admired disorder, and that a serious outbreak is confidently expected, before or during the dussceerah. The favourite, Nemajee, relying little on the promised co-operation of Colonels Jacob and Baptiste, one or other of whom, it is said, experiences of late remarkably sudden attacks of gout and indigestion, has applied, through the residency vakeel, for the services of the contingent. Whether the resident will give the required succour, we are not informed; but something must be done towards terminating these frequent disturbances, and punishing the brutal violence of the rabble.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 7.

Bokhara.—A letter from Cabul, dated September 13, contains the gratifying intelligence that letters had been received from Col. Stoddart, dated July 16, announcing that he had obtained the Ameer's permission to leave Bokhara, and was about to start immediately for Cabul.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 25, states, that the liberation of Col. Stoddart from prison, and his improved treatment at Bokhara, as well as the prospect of his release, were effected by Major Todd: "I have seen Col. Stoddart's letter to Major Todd," says the writer, "in which the above acknowledgment is made, and in which the Colonel says, he has written to the same effect, both to Lord Palmerston and to Lord Auckland."

Kokand.—Capt. A. Conolly has been arrested in the Kokand territory, and ordered to be held "*Nuzzurbund*."

Herat.—A letter from Cabul says, that Shah Kamran has sent the sirdars Deen Mahomed and Sultan Mahomed from Herat to Ghur, with letters to the Seestanee and Dooranee chiefs of Turrah and Bakesa, calling on them to unite, and deliver their king out of the hands of Yar Mahomed; and, it is also said, the Noorzyes of Goolistan were actually in arms, with a view of joining Deen Mahomed in Ghur.—*Englishman*, Sept. 27.

Though we believe that the reports of Kamran's efforts to get himself out of Yur Mahomed's political gripe are not without foundation, yet they do not induce us to hold out any hopes to the army that there will be a march to Herat, for our opinion is that nothing will come of the Shah's intrigues against his vizier.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 28.

EXCERPTA.

Some time ago, Baboo Mothylal Seal offered a reward of Rs. 10,000 to the first Hindu youth who would marry a widow. Hitherto, no one has been bold enough to win this prize; but a case is likely soon to happen. A respectable native young man, brought up at the Hindu College, is negotiating a marriage with a youthful widow, also respectably connected. The principals in the matter are, says our informant, head and ears enamoured of each other, and are both restlessly anxious for

the nuptials. The guardians of the female, also, are not against it; so, in all likelihood, an important example, favourable to the extinction of one of the most barbarous of Hindu customs, is likely to be set by this young man to his countrymen at large.—*Hurkaru*, Oct. 9.

In the Mogul case, the trial of which (see p. 266) excited so much interest, the sentence was postponed, on a motion of the Advocate-General, to the first day of next term, when, it is expected, it will be moved, on behalf of the chief defendants, for a trial *de novo*. This motion, however, is likely to be delayed to a farther period, owing to the absence of two of the judges, who are at Darjeeling, namely, Sir John Grant and Sir Henry Seton.—*Ibid*.

The *Hurkaru*, in announcing the death of Col. Denby, at Simla, on the 26th September, states that "he perished from sheer inanition—having denied himself even *rottee mukhtān*! He died, however, worth from a lac and a half to two lacs of rupees, which will be a consolation, probably, to some young nephews or nieces, for he was himself a single man. He had some time since been enjoined to go to England on account of his health; but he confessed to some of his acquaintance, that he derived too much enjoyment from 'accumulating' to forego it even for the sake of health itself."

The *Gazette* contains an advertisement announcing that twenty scholarships were to be open to public competition in the following Government institutions, on the 1st of October, viz.—Madrasa, Hindu College, and College of Mahommud Mohsin, Hooghly, Sanscrit College (Calcutta), Dacca, and Benares. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 8 a month for the junior scholarships, which will be held for four years, or, under particular circumstances, for a longer period; and Rs. 15 for the senior Oriental, and Rs. 30 for the senior English scholarships, which will be held for two or more years. One senior scholarship, given by the Rajah of Burdwan in the Hindu College, is valued at Rs. 40 a month, and will be held for four years.

A very atrocious case of murder occurred in the Delhi district. Gunga Bishen, so long known to the European residents of Delhi as the choudree of hackeries, and who was extensively engaged in farming speculations, having carried points against the zemindars of two villages bordering on his own zemindaree of Boderā, was, in open daylight, first stabbed by a man, who was sitting with him at his own door, and then cut up in pieces by several others. The assassins are supposed to have escaped into the adjoining independent territory of the Jhujhur Nawab.

The press, long known in Calcutta as the Church Mission Press, the property of the Church Missionary Society, has been given up, and the establishment disbanded.

The survey of Behar was about to commence with the cold weather, under the direction of professional officers.

The *Calcutta Star*, October 1, says: "Another instance of the remarkable phenomenon, the falling of fish, occurred on Wednesday last, in the neighbourhood of the salt-water lakes, when, after a heavy shower of rain, many small fish, resembling white bait, were discovered sprinkled over the fields. Many persons were eyewitnesses of the circumstance."

The foundation-stone of a college at Bareilly was laid on the 16th September.

As Capt. J. R. Lumsden, of the 63rd N.I., senior assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, was bathing, as usual, at Khyook-Phyoo, on the morning of the 29th September, a shark carried off one of his legs. The wound is said to have been "the most ghastly ever beheld;" the bone was laid bare from the knee to about ten or eleven inches up the thigh. The poor fellow shewed his bravery to the last, attacking and beating off the animal, until Lieuts. Nation and Skeane, who were bathing with him, swam to his assistance, and brought him on shore. His left hand must have been in the shark's mouth, as the wrist was much lacerated. He was sensible for a short time after he was landed, and spoke several times. The last words he uttered, on being brought into Lieut. Nation's bungalow, were "Oh! it is getting very dark," and he soon afterwards expired.

There has been a great deal of sickness among the Europeans at Kurnaul, espe-

cially among the Buffs. Almost all the officers in that regiment had been laid up with the fever; three hundred of the men were in hospital (two or three deaths daily), and there being a scarcity of medical officers at that station, Meerut had been indented upon for a doctor. The European regiment had also about 150 sick.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, October 21, announces that the popular firm of Mac Donald and Co. (late Barrett and Co.), at Simla, had become insolvent. Several of the gentry at Simla are creditors to a considerable amount.

Dost Mahomed Khan and his two sons had arrived at Allahabad.

The *Eng'ishman*, October 20, states that Lord Auckland had positively refused to allow a Russian prince permission to travel in the Punjab.

The same paper, in announcing the arrival at Calcutta of M. Barbé, a French missionary from Burmah, and who has been on the most intimate terms with Tharawadi, had been reported to our government as a spy.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON PLANTING.

We stated that the cotton-planting experiment was fairly commenced in Coimbatore; we have now further information that good progress is being made. The American cotton-planters, of whose zeal and diligence in their new undertaking we are pleased to hear a very favourable account, are for this year located on three farms, one at Errode and two at Coimbatore, having each a hundred acres allotted to their charge. The ploughing and preparation of the farm at Errode commenced earlier than the others, and the plantations are therefore more forward at that place, the seed having generally sprung up in them. The young plants already shew five or six leaves, and are promising most favourably. The land obtained at Coimbatore is pronounced by the planters to be most excellent; it is a fine rich black soil, which the American plough turns up with great effect. Some part of this land is already sown, and from its superior quality the planters anticipate the best results; the opinion of one of them, Mr. Hawley, being, that for the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton the soil and climate of Coimbatore are most favourable; and that, if the weather is seasonable, a fair prospect of success awaits the object of his experiment. On this important head, we may further observe, that not only is the climate considered very congenial to the growth and staple of this product, but the soil itself is stated nearly to resemble the alluvial mould of the valley of the Mississippi. We extract from the letter of an able correspondent, which contains information of a practical nature:—"The American ploughs have answered admirably, one pair of bullocks, not greatly superior to the common cattle of the country, dragging the plough with ease, working generally from six A.M. to twelve, and from two P.M. to sunset. A new description of yoke, manufactured under the superintendence of one of the planters, Mr. Simpson, has been used for working the ploughs. These yokes are fastened to the bullocks with yoke-bows made of rattan, or of any wood that will bend; and which, keeping the bullocks well together, have a great advantage over the country yoke, not only in this respect, but in laying out the lines. The ryots were of course awkward at first in the management of the plough, but a little practice soon reconciled them to its use, and they are now becoming even skilful in their vocation, the planters declaring that some portion of their land was as well ploughed as any they had seen in America. This is cheering, and shews what can be done by the energetic and skilful superintendence of practical men. The natives come in numbers to watch the agricultural operations going forward. It is of course premature to suppose

they will themselves adopt them, until their results are ascertained, and their success placed beyond a misgiving or a doubt. They, for the most part, acknowledge the method of cultivation now pursued superior to their own, considering, however, the expense of it beyond their means; forgetting that all new experiments, especially when managed by the Government, must necessarily be costly at the commencement; and secondly, that if the produce is greater, the outlay must keep pace with it." From the now ascertained congeniality of soil and climate to the American staple, the interest taken by the natives in the experiment, and the speedy success of a mode of operation new to their hands, we are induced to hope for the best results from this experiment, which, if it succeeds in opening the home market to this important product of our soil, and producing a large export of East-India cotton to England, will prove one of the greatest benefits to this country which has been extended to it under the English sway.—*Spectator*, Sept. 29.

We hear from Coimbatore that, so far as can be judged from the present appearance of the plant, the promise of the experimental cotton-farm is most encouraging, and if no adverse circumstance intervene, it must do well. We are assured, notwithstanding, that the experiment has, so far, been a very up-hill business, nor can the difficulties yet be considered over. We trust, however, that the powerful aid of Government, and a reference to past experience, will do much to smooth the way over whatever difficulties may yet be interposed between the present infant state of the experiment and its successful termination.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 9.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN KHOOND.

Active measures are being taken by the Madras authorities for the suppression of the murderous practices which, under the mask of religion, have been for so long a time celebrated in the Khoond territories, and winked at, if not allowed, by our professedly Christian Government. To accomplish this highly desirable object, a political agent is, it seems, to be immediately sent to the blood-stained district, with special instructions on the part of Government to inform its barbarous people, that human sacrifices must be abandoned by all under British rule. The agent is to be accompanied by a small military force, consisting of two companies of N.I., to be furnished by the corps serving at Russell Kondah, and to be under Capt. Rochfort.—*Herald*, Sept. 25.

SUTTEE.

We are surprised to learn from a correspondent at Jaulnah, that a suttee was perpetrated at that station on the 1st inst. We presume, however, that this revolting scene could not have taken place within the limits of the cantonment, since the British authorities would doubtless have interfered to prevent such an infringement of what, thanks to our late Governor-General, has become the law of the land, though unable beyond their own lines to offer any direct interference with the Nizam's subjects. The particulars of this atrocious ceremony we give in the words of our correspondent, as follows:—

"A rich brahmin died (I believe) on the 30th ult., and on the following morning it was bruited that a suttee would take place in the course of the day, the widow of the deceased having, by the advice of the brahmins, determined on sacrificing herself upon the funeral pyre of her husband. I attended the dreadful spectacle, which was conducted much as described by those who have witnessed the like before. About three thousand persons were congregated on the occasion. The widow walked round amongst them, distributing her valuables as she passed, and salaaming to the assembled persons. She then walked to the pile of wood, &c., and seating herself on it, requested to have her husband's head placed in her lap, but this was denied her, and the poor victim was forced to lay herself down by the side of the corpse. The attendant brahmins, however, told her not to attempt the sacrifice if she did not feel equal

to support the torture. Her resolution was unchangeable, and she repeated that it was her determination to be a suttee, and that she had no fear of the agony attendant thereon. The woman was then warned against attempting to escape from the pile after the fire should be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were, however, saved all trouble on this particular, as the poor creature, under the extremity of torture, made not an effort even to rise, and only screamed out 'My God! my God!' until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Jaulnah on the 1st inst., a scene disgraceful to the Government that can even give its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity!"—*U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 15.

THE TODDY-DEALERS.

A disturbance has taken place in Madras and its suburbs, which have been "frighted from their propriety," in consequence of some proceedings of the magistrates towards the native spirit-dealers. It appears that an old police regulation, imposing certain restrictions upon these persons, and which has been a dead letter for many years, was suddenly revived by the chief magistrate, the law most rigorously enforced, and many of those renters who had presumed to break its enactment were heavily fined, whilst others, who could not produce the amount ordered, were subjected to durance, with hard labour on the roads. Upon this, the whole body of arrack and toddy renters closed their shops and threw up their licenses, whereby the Government lost Rs. 1200 per diem by the contracts; to say nothing of inconvenience to the public for want of bread (in the making of which toddy is used), the whole of the presidency bakeries having been closed for two days. The collector's cutcherry was filled with petitioners on the subject, but as he had no power to set aside the orders of the police, and as the chief magistrate, on his application, refused to rescind his order, the matter was of necessity referred to the revenue board. One of the toddy-dealers, however, having been sentenced by the police authorities to receive two dozen lashes and work three months on the roads, for refusing to open shop, appealed to the Supreme Court. A writ of *habeas corpus* having been granted to produce the body of this alcohol vender, he was brought into court on the 28th September and discharged! The ground upon which the sentence of the magistrates was justified by the Advocate-General was, that the prisoner had combined to stop the supply of toddy, contrary to the regulations, the article being necessary for the making of bread, and he animadverted with great force upon the magnitude, as regarded the public interest, of the offence of combination, reminding the Court how severely it was punishable by the English law, and added that, had the prisoner been indicted before the Court for the offence, he would have suffered a very heavy punishment, instead of the light and inadequate one awarded by the magistrates. The prisoner's counsel took the usual technical objections against the commitment and the return, but the judges proceeded upon a much broader ground. Sir Robert Comyn said it was highly necessary to prevent all illegal infringements on the liberty of the subject; it was no less important to protect magistrates in the honest and fearless discharge of their duty. If the notion had got abroad that magistrates could make regulations and act on them, it certainly was highly necessary to check that notion. He saw a substantial ground for deciding that the magistrates had been mistaken, and really had no jurisdiction in the matter. He would decide on purely legal grounds; as to the merits, he knew nothing of them. The warrant of commitment expressed that the party had been convicted of combining to prevent the supply of toddy. The Reg. No. 6 expressed that the Governor "deemed it expedient to throw open the public markets to general competition," and that it was necessary to "punish all acts and combination for the purpose of preventing or impeding the free and natural supply of the market;" but could it be said that toddy came under the "provisions" contemplated by this regulation, which applied only to things about which "general competition" was encouraged, and the "free supply" of

which was protected? So far from it, on turning to Reg. No. 4, referring to "spirituous and other intoxicating liquors," and in which toddy-shops were especially mentioned, he found that, so far from the Government encouraging the "free supply" of toddy, or encouraging "general competition" in that article, it was declared by the preamble that, "in order to repress irregularities, to preserve the morals of the people, and to assist the operations of the police, it is expedient to establish restrictions upon all venders of spirits and intoxicating liquors." The Government, therefore, were the chief parties who combined to prevent the "free and natural supply" of toddy, and upon the magistrates' reading of Reg. No. 6, the Government were the first parties they ought to punish. It had been mentioned, and probably the fact was so, that the toddy in question was wanted for bread, and not to be used as a spirituous beverage; but in no regulation that had been shewn to the Court was any distinction taken between toddy intended for drinking and toddy intended for making bread. If it had been so, it might have made a difference; the latter might perhaps have come under the term "provision" in Regulation No. 6. Competition was restricted in every possible way of selling toddy. The prisoner had been convicted of refusing to supply toddy generally; and whatever might be the real nature of his offence, that of which he had been convicted was not one contemplated by Police Regulation No. 6. The magistrates had been acting in a case where they had no jurisdiction; the matter was transacted *coram non jndice*, and the prisoner must therefore be discharged.

The man has since brought an action against the magistrates for false imprisonment, laying his damages at Rs. 15,000.

THE NIZAM'S FRONTIERS.—INSURGENT ARABS.

Two resallahs of H. H. Nizam's cavalry marched from Ambah (Mominabad) against the Arabs collected to the southward of Mulbingah. The insurgents were found in possession of a strong ghurree, called Balloogi, upon which the cavalry without guns could make no impression. Col. Blair wrote to Sholapoor, therefore, for artillery and infantry, and some horse artillery guns and 200 infantry arrived. The place was shelled, but as this proved to have little effect, Col. Blair determined on blowing the gate open, and the guns were ordered up for the purpose. The Arabs, however, came outside the fort in considerable numbers, and opened a fire on the artillery, which caused some loss, upon which a troop of the 2nd Nizam's cavalry, under Lieut. Shakespeare, in the hope of cutting off the Arabs who were outside, made a gallant dash. Unfortunately, however, the mud proved too deep to render the charge entirely effectual, and some of the Arabs having been speared, the rest escaped within the walls, from which a smart fire was kept up. By this, some three or four troopers were killed, and eight or ten wounded, as also a jemadar. A further loss occurred from a party of men having returned to carry away the body of a wounded comrade, who lay near the ghurree, but to what extent is not mentioned. The effect of the day's work was, that the Arabs, upwards of 200, surrendered unconditionally. His work is not however over. In another ghurree, in the same district, there are said to be fifty more Arabs.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* (Oct. 12) describes the same affair as follows:—"About 250 had taken possession of a place named Beloonjee, not far from the frontier, near the Beemah river, and in the direction of Sholapoor. Beloonjee consists of a ghurree, with one gateway, which is approached by a winding road surrounded by a dilapidated village, around which is a tumble-down wall and gateways. The Arabs had possession of the ghurree. Col. Blair appeared before the place and summoned it. The negotiation ended in nothing, and some European horse artillery belonging to the Sholapoor division was brought up by forced marches. An attempt was made and continued for two days, the 21st and 22nd instant, to shell out the insurgents, but this proved ineffectual; all the shells were exploded, according to the acknowledgment of the garrison, for no better purpose than to kill one old woman. An attempt was then made to erect a battery in front

of the gateway. The enemy sallied, and attempted to carry off the guns. The guns were withdrawn, and a squadron of reformed horse, under the command of Capt. Inglis, charged, and drove the rebels back into the fort, but was thereby exposed to the fire of the enemy from the walls, and three troopers were killed, and one European artilleryman and thirteen troopers wounded, some of them severely. Of the insurgents none appear to have been killed or taken prisoners; but ten are stated to have been wounded. Indeed, the jemadar of the Arab party sent a cool requisition upon Col. Blair for wine and ointments to comfort and heal his wounded men. Preparations for a serious attack on the ghurree were in progress when the garrison capitulated. They were allowed to retain their arms, and to depute vakeels to Hyderabad, for the settlement of their accounts, &c. "These terms," the writer says, "were, I believe, as contrary to the Resident's wish and intentions and instructions as they unquestionably are to the plain dictates of good sense and sound policy. These Arabs are the most arrant vagabonds on the face of the earth, and act upon principles that ought not to be recognized or tolerated by any regular government. They place themselves above or at least beyond the pale of civilized life, and disregard the common obligations of society. They are ready, avowedly, to undertake any cut-throat work for money, without a moment's reflection upon the consequences to themselves or to others; and money being given and accepted, they are then prepared to kill and destroy their master's enemies, whether these be the ruling power of the country, or a neighbouring talookdar, or the disciplined troops under Europeans, while their rapacity and violence lay waste and depopulate the tract of country through which they pass, or happen to occupy. On this occasion, they had insulted our troops, killed and wounded several, and had suffered no proportionate loss themselves. The lenient terms granted them will have an injurious effect upon the country, and will encourage other parties of Arabs to follow in the bloody footsteps of these miscreants. That there is a movement, instigated by some party or parties unknown, in the Nizam's country, and towards Sattara, is indisputable; and that money is available in considerable amount for the purpose of levying troops, &c., is something more than suspected. No clue has yet been detected to trace the mystery to its real source, but some agents have been seized, and I dare say the plot will be discovered before long."

The *Spectator*, September 25, reports that intelligence from Secunderabad tended to give a somewhat serious character to the outbreak of the Arabs in the Nizam's territory; observing, "it seems probable that the Mahrattas are at the bottom of the affair, and the Arabs, knowing themselves to be obnoxious to us, and that their dismissal may be demanded, are inclined to try conclusions and give us a little trouble first. Two thousand Arabs have lately been entertained in the city of Hyderabad, and men are daily going off in the direction of Sholapore. The whole number of Arabs in the Hyderabad territory is estimated at 7,000 or 8,000; they are possessed of considerable wealth, and of most of the forts and strongholds of the country, Golconda among the number. At this fort there are five millions of government treasure, and the Nizam's brother, well known as a dangerous and intriguing man, is confined there. The party Col. Blair despatched against them is about 1,300 strong; the chief gives Rs. 10 per month to every man who joins him with a musket; against this party Col. Blair could at present do nothing without guns or cavalry. The 51st Regt. N.I., at present encamped on the bund at Secunderabad, were ordered to co-operate with Col. Blair. Parties of armed men have been seen moving in the direction of Beder, and it cannot be doubted that the time has now arrived when the insolence of the Arabs requires a pretty severe check."

Letters from the Nizam's frontier inform us that all the troops sent from Belgaum in the direction of Sholapore had returned to quarters, except Capt. Gordon's detachment. Gen. Fraser is said greatly to have disapproved of Col. Blair's convention with the insurgent Arabs, and to have ordered them all to be disarmed. Col. Blair himself nearly lost his life on this occasion. He had ordered the Arab jemadar to wait upon him, and the jemadar accordingly appeared, attended by two of his

men; when, just as the interview with Col. Blair was about to conclude, the two ruffians alluded to rushed at him with their poignards; and would have speedily despatched their intended victim, but that the soldiers in attendance felled them to the earth. The jemadar made no effort in any way, but stood stock still while these things were in progress. The Arabs have since all been disarmed, and now are prisoners waiting the pleasure of the Nizam, by whom they will probably be more summarily dealt with than by the "Feringhee."—*Bomb. Times*, Oct. 23.

A letter from Sholapore, dated 30th ult., states that the Arabs in arms in the Nizam's provinces and southern Mahratta country have bound themselves by an oath to avenge their comrades by taking the lives of ten Europeans for that of each Arab who may be put to death by the decree of the civil tribunals. This resolution will place the lives of officers, soldiers, and civilians, as also those of their wives and children, in great danger, especially when travelling through the country without a sufficient guard. The Arabs come chiefly from the Nizam's territory, but have lately spread themselves over the whole frontier. The old minister of the Nizam appears totally incompetent either to soothe these men or to coerce them into tranquillity.—*Bomb. Cour.*, Oct. 5.

The ordered movements of infantry corps of the Nizam's army have been countermanded, in consequence, it is supposed, of the disordered state of the Nizam's country, in which the Arabs seem to be astir on all sides. The march of the Bolarum troops caused the cavalry at Hingolee to be ordered down to Bolarum, and the artillery from the same station will, it is supposed, shortly follow. The Ellichpore brigade are also, it is said, in expectation of a little field work, as some of the districts are far from tranquil just at present. It is supposed that the brigade at Aurungabad will be reduced to a single regiment, in consequence of a corps being required at the new cantonment of Rachore, as the troops at Ellichpore cannot spare a man, in consequence of the many outposts they have to furnish, and an annual *dour* in the wet seasons, to quell the disturbance caused by some troublesome talookdar.—*Bomb. U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 19.

THE 37TH REGIMENT M. N. I.

The following extract from a letter, dated Macao, 15th August, gives a melancholy picture of the state of the 37th Regt. Madras N.I., the greater part of which are likely soon to be sent back in a sadly shattered and inefficient condition. "The 37th are totally unfit for any service. There are 450 in hospital, about seventy have died, and it is feared many can never recover. Every officer has been sick, and three are about to return to India. Sir Hugh Gough has decided upon sending all the sick of the 37th back early in October; unless great improvement takes place, few will be left behind. Other regiments have not suffered. It is, therefore, doubtless the climate of Hong-kong to which all this illness may be attributed. Sir Hugh has sent a great portion of the regiment on board ship, having no barracks or building of any description left. The typhoon cleared away every thing, and the unfortunate men were for many hours exposed to its fury."—*Spectator*, Oct. 6.

We understand that the local authorities have proposed to the Supreme Government to relieve the 37th Regt. M. N. I., in consequence of authentic information having been received from Sir Hugh Gough as to the total inefficiency of the corps from sickness. The corps pointed out for the relief is the 14th Regt. N. I., at Midnapore, to embark at Calcutta, provided the season will allow; otherwise one of the corps at the presidency, about the 15th of December next.—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7.

The promotion of Ensign Robert Mayne to a lieutenancy, consequent on the death of Lieut. Anketell, leaves the unfortunate 37th N. I. without a single ensign—a circumstance unparalleled in the history of the Madras army. Mr. Mayne's connexion with the regiment, in which he has just been advanced, is scarcely of five months' duration, and the date even of his entrance into the army is so recent as the 25th of January last.

EXCERPTA.

We understand that the business of the Suddur Adawlut has been somewhat interrupted of late by so serious a difference amongst the judges, that a reference to Government was resorted to. The cause of disagreement was a protest made by one of the judges against the decision of the other two; since which occurrence it is said that the Court has not met to decide on any case. The Government, in reply to the reference made, have recommended the judges to pull more amicably together in future, for the better furtherance of the interests of the state.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 19.

The Bank of Madras (the Government being authorized to grant the subscribers an act of incorporation) is to commence business on the 1st May, 1842.

The *U. S. Gaz.* of September 24th, states as follows:—"We happen to know, that, in the case of the Triputti Pagoda, which brings to the government treasury an average annual revenue of two lacs of rupees, the Government have sent orders to the collector of Northern Arcot, to continue to receive the same according to the old established custom, pending a further reference to England."

The committee of management of the Ootacamund Club have purchased for a clubhouse Mr. Morris's property on the hills, formerly called Rumbold House, or the Hotel. The sum agreed to be paid for the building is Rs. 50,000. The edifice is stated to have been erected by the late Sir William Rumbold, about twelve years since, at a cost Rs. 1,20,000.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

From Dharwar, we learn that the Rajpoot, who endeavoured to corrupt some of the Sepoys of the 7th, has been sentenced to death, with about 110 of the Bedamee insurgents; the names of the principal leaders are Nursoo Dulhatboy (the blind brahmin), Kistnapah, Koheran, jemadar, Talub, Ghoolaum Houssey, Mahuld, and Sallaam. The brahmin declares, however, that he will starve himself to death, as he will never die by the hands of the executioner.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Sept. 28.

From our Belgaum correspondent we learn that the whole of the Arabs taken at Bedamee have been tried and sentenced to death. The commission is now trying about thirty or forty of our own subjects, who aided the Arabs; four of the latter have suffered the last penalty of the law, but surely the Government cannot intend that the whole of these unfortunate men are to be treated as felons: they are not and never were our subjects; and as prisoners, if nothing will satisfy vengeance but the forfeiture of their lives, let the execution be a military one. Three or four of the prisoners turned Queen's evidence, and no doubt will be spared.—*Gaz.*, Sept. 29.

From Dharwar we have letters dated to the 5th inst. The turbulence of the Arabs is in some measure quelled, and the troops begin to move back to regain their former stations. The fort at Nepanee is being nearly destroyed, to prevent the Arabs entrenching themselves in it. The entrance is to be opposite the inner gate from the glacis, so that the causeway will go across the ditch through a tower, and the inner wall, and so on through the remainder of the work, when you are in the palace at once, instead of having to pass, as before, between two towers, over a bridge of piles, then for a considerable distance between two looped walls for some hundred yards, and eventually two strong gates, &c. &c. &c. The escarps to be blown into the trench, as well as the counterscarp. A correspondent says, "I am really sorry for the destruction of so strong and beautiful a place; surely it were better to garrison it with British troops well supplied. It is not 20,000 that would then take it."

ADEN.

From the time of the arrival of the *Auckland* to her departure, great bustle had prevailed in Aden. The troops had hardly landed from the steamer, when orders

were suddenly given for the march of four hundred Europeans and two hundred natives with a 12-pounder howitzer. The object was to surprise a party of Arabs at a large solitary house or tower, called after its owner Sheikh Maida, and also to destroy it and another large house used for the meetings of the chiefs in the village of Sheikh Othman. The force found the enemy gone, but that so recently, that their ovens were still warm, and the cakes stood by ready to be put into them. The place was at once blown up. A march of nearly forty miles was accomplished in twenty-four hours—twelve hours exposed to the sun, and five hours under the fire of the enemy. The Arabs proved excellent skirmishers, and continued for a long time to maintain a galling fire; one man of H.M.'s 6th and three of the European regt. were slightly wounded, and one of H.M.'s 6th died of *coup de soleil*. Lieut. Baillic, of the artillery, was severely wounded by a ball, which struck his cheek and grazed his forehead. The detachment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Pennycuik.—*Times*, Oct. 20.

The trade and population of Aden are rapidly increasing. The influx of new inhabitants is chiefly from Mocha, and is ascribed to the oppressive conduct of the sherreff of that place, who imposes such heavy taxes on the townspeople, that they are glad to leave.

SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

Col. Stacy and Nusseer Khan arrived at Quetta on the 6th inst., and the day following a durbar was held, at which the Khan was proclaimed Nuwab of Khelat. The terms of the treaty between him and the British Government are hereafter to be determined on, the Khan having entirely thrown himself on the consideration of the latter. In the usual strain of savage eloquence, he declared himself to be an orphan, and that the English Government were at once his father, mother, brother, uncle, cousin, and his near relations. He is much attached to Col. Stacy, and is anxious that the negotiation with him should be entrusted entirely to the gallant colonel. This is so reasonable, that there can hardly be any doubt of his wish being gratified; indeed, the colonel has already proved himself the most qualified person to conduct the arrangements. The party were to have returned to Khelat on the 12th or 13th, where it was expected they would receive final instructions from the envoy. Major Outram arrived at Quetta on the 2nd, having performed one of his rapid and extraordinary saddle trips to reach it. His first acts have given much satisfaction, and promise that the best understanding will prevail among the Quetta politicals.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 30.

Our letters from Shawl of the 10th September inform us, that the young Khan seemed delighted with his reception, and had lost all his nervous apprehension, appearing what he really is, an amiable, intelligent, and tractable lad. After Nusseer's installation on the throne of his fathers, it was supposed probable that he would accompany Major Outram to the plains, who will bring thither a considerable force.—*Times*, Oct. 6.

A letter from Dadur, dated October 3, gives an account of the murder of a European female by the Belooches. Mrs. Smith, wife of Conductor Smith, commissariat department, left Dadur on the 30th September, escorted by twenty-eight mounted sowars of this country, to proceed through the Bolan, to join her husband at Quetta. Mrs. Smith left the camp in her palanquin; the bearers were Lower Scinde coolies. In the Pass, the party were attacked by the Brahoes, who killed several of her sowars and wounded others, on which the bearers dropped the palanquin and ran. Mrs. Smith got out, and had risen from the palanquin, when she was shot through the heart! This atrocious murder took place in a part of the Pass named Beebee Nanee; those of her party able to do so retired. Very little of her property has been taken.

The following is from a letter, dated Quetta, 5th September: "Major Outram arrived here on the 2nd inst., in excellent health, but a good deal exhausted with his journey; the heat was so intense in Cutchee, that, on his arrival at Dadur, he was obliged to

be bled before he could proceed. The Bolan Pass is much infested by robbers. Twelve of Capt. Bean's horse, who were sent with camels, spare horses, refreshments, &c. for the major, were attacked at Beebee Nanih. At the first shot, the gallant horsemen all fled, leaving the unfortunate servants, camel-drivers, &c. to be murdered, and the property captured. The route by Sonmeance is to be thoroughly surveyed by Capt. Le Messurier; the 4th troop Horse Artillery and two companies N.I. will accompany him. This is the only route that will be practicable for commercial enterprise. Several kafilas arrived in June, July, and August, when Cutchee was insufferable from the heat. European articles are now abundant, and not more than twenty-five per cent. dearer than in Bombay."—*Cour.*, Sept. 28.

On the 3rd of September, we learn from our Quetta correspondents, Major Outram had arrived at Quetta, where Nusseer Khan was expected to join him, previous to Major Outram's accompanying him to Khelat. Gool Mahomed is with the Khan. What may be the fate of the former remains matter of question, as it has been long proved, beyond all doubt, that Lieut. Loveday was slain by a Hubshee slave, under the orders of Gool Mahomed, and without the cognizance of either the young Khan or the Beebee.—*Times*, Sept. 29.

The Kakur force, from which so much was at one time expected by Capt. Bean, has turned out a failure; they have never been under the slightest control, but came and went just as they thought fit; while murder and pillage prevailed all around them without the least interruption. When a party of thirty was lately sent for immediate escort duty, ten made their appearance the day after that which was appointed. The same thing may be said of the Belooche tribes of Cutchee.—*Ibid.*

We have spoken of the uselessness of the Kakur tribe, their disobedience, independence of bearing, and general lawlessness; and we heard a startling proof of this lately, in the fact that one of them, high in power, and a constituted jemadar, had taken the usual Moslem oaths to destroy with his own hand a given number of "Feringees;" and although the fact of this atrocious determination was perfectly known, the villain was admitted to the presence of Capt. Bean, and allowed to parade the camp and bazaar at Quetta.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 6.

The plundering spirit in Cutchee is as active as ever, and as the crops ripen, the predatory clans are ready to pounce upon the produce of the poor cultivators, and leave them either utterly destitute, or slay them upon the slightest appearance of resistance. A body of Scinde horse, under Lieut. Hervey, have gone out to afford partial protection to the villagers, but our correspondents from Scinde mention, that scarcely a day passes without some new account of plunderings and murders committed in Cutchee.

The advance guard of the 2nd Grenadiers arrived in Sukkur some days before our correspondent's letter, dated the 20th, but the rest of the party were still on the way.

The dawk between Sukkur and Quetta now occupies ten days, and a delay is often caused of a day or more, by horsemen on predatory excursions stopping the dawk-bearer, and not allowing him to proceed for some hours.

The river inundations are now gradually disappearing, and it is supposed the Indus will not rise again this season. Although plentiful at times, the flow of water has been unequal and uncertain, which has made many of the crops inferior. The Scinde agriculturists only cultivate their ground alternately, leaving the tract of one year's production to follow the next, and thus great waste of ground occurs, certainly not made up for by acquired improvement in the land. The nights and mornings in Scinde are now said to be delightfully cool, but the days remain hot, as they will do until about the 15th day of October, after which period no danger or inconvenience will be felt by travellers from exposure to the heat.—*Ibid.*

We learn that the 4th troop of Horse Artillery, under Capt. Leeson, started from Quetta on the 27th September for Sonmeance, via Moostung and Khelat, and was

at Sir-i-ab, at the head of the pass, on the following day. They were to start on the 30th for Moostung, where they would be joined by 150 men of H. M.'s 41st, and the party would then consist of 70 men, with two howitzers of the 4th troop, 2 companies of the 41st and 25th Madras Sappers and Miners. The march through this almost unknown route is expected to occupy nearly two months, and the public will no doubt await the tidings of its completion with considerable interest. The chiefs on the road are suspected of not being over and above friendly to the undertaking, and will probably shew a disposition to obstruct the force in the march. The foot battery, it was supposed, with H. M.'s 40th and the 21st N. I., would be sent to Candahar, and the remainder, excepting the 20th N. I. at Quetta, would move down the pass to Bagh or Sukkur.—*Cour.*, Oct. 26.

We had entertained a hope that our troops would shortly have been withdrawn from the trying and unhealthy climate to which they have so long been exposed. Recent intelligence, however, intimates that their stay west of the Indus will be a protracted one, and fraught with still greater difficulties to the troops, whose expectations to be relieved have so often been in the sequel groundless, that despair is working its sad influence amongst them, and diseases become more prevalent. Another movement is about to be made in the direction of Candahar or Herat. The 21st Regt. N. I., H. M.'s 40th Regt., and some horse artillery from Quetta, are under orders to proceed to Candahar, and from thence to some other place not yet known. It is fair to suppose, from the present state of Afghanistan, and the amount of troops already there, the destination of the Bombay troops, seemingly going to Candahar, is not for that quarter; but their services may be required at Herat. The heavy battery which was sent to Sukkur from Bombay, and intended for Herat, it appears, is not to go; and this strengthens the report that Kamran has applied to our Government for assistance to eject Yar Mahomed, his prime minister and master. We learn on good authority that the headquarters of the force were to have moved towards Dadur about the 10th inst., and that, after arrangements had been entered into with the hill tribes, the whole of the troops were to be withdrawn, with the exception of the 20th Regt., which was intended to be stationed at Dadur.—*Gaz.*, Oct. 27.

EXCERPTA.

A Parsee priest, named Asfandianjee Framjee, has published a "Refutation of the Statements of Dr. Wilson against the Parsee Religion." The work is printed in English and Gujerattee. Asfandianjee Framjee, in the course of his animadversions, makes frequent complaint that Dr. Wilson has quoted passages not to be found in any of the sacred books of the Parsees, or even in their uncanonical works, and challenges the production of books containing the passages quoted in the doctor's lecture.

An augmentation of the number of officers will almost immediately take place in the higher grades of the Indian navy. Two captains and four commanders will be added to the present establishment. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in finding officers of suitable rank to command the numerous steam frigates which have been recently equipped at this port. The rank of mate is also to be introduced into the Indian navy, and will, in accordance with the practice of her Majesty's service, be conferred on all midshipmen who have served six years and passed the requisite examinations.

The *U. S. Gazette* mentions that the Rajah of Sawunt Warree has intimated to the Bombay Government that he would rather resign his sovereignty, and retire without pension or allowance to some other part of India, leaving the authorities of the presidency to do with his possessions whatever it may please them, than remain under the intolerable yoke of the dewan which they have imposed upon him.

The October mail carried to Europe 26,075 letters and 10,214 newspapers, making in all 36,289 covers, in 63 boxes.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government a

further sum of *fifty thousand rupees*, for the purpose of expediting the erection of the native hospital. The entire amount of Jamsetjee's donations to the projected institution now amounts to more than a lac and a half of rupees. The worthy donor has expressed "an earnest hope and confident assurance that the liberality of Government will be extended to the supplying whatever other funds may be necessary." The Governor in Council, in accepting the second donation, has deservedly complimented Jamsetjee on his munificence, and has intimated an intention of naming the edifice, when completed, the "Jamsetjee Hospital."

Ceylon.

We have received an estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Ceylon for the year 1842, which shews the estimated deficiency of revenue at no less than £32,137, and we fear that the items specified as receipts have been taken at more than they are likely to turn out. For instance, no less than £12,000 is put down as the amount expected to result from the sales of cinnamon, whereas we have the authority of several of our mercantile friends for stating that there is not the remotest probability that any such amount can be realized from this source. At the last two sales, only twenty bales were sold, and we understand there is little chance of any being taken off at the next monthly sale, the accounts of Ceylon cinnamon by the last overland having been more unfavourable than for many years past. How then, we would ask our readers, is this fearful deficiency to be made up? We must confess we can see only one way—namely, in the home Government again conceding to this colony the £24,000 per annum which the Whig ministry, with their characteristic cupidity, ordered to be paid into the military chest.—*Colombo Obs.*, Oct. 3.

Penang.

The gunboat *Emerald* has returned from Acheen, whither she was despatched a few weeks ago by the chief local authority, with a letter to the rajah, requiring the immediate apprehension and restitution of the thirteen convicts who were implicated in the horrid murders perpetrated on board the brig *Freak*, and alleged to have separated from their equally guilty companions and fled into the interior of the country as soon as it was known that Capt. Solomon had arrived to bring away the murderers and the vessel, and were consequently not forthcoming on his quitting Acheen for this port, although he delayed sailing on their account for two or three days. It does not appear that the rajah took any measure subsequent to the departure of Capt. Solomon to capture the runaways and secure their future transmission at once to this island, as it is stated he had promised, so that they were allowed to go about the different campongs or villages, and continued at perfect liberty in Acheen, until the rajah's indifference was roused by the receipt of the Resident Councillor's letter. He then, it seems, despatched his people in search of them; but, as might have been expected from the unaccountable indulgences which were extended to such villains, there was much difficulty and bloodshed in their apprehension afterwards, only six having been taken and brought over in the gunboat, five of whom prove to be convicts and the other a well-known lascar belonging to the *Freak*. Of the remaining eight, it appears that one was killed in the contest which ensued between the convicts and the rajah's people who went in pursuit of them (and in which five or six of the latter are reported to be very dangerously wounded); five fled, "it is not known where;" the "Mogul," otherwise called Agga Saib, one of the ringleaders, died the day previous to the arrival of the gunboat at Acheen; and the last, Hadjee Hussain, the principal actor in the tragedy on board the *Freak*, met his death by the hands of his accomplices. There seems to be some doubt amongst the natives here as to the truth of the reports regarding the death of the Mogul, which is, we think, partially strengthened by the extraordinary fact of the

raja having ordered a corpse to be shewn to the commander of the gunboat as the remains of the Mogul, and offered to sever the head from the body, to be sent with him and exhibited here as proof positive; but never having seen the Mogul before, he declined the proposal.—*Penang Gaz.*, Aug. 28.

Singapore.

Intelligence has been brought of the death of Mohammed Shah, Sultan of Lingin, and from the conspicuous rank and position he occupied among the Malayan princes, this event has been the theme of extensive gossip among the higher circles of Malayan life in Singapore. With him, according to the Malays (notwithstanding that he leaves a son to succeed him) the glory is departed from the house of Johore. He was the grandson of the last sultan that could be said to hold sway over the old empire of Johore, who died in 1810-11; and his father, Sultan Abdulrahman, is universally believed by the Malays to have been the only legitimate son of that prince; although that honour was assigned by our government, perhaps from motives of convenience, to another son, Tuanku Long, afterwards known as Sultan Houssain, with whom we negotiated for the transfer of Singapore to British rule; while it was in virtue of an alleged grant from the other brother, Abdulrahman, that the Dutch laid claim to the possession of Singapore, only withdrawing their objections to our occupation by the treaty of 1824. The attainments of the deceased prince were respectable, as he could not only read and write with perfect facility, which very few Malay rajahs can do at all, but he was conversant with all that the Malay language has to boast of in the shape of literature, and was otherwise intelligent and of an inquiring turn. During his lifetime he laboured under the imputation of patronising those predatory pursuits to which his countrymen are so much addicted; but this was a charge which, whether well or ill founded, few or none of the Malay rajahs at the time escaped, and it has often been asserted, perhaps on as good grounds, that he endeavoured to suppress instead of encouraging piracy. Altogether it may be said that he formed a better specimen of the Malay rajah than in all probability he leaves behind him.

Another circumstance that has contributed to ruffle Malayan politics is the arrival in this place of the Datu Band'hara of Pahang, whose visit is understood to be connected with the installation of a new Rajah of Johore, that dignity having been left vacant by the death of Sultan Houssain, in 1835. Three candidates present themselves for this empty honour; namely, the present Tummongong of Singapore; Abdul Jalil, a natural son; and Tuanku Ali, the only legitimate son of the late sultan. The claims of the latter are undoubted; but such is the scandal occasioned by the low amours of his mother—the sultana—and such the disgust with which the family is regarded among the Malays, by her having given in marriage a daughter of the sultan to a low Kling adventurer, who was also her own paramour, that the voice of the Malayan magnates is far from being loud in favour of the Tuanku Ali. As to the pretensions of the Tummongong, we are not exactly aware upon what ground he seeks to establish a claim to the sceptre of Johore; but he is said to be despatching expresses to the neighbouring chief almost every hour.—*Free Press*, Aug. 5.

Dutch India.

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.

Padang is now in a state of great ferment; the Malays from the hills (the Orung dahrag) will not succumb to the Dutch, and are making fresh incursions into the town. One night, a large body of them came into Campoong Cheena, and commenced plundering shops. The inhabitants were so alarmed that they were obliged to take refuge in the house eastward of the custom-house, used as a jail. The Resident lost no time in giving the necessary orders to quell the insurrection. Capt.

Noose, joined by his regiment, forthwith proceeded to the place, and soon made the Malays shew their heels. The Resident has written to Batavia for a reinforcement. — *Cal. Englishman*, Oct. 11.

Burmah.

The King of Burmah has at last turned his back upon the capital. The general information and prevailing report is, that, early in the present month, the princes and woongyees of the empire embarked on board their boats, and that his Majesty would positively commence his descent on the river on the 6th inst. His capital he has left in charge of two of his confidential friends, the Mekkara prince and another woongyee. These are the only persons of eminence whom he has thought proper to leave behind him. An immense mass of the population accompanies his Majesty; some say 200,000 in all, of whom nearly one-half are well armed and prepared for immediate military service. A great number of gun-boats, or war-boats, must of necessity have been put in requisition, and fitted out for this expedition, and a vessel of about 200 tons, built for river navigation, is attached to the squadron. This naval armament is to be increased in Rangoon, as orders have arrived there, brought by a special messenger, to procure, or cause to be constructed, several more boats, and one or two large vessels. His Majesty will arrive at Rangoon, if no accident impedes his progress, about the middle of next month.

But why is he coming? is the constantly recurring question. Is it not remarkable that the object of his movement, accompanied by so much "pomp and circumstance," should be a profound secret? We think that suspicions of the peaceful intentions of his Majesty are not excited among the natives and foreign residents here without good reason. We have long heard it said, and read it in print, that Tharawaddee is not fool enough, nor mad enough, to make an attempt to recover these provinces by attacking our military position at Maulmain. We believe he is sufficiently possessed of both these qualities, with a large mixture of cunning and deceit, and that if he thinks circumstances are favourable on his arrival at Rangoon, he will not hesitate to attempt to do us mischief. If his object be only pleasure or religion, as some say it is, it would appear singular that he should surround himself with so strong a military force, as, according to universal report, he is bringing with him. To fulfil such an object, why should he come prepared for a military campaign? Besides, knowing, as he must, that to approach our territories with even ten thousand troops, and to erect stockades within sight of our cantonment, cannot but awaken the suspicions of our Government, why has he not, as a friendly power would do in such cases, condescended to acquaint our Government with his intentions, and declare openly that he has no wish or purpose to disturb the peace of the provinces? During the unrecognized residency of Col. Benson, and afterwards of Capt. McLeod, at his capital, he heard of the frequent visits of our men-of-war and steamers at his port of Rangoon, and of an accession of military strength of another Queen's and native regiment at Maulmain, and thought us prepared for hostile operations. But, immediately he sees the residency withdrawn, he hears of a war with China, his sea-port is no longer visited by a man-of-war or steamer, and an European regiment is withdrawn from Maulmain. There is no difficulty in deciding, at once, what conclusions such an uninformed and unenlightened mind as Tharawaddee's would draw from such circumstances. To him, it has no doubt appeared that these things could not happen unless our Government were hard pushed and had full occupation for its naval and military force elsewhere. It cannot have escaped observation, that it was under the circumstances alluded to that he commenced raising his army, and signified his intention of coming into close vicinity with these provinces. — *Maulmain Chron.*, Sept. 22.

The following extract of a letter from Rangoon contains the latest intelligence regarding the movements of the royal *cortège*. It is not, in description, much like a fighting party. — "I went as high up as Prome. I left the king at Surrawaddy Yea Ghain three days ago; he will reach Rangoon in six or seven days more. The

whole of his family is along with him, and I believe every thing he is possessed of; there cannot be, at the least calculation, less than 15,000 or 18,000 boats, large and small. The Prince of Prome, with the old king, is one day's journey in advance of the king, and the Prince of Pakhan one journey in the rear. Every soul, man, woman, and child, belonging to the royal family, as also the officers of government and their followers, are all in the train. There is only the Rangoon woongye left in Ava, but his big wife and son are with the king. This does not look very hostile; if their intentions were for war, it is very unlikely they would bring down bag and baggage."—*Cal. Hurk.*, Oct. 7.

A letter from Maulmain, dated September 28, says:—"The inhabitants of Rangoon appear very quiet, but the European merchants are in a dreadful state of alarm, and were it not for the considerable amount of property they have on their hands, they would gladly have left in the steamer for Maulmain. A very convincing proof of the probability of a war, in the course of the ensuing cold season, is, there is no one in the Tenasserim provinces who can form a better opinion of the policy and intentions of the court of Ava than Messrs. Speirs, Brown, and Biden, who are, I believe, impressed with the firm belief that Tharrawaddie is determined to attempt to recover the Tenasserim provinces, a measure certainly not very difficult in the present defenceless state of our military position, in which the Government will now not sanction any alteration or improvement to be made in strengthening our post, as they consider the gunboats a sufficient protection against any force the Burmese may attack us with. At Rangoon, the people are not at all anxious for a war, and have petitioned the king to that effect; so if we go to war it will be a very unpopular one. All the official authorities here think we are certain of having a skirmish soon with the Burmese."—*Cal. Englishman*, Oct. 7.

Another correspondent writes to us:—"The Burmese continue to throw up stockades, and erect batteries, on the Martaban side, and report says that the troops there are receiving daily reinforcements. Capt. Halstead, of H. M. S. *Childers*, returned on the 18th September from a trip he had made, accompanied by the political agent, in a canoe up the river, about fifty miles. He observed a great many stockades and warlike preparations, but received no molestation in the journey. Capt. Halstead, I believe, entertains a very strong idea that all this means mischief, and is very wisely taking all precautions in case of an outbreak; but opinions are very much divided on the subject. The H. C. war steamer *Proserpine* arrived here on the 16th, and will be despatched immediately with two of the gunboats in tow to some anchorage up the river, as an advanced guard, and to watch the motions of the Burmese, for which she is eminently qualified by her light draught of water. The steamer *Ganges* arrived here yesterday, with stores and the remainder of the volunteers per H. M. *Childers*.—P.S. 22nd Sept.—I open this. The commissioner and Capt. McLeod are going up the river to-morrow morning in the *Proserpine*, to take the advanced guard of gunboats to their station. They say that the Governor of Beling is at Martaban, and that he said openly in the court-house that he hopes to live yet to drive the English out of the provinces. He was a stubborn old rascal in the last war."

The H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, from Rangoon, reports that great preparations were making for receiving the king, whose approach had been more rapid than had generally been expected. The *Ganges* left Rangoon on Saturday, when it was known that the king was at Sarawah, some seventy or eighty miles above Rangoon; but it was uncertain how long he intended to remain at that place. Some said he would be there ten days, whilst others looked for his being at Rangoon before the full of the moon, or about to-day. It was expected that, on Sunday, the advanced guard, under the command of the Prince of Prome, would arrive at Rangoon. The rear-guard is said to be under the command of the Prince of Pakhan. The new landing-place, erected at Rangoon expressly for the king, is reported to be a very elegant structure, divided off into three pavilions, the centre one red and the two others green. The whole length of the bridge has a richly carved balustrade, and

the work altogether does great credit to the Governor, by whom, and at whose expense, it is said to have been erected in honour of his Majesty.—*Maulmain Chron. Extr.*, Sept. 29.

The proceedings of King Tharawaddie have produced much excitement at Calcutta, and caused the Government to make arrangements for the defence of our possessions on the Burmese frontier, and against any hostile intentions on the part of the king. H.M.S. *Calliope* proceeded to Maulmein on the 5th October. The steamer *Forbes* was despatched to Singapore, with orders for the iron steamers *Medusa* and *Ariadne*, on their way to Chinn, to proceed to Rangoon, whither the *Enterprize* was also despatched. The *Proserpine* steamer left the Hooghly for the Tenasserim coast, on the 7th September, in a high state of efficiency. Her crew (with the exception of ten stokers) are Europeans, and her gunners are all picked men. H.M.'s 50th regiment (Queen's Own), 580 strong, embarked for Maulmein on the 15th October, in the *Robarts* and *Thetis*, and the steamer *India*. The 47th N.I. was to embark for Khyook Phyoo. The Madras regiment at Midnapore was likewise to be sent to Arracan. The barque *Victoria* sailed from Madras for Maulmein, on the 18th September, with a detachment of dismounted horse artillery, and a detachment of H.M. 63rd regiment, 108 rank and file; the whole under the charge of Capt. M'Clellan, of the 33rd N.I.

The *Hurkaru* adds: "It is now stated that two or three of the Barrackpore regiments are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and that a company or detachment of European artillery is to proceed to the eastward. There can be little doubt that if Tharawaddie has any serious intentions in the Maulmein quarter, he has made preparations for a simultaneous move up the Aeng pass. So little apprehension has lately been created, relative to the designs of the court of Ava, that the Arracan frontier is unusually weak; in the last relief, only one N.I. regiment was apportioned between Chittagong and Khyook Phyoo, and the post guns at the latter place have no officer with them. Capt. Bogle, the commissioner of the Arracan provinces, who is now on a visit to the presidency, returns immediately, to superintend the arrangements in that part of the world, and we have no doubt that the means of giving the enemy a warm reception, should they move upon our frontier, will be placed at his disposal. It is as necessary to be prepared in the one quarter as in the other. Tharawaddie will not bethink himself of driving us from Maulmein, without contemplating also our expulsion from Ramree and Cheduba. If he attempts one, he will attempt both. The season has, fortunately, advanced so far, that, although the Arracan rains continue to a later period than those of Bengal, both the weather and the country will be in a very tolerable state, when the necessity arrives for our troops to be put in motion. In this respect we are very fortunate. If we are to have a brush with the Burmese, the first indications of the rupture could scarcely have presented themselves at a more favourable season of the year. But we scarcely think that we shall have to avail ourselves of these advantages. It is well known that emissaries from the Chinese government have been endeavouring to stir Tharawaddie into action, and it is unquestionable that these gentlemen have given him any thing but a correct notion of the state of affairs in that part of the world."

Persia.

The accounts from Persia state that the British mission had arrived at Tabreez, and was preparing to set out for Teheran. On the arrival of Sir John McNeill at Tabreez, he was received in a most distinguished manner; a guard of honour had been appointed to escort him to the capital. The Shah wrote to him a highly complimentary letter, expressing the pleasure he felt at his return. It was expected that British influence would gain the ascendant; that of Russia was on the decline. France had lost all her influence.

Some Lazarists had taken violent measures to convert the infidels. The Court of Persia, it is thought, will order the Lazarists and Jesuits to leave the country.

Mauritius.

A case is published in the *Cornet*, which shews at once the facility with which the Indian labourers can obtain redress for injury, and the inefficiency of the stipendiary magistrates, which sometimes renders the redress otherwise obtainable of no avail. It appears that an Indian, named Maurangain, summoned his master, M. Noel, a planter of the district of Moka, before Mr. F. M. Randall, a stipendiary magistrate, charging his overseer with kicking him, and sending him, under a police guard, to the Corps de Garde, where he was shut up and put in the stocks by order of M. Noel. The magistrate convicted M. Noel of ill-treatment of the labourer, and adjudged him to pay to the latter as a compensation £2, ordering the contract to be cancelled. The Court of Appeal, however, finding that the sentence appealed from neither stated who the complainant was, nor, while imposing a fine on Noel, in favour of Maurangain, established between them the relations of master and servant, which alone could warrant the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate; that the judgment annulled a contract, without specifying in any manner who were the parties thereto, and the language of the judgment was vague, and in many parts even unintelligible;—declared the decision to be illegal, null, and void, and condemned Maurangain in costs.

Borneo.

A statement has appeared in some of the Indian papers, of several British subjects being detained in slavery by the Sultan of Borneo. The *Sultana*, of Bombay, in her voyage to Singapore, was struck with lightning and burnt. The master (Page) and his wife, the first and second officer, four passengers, and most of the crew (in all forty-two souls), got into the long-boat, and after being tossed about for twelve days, reached Borneo. Here they were relieved, but the sultan refused to allow them to depart, and sold ten of the lascars as slaves, the rest being kept in confinement. Mrs. Page was delivered of a child. In May last (about four months after their arrival), the sultan allowed the chief officer and two passengers to proceed to Singapore, on their promise that a large sum of money should be paid for the redemption of the party. This condition being made known to the Governor of Singapore, he had despatched a gun-boat to endeavour to effect the release of the captives.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the speech of Sir George Gipps to the Legislative Council, on opening the session, dated 8th June, his Exc. expresses his regret that he cannot lay before the Council the important bills suspended last year, in order that the instructions of H.M.'s Government might be obtained on some material points involved in them; "I am convinced by almost every day's experience," he observes, "of the want throughout the colony of the institutions which these bills are intended to provide; in respect to Sydney in particular, it must, I think, appear to others as well as to myself, a matter of surprise and regret, that a commercial capital, now containing more than thirty thousand inhabitants, should be still without any means of self-government." He states that the colony had, in many other respects, advanced during the year; steam navigation had greatly increased; a store of grain had been provided against the recurrence of such a calamity as that of 1839; immigration had been continued in a copious, though still an insufficient stream; and the streets of Sydney are the first to testify that gas-lights have made their appearance in the Eastern hemisphere. But notwithstanding these subjects of congratulation, the few months since the Council last separated have been anxious ones for the colony. The commercial embarrassments, which first shewed themselves in Sydney about Octo-

ber or November last, did not affect the public income of 1840. The revenue of that year was indeed the largest ever collected in the colony, the gross receipts of the year having exceeded the gross expenditure by £120,000, notwithstanding that, in the expenditure, was included very nearly £150,000 for immigration. The ordinary revenue of the Port Phillip district was more than double that of the preceding year, having increased from £14,008, in 1839, to £29,799, in 1840, whilst the sale of Crown lands in that district brought to the general land fund the large amount of £217,127. The district of Port Phillip has risen rapidly to a state of wealth and importance.

“The pecuniary difficulties under which many interests in the colony are still suffering may safely, I believe, be said to have arisen from excessive speculation and an undue extension of credit. They seem to be of the nature of those which frequently and almost periodically occur in most places where commercial adventure is eager; and a remedy for them is, I think, to be looked for in the natural course of events, rather than to be sought in any legislative enactments. The scarcity of 1838 and 1839 caused a great drain from the colony for the first necessary of life, and produced excessive fluctuations in the price of every description of grain. The decline in price of our chief staple commodity, wool, lessened the price of our exports in the home market. The excessive consignment of goods in the colony, mostly on speculation, by mercantile houses in England, produced a depreciation in the value of nearly every species of merchandize, calculated to affect, more or less, the transactions of the whole commercial body. The necessity of disposing of these goods contributed to the undue extension of credit; whilst the rapid influx of capital into the colony may have had a tendency to encourage hazardous speculations, and the employment of money in investments not yielding any immediate return. A more abundant supply of labour is undoubtedly the one great thing wanted in the colony, for without labour no wealth can be produced, no capital can be profitably employed.

“In a country where labour is so much in demand, it must appear strange to all who have their eyes directed on us, that we should neglect the nearest source from which it is to be obtained—I mean the real children of the soil, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Though by nature wild, and with difficulty induced to submit to the restraints which are imposed on ordinary labourers, abundant proof exists that they may be made to do so. I have seen some establishments myself, and am informed of others, in which they have been, and still are, profitably employed. The colonists still are individually no less than collectively concerned in this important matter; and in addition to the considerations of religion, humanity, and justice, which press so heavily upon us, we have now a further reason for turning our attention to it, as I have received instructions from her Majesty’s Government to apply to the civilization and improvement of the aborigines fifteen per cent. of the revenue derived from the sale of the unimproved lands of the Crown.”

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Threlkeld, who has been labouring amongst the aborigines for sixteen years, and has taken up his residence at Ebenezer Lake, Macquarie Inlet, with the design (hitherto without effect) of congregating them there, and civilizing them, in his last annual report, states some melancholy facts. He begins by observing, as an index of the spirit of some of the settlers, that, “Early in 1840, a person publicly boasted, ‘that prussic acid had been administered to the aborigines, at a station up the country, where they died about the place like rats;’ and although, upon investigation, it was not substantiated, yet the vaunt of that individual, who boasted of its occurrence as a capital way of getting rid of the blacks without troubling the Government, shewed sufficiently what manner of spirit he was of.” He then mentions a variety of communications made to him by the aborigines, with whose language he is quite familiar, respecting numerous murders of blacks by white people. “In March last,” he says, “a black from the interior was committed, charged with murder; and whilst detained in Newcastle gaol, I visited him, accompanied by an aborigine who

speaks his dialect; but, owing to the imperfect knowledge he had of our language, we could only elicit that many blacks had been shot by the white people, amongst whom were shot the brothers of the prisoner; and that other blacks had killed the European for the murder of whom he was charged." The aborigines being held incompetent to give evidence in a court of law, no white man can be convicted of the murder of a black, unless the deed was done in the presence of a white, who will give evidence. He observes: "The royal disallowance of the Act to allow the aborigines of New South Wales to be received as competent witnesses in criminal cases leaves them without any hope of redress, exposed to the violence of any one, excepting proof can be obtained from white witnesses, which is most easily avoided in this colony. I had apprized them of the expected piece of justice to the aborigines; I am now perfectly at a loss to describe to them their position. Christian laws will hang the aborigines for violence done to Christians, but Christian laws will not protect them from the aggressions of nominal Christians, because aborigines must give evidence only upon oath." As a proof of the dispositions and capabilities of the aborigines, when employed in such occupations as suit their wishes, he states that Mr. Imlay, at Twofold Bay, has two whale-boats, manned entirely by aborigines: one of the boats got five whales this season; the other, three. The men live in huts with their families, and cook their own provisions the same as white people. They keep watch at night. Some of their women are good washerwomen, and two or three have made gowns for themselves. Mr. Threlkeld shews that the British Government have neglected these poor creatures, who, though a grant of ten thousand acres of land was reserved for them, at Newcastle (which lays waste, or is occupied gratuitously), are forced to "lie about the ways and streets, or on the sea-beach, at all hours, in a state of intoxication and wretchedness, a disgrace to a Christian land. Several of the younger branches might most usefully be employed as auxiliaries to the police, some having proved themselves very serviceable in tracking out bushrangers, if suitable encouragement be held out to them for such services, which are always engaged in at the peril of their lives."

On the 14th May, two aboriginal natives, named Merridio and Nengavil, were indicted for the murder of an European named Tuck, at Mount Lindsay, 31st May, 1840. On behalf of the prisoners, a demand was made for a jury *de medietate lingue*, which was refused by Mr. Justice Burton, on the ground that the prisoners were not aliens, having been naturalized by Act of Parliament. They were convicted, and on sentence of death being passed upon them, which was communicated to them by an interpreter, they exclaimed, "What of that? Let them hang us!"

The late returns of the population for the town and district of Sydney give the following results:—The total number of persons within the boundary of Sydney is 29,973, of whom 17,332 arrived free, and 7,000 were born in the colony; 3,356 have served sentences of transportation, 207 hold tickets-of-leave, 1,018 are convicts in Government employ, and 1,060 (537 males, and 523 females) are convicts in private assignment. The district of Sydney, outside the boundary, including New Town, Botany Bay, &c., contains about 4,500; making the total number of persons in the town and district of Sydney, 35,507, of whom 20,733 are males, and 14,774 females. The religious denominations are thus divided: Church of England, 19,903; Presbyterians, 3,565; Wesleyans, 937; other Protestant dissenters, 973; total Protestants, 24,978; Roman Catholics, 9,552; Jews, 476; Mahometans and Pagans, 101. There are 5,392 houses, of which 3,714 are stone or brick, and 1,678 wooden; 125 (this includes places of worship, Government buildings, &c.) are uninhabited. The occupations are as follows: landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional men, 707; shopkeepers and retail dealers, 798; mechanics and artificers, 4,178; gardeners, stockmen, and agriculturalists, 1,206; domestic servants, 3,135; other persons, not included in the above, 25,463.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A great sensation has been produced amongst the settlers by the announcement that a large quantity of flour, amounting to three hundred tons, had been ordered by the commissariat from England, and that it was shortly expected to arrive in the colony. Public indignation has in consequence been divided between the chief of the commissariat department and the local government, both being pretty freely censured for having lent themselves to what is termed an act of gross injustice towards the colonists, who are largely taxed for the maintenance of a convict police and constabulary, and in return receive nothing except the unenviable distinction of being called and treated as a penal colony, without possessing the remotest interest in the labour of the prisoner, the deprivation of which, in the absence of any proper substitute in emigration, is surely discouragement enough to agriculture without the additional indignity of closing the market against colonial grain. It is, in fact, tantamount to saying, "You shall no longer have the labour of prisoners allowed you as before, we shall employ them for our purposes as it may best suit us, so that their labour may the better repay us in the sale of the land they clear and cultivate; and because, now we have taken that labour away from you, you cannot afford to grow wheat as cheap as formerly, we shall not buy a bushel from you, but shall send home for it, and get the drawback upon foreign flour."—*H. T. Cour.*, May 14.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Since the arrival of Governor Grey, no changes have been made, for the present, either in the Members of Council or in the official administration of the Government—it being understood that the contemplated arrangements will be dependent on Parliamentary proceedings. In the mean time, it is the determination of the Colonization Commissioners (assisted, of course, by her Majesty's Government) to redeem all the obligations officially incurred by their late representative in the colony. The Commissioners' order, promulgated by Col. Gawler, in reference to special surveys, is not to be insisted upon. The surveys, therefore, which were taken in terms of the published regulations, will be surveyed, and delivered over to the purchasers, according to the usual form. It is earnestly to be hoped, that the 500-acre-getting system, attempted by Col. Gawler in two late surveys—being not merely totally unauthorized and in flagrant violation of these regulations, but ruinous to the prosperity of the colony and the interests of the colonists—will not be sanctioned, at least, that a monopoly of the right to choose blocks of 500 acres of the best land in the province will not be granted to the special survey speculator, and denied to the less wealthy colonist on the spot, who is surely the party most likely to make his location immediately productive and available.—*S. A. Reg.*, May 26.

A strong body of mounted police and colonists, under Major O'Halloran, had been despatched to the Murray, to secure the overland communication with New South Wales. His Exc., in reply to an application of the colonists for a large force to be sent against the blacks on the Murray, and tendering the co-operation of a number of gentlemen, observes: "As it is possible that these gentlemen have volunteered their services under the idea that a military expedition against the natives would take place, his Exc. thinks it proper to state, that positive instructions have on several occasions been given by H.M.'s Government to treat the aborigines of all parts of this continent as subjects of the Queen, within her Majesty's allegiance, and that to regard them as aliens with whom a war can exist, and against whom H.M.'s troops may exercise belligerent rights, is to deny that protection to which they derive the highest possible claim from the sovereignty which has been assumed over the whole of their ancient possessions. To these instructions it is the intention of his Exc. rigidly to adhere; and at the same time that he will endeavour to the utmost of his power to protect the lives and properties of settlers, he will not authorize the levying of war or the exercise of belligerent rights against the aborigines of Australia."

Mr. Pullen, the marine surveyor, has established the practicability of the entrance of the Murray, as a navigable passage for vessels of a certain draught of water, in

moderate weather. It would be difficult to overrate the colonial importance of a direct sea-communication with the extensive and fertile tracts watered by Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, and the Murray, for about two hundred miles of its course. The establishment of the fact will at once direct the attention of the colonists to these splendid districts, and render hundreds of thousands of acres of rich agricultural land, which at one time were considered almost shut out from communication with the capital, of almost as easy access to market as the located districts beyond the Barossa and Mount Lofty ranges.

From private information, upon which we can rely, we learn a most disastrous account of this colony, or at all events of its capital, Adelaide. Our informant went thither with a small consignment of flour, potatoes, and fruit, with the intention of acquiring, by personal observation, such a knowledge of the colony, as might be available to further trading, or even settling. Money is scarce, water is scarce, and bad to boot; wages are scarce; while fleas, bugs, hot winds, dust, and heat, are exceedingly abundant; in short, there is no semblance of what every Englishman so lovingly admires—comfort—to be found in the place. In truth, we think the Company have overdone this work, somewhat after the manner of the Swan River affair, and we are assured that multitudes of deluded emigrants are anxious to flock hither or to Sydney. The gentleman to whom we are indebted for our information told us, that he had six several offers of services by mechanics, who would agree to work out their passage-money to this colony, at the rate of 5s. or 6s. per diem; for, although wages are nominally higher at Adelaide, there is this little difficulty, they are rarely paid in cash, if paid at all, while provisions of every kind are exorbitantly dear. Of water scarcely a cup of clear fluid is to be had, and what is brought to Adelaide is taken from some stagnant pools in which the natives bathe themselves, and is sold at 3s. the cask.—*Hobart Town, Cour., May 14.*

The expedition to the Murray, for the purpose of recovering from the natives the sheep taken by them from the party of Messrs. Field and Inman, returned, unsuccessful in that respect, but providentially fortunate in rescuing from imminent peril Mr. C. Langhorne and the remnant of his party, who had escaped the attack of the natives of the Rufus, in which four individuals belonging to it were murdered, and two severely wounded. The report of Major O'Halloran states that when the detachment of police and volunteers (in all sixty-eight men) reached the spot where the sheep were taken, the interpreters went to the hostile tribe with a message, that if the sheep were restored the tribe should not be molested. One of the hostile blacks, a large and powerful man, who had been wounded by a gun-shot, returned with the interpreters. He stated that the sheep were very numerous, only one having been killed by a man who would be given up; that they were yet some miles to the north, and that we must make another half-day's march before we could get to the spot where the sheep were folded, under charge of an overland party, who had arrived a few days before, with three drays and a large herd of cattle. In the morning, therefore, they started, and after marching eight miles (240 from Adelaide), suddenly fell in with Mr. Langhorne's overland party, who had been attacked by the tribe the party were amongst but two days before, having had four men killed and two wounded, out of sixteen individuals, twenty head of cattle dispersed, others having been killed, and nearly all their property and supplies taken from them. They were in the most wretched and deplorable state imaginable, and appeared as men would do who were unexpectedly reprieved from apparently certain death. All had given themselves up for lost, and expected to be murdered that very night. Next day (the blacks who had come to the party, probably as spies, having sneaked off) Major O'Halloran, leaving his camp fortified with a strong foot party under command of Capt. Fergusson, with the remainder of the detachment scoured the country around four miles in all directions, with the hope of making prisoners and recovering some of the sheep, but returned unsuccessful in both objects. "We

found," he says, "that the whole of the sheep had long before been slaughtered, as we saw their carcasses and bones thrown about in vast heaps in various places where the blacks had formed large encampments, and had folded the sheep; and though we saw and chased thirteen natives (the only number seen on our side of the river, though numerous enough on the other), they were ever too close to the water's edge to admit of our securing them, for they took to the river when driven through the high reeds on its banks, and which rose above our heads when on horse-back; and thus, from the want of boats, escaped us, though only a few yards distant. They might all with certainty have been shot; but when they found we would not fire, the villains laughed at and mocked us, roaring out 'Plenty sheepy,' 'plenty jumbuck' (another name of theirs for sheep), and one of them repeated the word 'cornu' several times, who was instantly recognized as the black that had been with us for several days, and who volunteered to act as interpreter and negotiate between us and this brutal tribe. This fellow had explained to us that 'cornu' meant 'white chalk,' and not 'a chief,' as we imagined. Considering myself now fully justified in rendering Mr. Langhorne all the assistance in my power, and hoping yet to make some prisoners, I left our fortified camp again, leaving the entire foot party under command of Mr. Inman, and with the mounted detachment got to Langhorne's Ferry, on the Rufus, where his party were attacked, and there found the body of one of his murdered men lying along the bank, guarded by a faithful bull-dog, that had been speared in two places by the blacks, for he had fiercely attacked them. The noble animal, on seeing us, set up a piteous and heart-rending howl, swam across to the opposite side, and has not since been seen. Martin's body was covered with wounds, his head and face frightfully battered with waddies, and his entrails and thigh bones taken out. Part of a dray, flour in heaps, broken muskets, and other articles, lay strewn around, as also many waddies and jagged and pointed spears, with blood, flesh, and hair upon them; also several dead calves. The sight was altogether horrifying; but as the day was far spent, and it would require considerable time to cross a party with horses over the Rufus, I retired for the night to a flat five miles distant, where there was good feed for our horses, and early the next morning was again at Langhorne's Ferry. A grave was then dug for the remains of poor Martin, and I had the melancholy satisfaction of giving him Christian burial, and reading the funeral service over the corpse, a large fire being afterwards lit over the grave to prevent the blacks from recognizing it. These wretches had taken his body out of the water to extract the thigh bones, but what they have done with the other three we could not discover, though the river was traced to Lake Victoria (into which it now empties itself, though in the summer into the Murray), with the hope of recovering the relics of the murdered men."

New Zealand.

H. M.'s ship *Favourite*, with Lady Franklin on board, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 3rd March, after a beautiful passage from Hobart Town of ten days. Her arrival had created quite a sensation. Several congratulatory addresses were presented to her ladyship, who expressed the utmost gratification with her visit, and after a week's stay, started to Akaroa and other places on the coast.

We have seen a gentleman who came to Sydney by the *Lapwing*, on whose information we can rely, who states that the town of Wellington is progressing slowly—he estimates the value of houses and stock in the township at £120,000. He states that Mr. Dudley Sinclair, son of Sir George Sinclair, has disposed of the greatest part of his property at Wellington, having received for two allotments, for which he paid £200, nearly £2,500 from a gentleman connected with a Sydney house. We hear that the land for miles round the town is of a most inferior description, and that it would take £80 to clear a single acre, so densely timbered is the greater portion of this country. Where the land is cultivated, it yields most abundantly; a cabbage was

brought into the market of Wellington, which, when cut, measured more than eleven feet in circumference, and weighed 18 lbs. The following are the market prices :— First flour, £36 per ton ; potatoes, £6 to £7 ; Mauritius sugar, £2. 10s. per cwt. ; tea, per chest, £8 to £12 ; butter, 3s. to 3s. 6d. ; milch cows, £25 to £30 ; brood mares, £50 to £90 ; working bullocks, £50 to £60 per pair ; sheep, £2 to £3.— *Sydney Gaz.*

By the *Nimrod*, which left the Bay of Islands on the 22nd July, intelligence from New Zealand had been received at Sydney. The most sanguine opinions are expressed, both as to the present and permanent prosperity of that colony. The commercial operations, and the progress of the various settlements at and in the vicinity of Auckland, are spoken of in flattering terms. The funds for building and endowing a metropolitan church at Auckland had been raised, a school and a bonded warehouse had been erected ; a hospital was in contemplation, and measures were being taken for the formation of a joint stock bank, on sound principles. There existed, however, a scarcity of labourers, and these were earning from seven to ten shillings per day, and mechanics from twelve to fifteen shillings.

China.

We have no later intelligence from China than that of last month, but complete files of Canton papers supply some further details of past transactions.

These papers contain some particulars, from eye-witnesses, of incidents in the actions of May.

During the storming of the forts, Capt. Ommaney, 2nd Madras N. C., and Lieut. K. K. Stewart Mackenzie, H. M.'s 90th regt., being good runners, served on Gen. Gough's staff (none of whom were mounted) as aides-de-camp, and their powers were severely taxed during one of the hottest days of the season. Lieut. M. served as a volunteer with the Royal Irish at the storming of the entrenched camp ; and at one time was just receiving orders from the general, to be conveyed to another part of the field, when a sergeant of the 26th came up ; and Gen. Gough, observing that Lieut. Mackenzie had had running enough, despatched the sergeant with the orders : that sergeant has never been heard of since, and must have been cut off.

After the armistice, in the afternoon of the 30th, several thousand villagers collected on the broken ground and in the paddy fields, about two miles to the northward of the British quarters. Detachments from the 26th, 49th, marines, and 37th Madras N. I. marched down in four columns, to disperse them. This service was speedily performed ; but soon the floodgates of heaven were opened, and water descended in sheets ; detachments from the 26th and 37th having been sent on in advance, while the remainder of the force had been ordered back, after the dispersion of the villagers, and were on the route to their different quarters in the forts taken on the 25th, the general and staff, consisting of about twenty officers, remained unprotected about a mile in the rear of the advance. Meanwhile, the troops engaged got wet, and their muskets were rendered useless ; the commanding officers, consequently, returned, and the Chinese, observing the British troops had ceased firing, faced about, and began to close round and hem them in, attacking with spears, &c. ; the rear man of the 26th was speared, and immediately he fell, the Chinese threw themselves upon, and hacked him to pieces with their swords ; but his body and his arms and accoutrements were all recovered. The Chinese fought hand to hand, and Major Pratt had the sleeve of his coat torn by a thrust of a tri-forked spear. These two detachments had to face about several times, to beat the Chinese off ; and when they joined the staff—which had taken such shelter from the pouring cataracts of rain as a thin-branched tree afforded, and might have been easily cut off or killed by the Chinese—Gen. Gough distinguished the native officers of the 37th in the most courteous style, taking their hands, and thanking them for their steady behaviour. It was soon, however, discovered that, by some unaccountable misunderstanding, a company of the 37th had been left behind ; the marines, with percus-

sion-locks to their muskets, were forthwith ordered to their rescue. They met the company— of about fifty men—retreating in square, keeping the Chinese at bay; immediately the balls of the marines were heard and felt, the Chinese dispersed; one of the 37th had been speared and killed, and his body, arms and accoutrements could not be recovered; and when the Sipahi fell, a Chinese seized his loaded musket, deliberately aimed, fired at, and wounded Mr. Berkeley, in command of the company. The return to quarters was through the same floods of rain which had swollen every rill to a torrent, through which the troops waded waist-high in water.

The following is stated to be the cause of the wound of Capt. Hall, commanding the *Nemesis*, in the action with the Chinese junks and fire-rafts. A rocket had been fired, and yet it hung fast in the tube. Capt. Hall, knowing that not a moment was to be lost, with instant quickness and the coolest daring, thrust his hand up the tube, while the rocket was sending out its fire downward, and pushed the rocket out: nothing but this daring deed could have prevented its explosion on board, and killing all around it.

The report of the Imperial Commissioners, Yih-shan, Lung-wang, and Yang-fang, on the attack of Canton (dated 30th May), describes the measures they had adopted for the defence of the city and the difficulty of securing it, as it is overlooked and commanded by heights, and the maritime access being easy. They state that they prepared rafts to burn our ships; but before they could act, the “rebels” commenced battle, having secretly taken soundings of the river. The Chinese troops, however, beat them back, till, on the 25th May, the whole of the barbarian vessels attacked the city. Aided by traitorous natives, the English steam-vessels proceeded up to Ne-ching, opening their fire, whilst the traitorous natives, disguised as sailors, entered the Chinese fire-ships, and jumping into the water, penetrated by land to the rear of the Chinese army. Thus assaulted on each side, Ne-ching could not be defended. The report then represents the sufferings of the population of Canton. “The people,” they say, “are easily swayed in their opinions; they do not think the provincial city is an important territory, and that the whole province depends upon it; and vile wretches avail themselves of the opportunity, and rise in crowds.” Nevertheless, when the barbarians advanced against the city from the north, by the way of Ne-ching, the Chinese opened a fire upon them from the walls, and killed “more than ten,” and more than one hundred traitorous natives; upon which the barbarians retreated, and the Chinese army retired within the city. On the 27th, the inhabitants confusedly presented petitions, beseeching that the city and their lives might be preserved, and the soldiers stationed at the angle of a parapet reported that the barbarians seemed to wish to parley. The Commissioners say they thereupon ordered Colonel Heuen Chuy-shing “to ascend the walls and look about him.” He perceived that there were several “barbarian eyes,” who “pointed with their heads to heaven and earth, but the Colonel could not make out what they had to say.” Interpreters were called for; according to whose statement, the barbarians “wanted to explain their grievances;” whereupon “General Twan-Yung-fuh exclaimed, ‘How can you suppose that a generalissimo of the celestial empire can grant you an interview?—he has only received orders, and has come here with the sole intention of fighting you, and knows of nothing else.’ The said barbarian eye immediately doffed his cap, dismissed his retinue of officers, threw down his arms on the ground, and made his obeisance towards the city.”* General Twan subsequently made inquiries into the grievances, and the barbarian eye said that “the English could not barter their goods; that there existed no intercourse or facilities for trade; that they had lost their capital, and had debts owing to them unpaid. Since the cannonade was opened on both sides of the new city, they had not been able to communicate what they had to say; and therefore he had come hither to request the generalissimo to beseech the great emperor to shew favour in paying the debts, and graciously permit the (English) trade; they would then immediately retreat outside the Bogue, restore the forts, and

* Two women’s bangles were thrown down from the walls to the English officers; one was lost in the grass, and recovered only after a long search.

not dare to create disturbance." Accordingly, the Commissioners maturely weighed these matters, and found that, the fortifications of the Bogue being lost, there existed no protection for those who are within or those without. "The best, therefore, that could be done, was to agree to this proposal, to preserve the city from danger, and give new life to the fainting inhabitants. We calculate the whole annual sum arising from the taxes and duties of Canton province to be no less than 3,000,000 of taels. If only the business of the barbarians was clearly settled, the people might in a few years afterwards recover their accustomed spirit; but if we waited for any length of time, unexpected troubles might perhaps arise, which would involve us not only in heavy expenses but also in dilemmas. When once the barbarian vessels have gone out and the traitorous natives been dispersed, we could all along from the city to the Bogue increase the number of fortifications at every important point, and cast and plant additional guns; at the mouth block up the entrances with stones: thus we should be able to prevent the enemy and maintain ourselves effectually, and cramp their efforts. Should they again dare to act outrageously, we would immediately stop their trade, and manage them well."

The *Canton Press*, August 21, publishes the following speculations upon the settlement of the pending dispute, which, as the opinion of a person with local opportunities of becoming well-informed, perhaps, merit attention:—

"The English have to enforce demands which include and make necessary a change of system which is the very basis of the Chinese government, and on which its present existence mainly depends. All the demands can be summed up in one, for free intercourse between China and foreigners on an equal footing. But let it be also remembered, that whatever falls short of this stipulation will never satisfy the present claimants. The Rubicon once passed, no half-measure will be of any avail. It is natural to ask, how is this problem to be solved? We simply answer, take your lessons from the past, and shape, in strict accordance to experience, your future course. All agree that the measures hitherto adopted have not accomplished the end, and many will, with reason on their side, aver, that it would be much better if we could start afresh, and had not to contemplate the disasters of last year. With past experience for our guide, what is next to be done? The most expeditious way of cutting the Gordian knot would doubtless have been to lay an embargo upon the imperial grain-junks and the treasure-vessels. About 6,000 boats, each loaded with 1,000 to 2,000 peculs of rice, proceed annually from the southern provinces, on the great canal, to T'ien-tsin, and these same junks carry from 37 to 40 millions taels in pure sycee. To effect this end, however, our operations ought not to be directed to the Yang-tze-keang, because these boats do not assemble there, but proceed in single file up the great canals; but we ought to look for them at their rendezvous. To accomplish this, we should want six iron steamboats, of the smallest draught, such as navigate the Indus and Hooghly, and to be in possession of T'ien-tsin from the beginning of August until the middle of October. By such a bold stroke, we would save much delay, much treasure, much bloodshed, and might avert a protracted war. It would be carrying on hostilities towards the most legitimate objects of our wrath, the Emperor's goods and chattels, and the great monarch is peculiarly sensitive upon these points. Slay a million of his subjects, take one hundred forts, burn all the war-junks, thus occasioning an enormous expense of human life, and the horror of destruction, but you will never make the Emperor so pliant as when you lay hold of his provisions and income for the next year.

"A second enterprize likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion, would be a direct march upon Peking. The enterprize is grand, subject to many risks and dangers, but not much more perilous than an attack upon Canton. But there are three or four considerations that very strongly speak in favour of the adventure. The uppermost is, no doubt, the persuasion that it finally must come to this, or no peace can possibly be concluded, unless ratified at the gates of Peking. We may flatter ourselves that matters will take a different turn, that less bold measures might equally

serve, and imagine a hundred other things, which, however, change nothing in the real state of affairs. Make the trial for four or five years, and the conviction will nearly amount to a moral certainty, that, unless Peking is attacked, there can be no treaty. Of the minor expedients for hastening the settlement, we may mention as the principal, the occupation of the Yang-tsze-keang by our navy, a thing perhaps more difficult than it would at first appear. But there are large cities on its banks; there is the centre of all the inland communication; the river is, in fact, the heart-artery of China, and hence, is of paramount importance. In a commercial point of view, the reasons are still more urgent; and so long as we can keep this river open for our ships, China can never be shut against foreign intercourse. It is the key to the Celestial Empire, the grand inlet; and if no operations are carried on in its waters, the river ought at least to be surveyed as far as it is navigable. The cities whose occupation would most annoy the great Emperor would be Shang-hae and Loo-choo, in Keang-soo, Ning-po and Hang-choo, in Che-keang, and Fuh-chew and Amoy, in Fo-küen. A demonstration upon Leaou-tung, the patrimonial estate of the reigning family, would seriously alarm the court, and simultaneously made at a point nearest Moukden, when Peking is threatened, it would divide the forces and attention, and accelerate a good understanding. Of the islands most conveniently situated as a *point d'appui*, Chusan, notwithstanding all that has been said against it, holds still the first rank; as a permanent agricultural possession, Formosa is peerless; for a commercial colony, the above, or some spot between Amoy and Fuh-chew, holds out greater advantages than Hong-kong, but the commencement will be far more difficult. But there are other considerations that must weigh upon the negotiator, and one of the utmost importance is, that the trade should go on in the meanwhile. If Fuh-chew and Ning-po, however, are put under the same necessity as Canton to carry on the commercial intercourse, there will be no want of either teas or raw silk."

A letter from Macao, dated 23rd August, observes:—"There appears a very general impression in Canton, that the Chinese were induced to believe the payment of six millions of dollars to have been a final settlement of our demands, and that trade would gradually be allowed to fall back into the former system, and it seems very problematical whether the cabinet at Peking will be easily brought to accede to new and increased demands. Whether trade can be continued at Canton while hostilities are going on in other parts of the empire, we cannot pretend to foresee; but it seems probable that, although the recollection of the recent lesson given to the local authorities may keep them from overt acts of hostility for a while, they may be forced, by orders from the court, into measures which will result in closing the port here at no distant day. They had, indeed, a few days ago, commenced to block up a part of the river near Canton, and although the stockades have been removed, on the requisition of our authorities, the absence of the fleet may now, very likely, induce them to complete works, with the view of preventing men-of-war again getting near the city."

Cape of Good Hope.

The attention of the colony is strongly directed towards the establishment of a Representative Legislative Assembly, the opinion expressed by Lord John Russell upon colonial assemblies having, it is said, "acted like an electric fire in the minds of the colonists." At a meeting of the Cape Town Municipality, in Common Council, on the 23rd July, it was unanimously resolved, "That the expediency and necessity of a Representative Assembly has become so apparent, that no man who has paid attention to the working of the municipality, short as has been its operation, but must allow that the colony is fully fitted and ready for the boon of self-government, and which alone can develop the resources of the colony, as well for its own benefit and interest as that of the Home Government."

On the 24th August, a public meeting was held at Cape Town, when it was unanimously resolved, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the form of government in which the representatives of the people have some share and responsibility is the most just, expedient, and beneficial to the people, and that there exists no reason

why this colony, comprising a population of 180,000, should be excluded from the pale of this principle; that the present system of our Colonial Government is ill-adapted to the wants of the colony, and that the form of a free representation by colonists from every part of the colony is best calculated fully to develop its commercial and agricultural resources, and to meet the wants so generally required for improving public works and roads throughout the same; that, from its geographical position and natural advantages, no colony offers a better field for the employment of British capital and labour than the Cape of Good Hope, and that, by assimilating our political institutions to those of Great Britain, we hold out a greater inducement to emigrants from the mother country."

In the discussions at this meeting, Mr. Ebdon, a member of the Legislative Council, stated, in respect of the measures adopted by the unofficial members, when, by a blunder (as subsequently appeared), their rights as members of the Council were impaired, that, at the time, "an attempt was made, he will not say by whom, to twist and torture into meaning a palpable error in the wording and construction of one of the sections of the royal instructions, whereby the liberty of debate was infringed, and the power of the Council neutralized, with the view of rendering the Council subservient to the will of the Governor."

The *Zuid Afrikaan* observes: "There seems no longer to exist a doubt as to the question of competency of the colonists for self-government. The question of slavery, which some years ago was raised as an objection, no longer exists; party feeling, which at one time convulsed our society, has happily died away; we hear no longer the discussion raised as to nationality or language; and we find those who formerly disagreed with the great mass of the people, as to the expediency of granting a representative assembly to this colony, now joining the standard to obtain that which is universally maintained to be the inherent right of every British subject."

Petitions to her Majesty and to Parliament have been forwarded to England.

An accidental supply of labour had been thrown into the Cape market by the wreck of the *Prince Rupert* (with emigrants for New Zealand), in Table Bay, which, as it was attended with suspicious circumstances, had furnished a matter of investigation for the magistrates.

The investigations of the missionaries, and the statements made by impartial persons, seem clearly to shew that the attack made by a part of the emigrant boers at Natal upon the Caffre chief N'Capaai, in December, 1840, on the ground of his having stolen their cattle and horses, was unjustifiable, inasmuch as N'Capaai was entirely innocent of the charge, and it is even said that the farmers knew that the cattle had been taken by Bushmen. The farmers on that occasion killed many of the Caffres, and carried off a large number of their cattle.

A writer on the frontier says: "I am aware that the policy of sending a British force to the Zimvooboo, for the protection of the native tribes from further attack of a similar character as that made upon N'Capaai, has been severely animadverted upon. Matters of policy are always matters of opinion. Now, as I am supposed to possess rather better means for obtaining information and forming a correct opinion as to the general effect of this measure on the safety of the colony and the welfare of the natives than almost any private individual residing on the border can have, I will, with your permission, state that, in my humble opinion, the sending of the expedition to the Zimvooboo was a measure of the very best character, and it would be difficult to say whether its policy or humanity is most to be praised. It tends to the security of our immediate border by its influence on the Caffres, and it has already favourably influenced public sentiment among the emigrant farmers at Natal; it has placed the shield of British protection over a large and powerful tribe (Faku's), who are the allies of the colony; and it was, perhaps, partly intended as a necessary step towards the accomplishment of an event greatly to be desired, being alike beneficial to the emigrant farmers, the inhabitants of our own colony, and to the native tribes at large—I mean, the peaceable establishment of the British rule at Port Natal."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Nov. 17th.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, Leadenhall Street, "To take into consideration

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, on the birth of a prince and heir apparent to the throne of these realms."

The minutes of the last General Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (George I. yall, Esq.) proceeded to open the business of the day by observing, that they were assembled on one of the most interesting occasions which could possibly cause them to meet together, namely, the birth of an heir to the throne of the British dominions. (*Hear, hear!*) The object of the meeting, as the proprietors had learned from the advertisement, was to consider of addresses of congratulation to the illustrious parents of the young prince; and he rejoiced in having the high gratification, as the official organ of the Court of Directors, of proposing an address to her Majesty the Queen, which should convey to their most gracious sovereign the hearty and sincere congratulations of the proprietors of that Court, upon an occasion most interesting to the feelings, and on an event most conducive to the happiness of all her Majesty's loyal subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) It was an occurrence which had diffused joy and gratitude throughout the land, and it was the more to be rejoiced at, because the birth of a prince and an heir-apparent to the throne of Britain was calculated to give additional security and stability to the glorious constitution of this country, over which the illustrious family from which her Majesty had descended had presided so long, so ably, so happily, and so beneficially. (*Hear, hear!*) Apart, however, from national considerations, it was impossible not to sympathise with our virtuous and accomplished Queen upon an event which might be said to crown the enjoyments of domestic life; and which, being attended with perils and fears that reminded us of the uncertainty of human existence, and of the transitory nature of all mortal bliss, was enhanced thereby, and made the more welcome subject of joy and thanksgiving by reason of a safe delivery from every danger and apprehension of danger. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not detain the Court longer, but would at once propose an address congratulating her Majesty upon this event, which was alike an accession to her Majesty's own happiness and that of her people. The address, which the clerk would read, he proposed should be adopted, signed, and sealed with the official seal of the Court, in the usual form, and presented to her Majesty by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Clerk then read the following address:—

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the East-India Company.

Most Gracious Sovereign: We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the East-India Company, crave permission to present to your Majesty our sincere and fervent congratulations on the birth of a prince, destined, we devoutly hope, through a long and prosperous life, to enjoy the affections of your Majesty's people, and to add to the glory of the illustrious house to which he belongs. Great and universal is the joy called forth on the occasion, and most deeply do we participate in the feeling.

We pray that Divine Providence may ever watch over your Majesty and the Prince, and secure to both the enjoyment of every blessing. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—I beg leave to move that the Court do agree to the address which has just been read.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) said that, in rising to second the adoption of the proposed address, it was quite unnecessary for him to add much to what had already been said by the hon. Chairman. Animated as all the members of that assembled Court were by a spirit of devoted loyalty and of affectionate and dutiful respect to their beloved Queen, they must hail with joy an event which was not only calculated to increase the comfort and happiness of her Majesty, but was fraught with benefit and lasting good to the country at large. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, an address proposed to congratulate the Sovereign upon the birth of a prince, and that prince the heir-apparent to the throne of this kingdom, would naturally and cordially be received and assented to by every Englishman who valued the constitution of his country. It required no rhetoric to persuade, no argu-

ments to enforce, his adoption of it. It came recommended to him by his love of country, by his respect and veneration for the Sovereign in the high station which she occupied, by his attachment to the institutions and to the welfare of his country. (*Hear!*) It would seem, then, to be superfluous and unnecessary to say a word upon the subject. The feelings of every one arose on the instant to adopt the proposition; almost without thought, certainly without deliberation. But the circumstance was peculiar and impressive. He hoped, therefore, that he might be permitted to indulge in a few observations upon the subject, if it were only to give expression to the joy which he felt, and to those pleasurable anticipations which arose in his mind whenever this happy event was considered. (*Hear!*) To foresee, to ensure, under the dispensation of Providence, a direct succession to the throne, so desirable for the public peace and welfare, must be at all times a source of much gratification; but to contemplate it under circumstances which promised peculiar benefit to the country, added greatly to the pleasure and the happiness derived from it. The prince, upon the occasion of whose birth the address was proposed, was the offspring of a youthful sovereign, destined, he hoped, to live very many years to be a blessing to the son whom she had borne, and to the country over which she ruled. (*Hear, hear!*) During this anticipated period, long as he hoped it would be, and eventful as it would probably be, looking at the age in which they lived, time and opportunity would be afforded to prepare the mind of the young prince for the important and arduous task of governing an empire. Brought up under the auspices of parents, illustrious parents, who were possessed of the highest social and domestic virtues, there would assuredly be instilled into the mind of the youth sound principles of thinking and of acting, which were the best preparative for the wisdom and exertions of the man. Those principles would be afterwards confirmed and enlarged by an acquaintance and intercourse with the noblemen and gentlemen of England; in their society, and from their example, he would learn the virtue of self-government before he was called upon to govern others; he would imbibe the spirit of English feeling, of honour, and of justice; he would learn to admire and to value the institutions of his country, its religion, its laws, and its freedom, before he was called upon to defend, to administer, and to maintain them. And when at length, in the course of nature, he succeeded to the throne, he would bring to his aid, in the fulfilment of good government, a thorough knowledge of the constitution of his country, and a devout and resolute determination to preserve it. (*Hear, hear!*) It was with views and anticipations such as these, the realization of which was brought within the range of all human probability by the birth of an heir-apparent, that he rejoiced exceedingly in the event; and he had taken the opportunity to give expression to the great pleasure which he felt on the occasion. He most heartily concurred in the address. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining said, he would venture to delay the performance of that grateful act of duty and affection to their beloved Sovereign for a few moments; for, having upon many occasions of a somewhat similar kind to the present offered his humble congratulations to the throne, in accordance with like propositions from the chair, he hoped he should be allowed to express, from that side of the bar on which he stood, on this most auspicious occasion, his cordial and hearty concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the address, and by the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the hon. proprietor who had preceded him. He desired to re-echo those sentiments in the same spirit which had dictated them; and he felt sure that such sentiments of loyalty and fidelity to the Crown had always and universally prevailed amongst the Proprietors of East-India Stock. (*Hear!*) Upon no occasion on which there had been any reference to the throne of these realms had there been any diversity of opinion amongst the members of that Court; but, on the contrary, an undeviating and ever ready concurrence in every thing that went to testify respect and attachment to the Crown and to that illustrious family which had now for so many years presided over the destinies of this great country (*hear, hear!*); and he had no doubt that they would continue to be actuated by the same loyal feelings. But upon no other occasion had they been so forcibly called upon to give expression to the joy and grati-

tude they experienced, as upon that of the birth of a prince and heir-apparent to the Crown—the happy event which had caused them to assemble together that day. He begged, therefore, to be permitted to declare the extreme gratification he enjoyed in raising his humble voice in support of the resolution which had emanated from the Chair. To those who, like himself, had long taken part in the proceedings of that hon. body whom he was now addressing, and who could not look forward to much longer time in which to participate in their proceedings, it must be a ground for confidence and joy to have witnessed that happy event, because it was one which bade fair to add strength and stability to the country over which the young prince, at some, he hoped distant, period, would be called to reign. (*Hear, hear !*) The peculiar circumstances of the times, as connected with that event, opened up to the contemplative mind the most brilliant prospects of future prosperity that could be imagined. Under the sway of the illustrious family from which her Majesty was descended, literature, science, morality, religion, and sound principles of liberality, had been—as they continued to be—most extensively diffused amongst mankind; and therefore the event which had now happened must be regarded as most auspicious in respect to the position of Britain in the world at large; and he trusted that its benign influence would extend to that part of the British empire in the East with which that Court was so peculiarly and intimately connected; so that, hereafter, the thoughts and wishes of the population there might become still more and more in unison with those of British subjects at home, and their feelings of attachment still more firmly fixed to this country, which it had for so long a period contributed to strengthen and enrich. (*Hear, hear !*) There was yet another thought which he would venture to utter. It was most gratifying to think that the hero of many battles, who was connected with India in early life, had been spared, through the blessing of Providence, to witness so important an event as the birth of an heir to the throne of realms which his valour had saved and won; and who, though triumphant in war, had always shewn himself the ardent promoter and supporter of peace. (*Hear, hear !*) He joined, then, with all sincerity in those congratulations which it was proposed should be conveyed to her Gracious Majesty the Queen upon an event which he believed would strengthen the country and increase the happiness of the people. (*Hear, hear !*)

The *Chairman* then put the motion, which was carried unanimously, and followed by loud acclamations.

The *Chairman* again rose, and said that, in proposing a similar address of congratulation to H. R. H. Prince Albert, he need not attempt to eulogize the virtues of that illustrious person. (*Hear, hear !*) He would, therefore, submit the following address :—

To H. R. H. the Prince Albert.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, the East-India Company, approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our ardent congratulations on the happy occasion of her Majesty having given birth to a prince.

To the people of the British empire, not less than to your Royal Highness, this event affords cause of unbounded joy; and the prince, whose birth has crowned their hopes, will ever be regarded by them with profound and devoted attachment.

That her Majesty and your Royal Highness may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, long enjoy the happiness derived from this auspicious event, is our most sincere and fervent wish. (*Hear, hear !*)

The *Chairman* moved, that the Court agree to the address now read.

The *Deputy Chairman*, in seconding the adoption of the address, said, his Royal Highness Prince Albert had already, by his amiable disposition, his urbanity of manners, and the respect with which he regarded the institutions of the country, won the esteem of all her Majesty's loyal subjects. He trusted that the happy event upon which they were about to congratulate his Royal Highness would only be found to constitute a closer link of union between our youthful sovereign and his Royal Highness, and an additional tie upon the attachment of the subjects of our Sovereign. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Wedding*.—And, allow me to add, may he long live to enjoy the affection of our beloved Queen, and the esteem of her loyal people ! (*Hear, hear !*)

The address was then carried unanimously, and with similar demonstrations of feeling as the former.

The Court then adjourned.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

EXTENSION OF FURLONGHS TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

Fort William, Sept. 26, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following paragraph of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council at Bombay, No. 42, dated 4th Aug. 1841, on the subject of the extension of furloughs to New South Wales, or any other of her Her Majesty's colonies; the rule therein laid down being applicable to all the presidencies:

Para. 2. "In future cases, when officers may be granted a furlough on sick certificate or on private affairs, to New South Wales or any other colony, we desire that they may be separately informed, that any applications which they may have occasion to prefer for extended leave are to be addressed to us in sufficient time to allow of their receiving our reply by the period when they should embark on their return, so as to ensure their arrival within the original term of furlough; that if the application is preferred on account of health, it should be supported by certificates from the medical staff officer, or other undoubted medical testimony on the spot, shewing that the applicants are then incapable from ill-health to return to the performance of military duty in India, and specifying the term for which they consider additional leave absolutely necessary for the recovery of the applicant's health; and that if the application is preferred on the ground of urgent private affairs, it will be required that the nature of those affairs should be specified, and that the necessity for his continued absence should be certified by his professional adviser on the spot."

SALARY OF OFFICES.

Financial Department, Sept. 29, 1841.—Conformably with a rule prescribed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine, and to notify for general information, that no civil servant, or military servant holding a civil appointment, required by the exigencies of the service to discharge the duties of a second office, will be entitled to draw the salary of the two offices.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to exempt from the immediate operation of this rule, the officers holding the appointment of agent to the lieutenant-governor in the North-Western Provinces, and drawing a salary of Rs. 500 a month in that situation; in addition to the salary of their other civil appointment, and to except also the situation at certain stations of post-master,* held by the civil surgeon, who is separately remunerated for the former office.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 6. Mr. F. B. Pearson to be an assistant under commissioner of Benares Division.

Sept. 15. Capt. G. N. Clarke, H. M. 62nd regt., to officiate as post-master at Hazareebaugh, during absence of Assist. Surg. F. Boulton on med. cert.

Lieut. H. M. Nation, assistant to commissioner for suppression of dacoity, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate in districts of Humeerpore and Banda, and the whole of Bundelcund.

18. Messrs. H. P. A. B. Riddell and W. Roberts, assistants to magistrate and collector of Agra and Mirzapore, respectively, to be vested with special powers described in Sec. 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

22. Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, writer, reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Messrs. R. J. Scott and George G. Balfour, writers, reported their arrival.

Mr. George Wyatt to be deputy collector in Zillah Benares.

23. Mr. A. H. Cocks to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad, during Mr. F. S. Head's deputation to Bijnore.

* Benares, Bundelkhund, Dehli, and Saugor.

27. Capt. R. Cannan, K. S. F., junior assistant to commissioner of Mysore, directed to take charge of Nuggur division.

28. Mr. J. E. S. Lillie to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Tirhoot.

Oct. 1. Civil Assist. Surg. J. Stokes to be post-master at Goruckpore.

Civil Assist. Surg. R. Marshall to be post-master at Futtypore.

5. Mr. C. A. Lushington, writer, reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. C. Steer to officiate as magistrate as well as collector of Jessore.

Mr. C. Chapman to be a superintendent of survey of Zillah Patna.

Mr. A. Turnbull to officiate as magistrate of East Burdwan.

6. Mr. R. J. Scott to proceed to Kishnagur and prosecute his study of the oriental languages at that station, under Mr. J. Alexander.

Mr. J. W. Salmond relieved Mr. S. Garling from charge of Malacca Residency on 31st July last, and latter gentleman assumed charge of Penang Residency on 13th Aug. last.

11. Major R. Leech received political charge of Kelat-i-Ghilzie from Lieut. E. K. Elliot on the 7th Sept.

Capt. George Johnston, sub-assist. com. general, to take charge of duties of superintendent with the ex-Rajahs of Coorg and Sattarah.

12. Mr. J. F. M. Reid to be a judge of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, v. Mr. D. C. Smyth dec.

Mr. J. Shaw to be a temporary judge of ditto ditto, v. Mr. Reid.

Mr. B. Golding to be civil and sessions judge of East Burdwan, v. Mr. Shaw.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow to be civil and sessions judge of Cuttack.

Mr. Wm. St. Q. Quintin to be additional judge of Behar.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan to be civil and sessions judge of Backergunge.

Mr. J. J. Ward to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of the second grade, v. Mr. Chapman prom.

Mr. C. Lushington to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Behar.

Lieut. J. R. Abbott to be a senior assistant to commissioner of Arracan, and to be stationed at Kyook Phyoo, v. Capt. Lumsden dec.

Lieut. H. Hopkinson to be a junior assistant to do., and to be stationed at Akyab.

15. Mr. C. Beadon to be joint magistrate of Bhaugulpore, temporarily, for purpose of investigating a case of abstraction of money from the treasury of the collector of that district.

The appointment of Mr. James Grant, under date 17th Aug. last, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Cuttack, cancelled at his own request.

Obtained leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 7. Mr. C. D. Wilkins, for six weeks, on private affairs.—15. Mr. S. S. Brown, for three months, to Bombay or Calcutta, preparatory to obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on furl.—18. Mr. R. J. Taylor, for three months, on private affairs.—20. Capt. P. A. Reynolds, Thuggee department, for three months, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for permission to return to Europe.—21. Mr. W. Vansittart, for two months.—24. Mr. W. Johnson, for one year, on med. cert.—25. Mr. J. R. Barnes, for twelve months, on med. cert., to visit the hills.—27. The Hon. H. B. Devereux, for nine months, on med. cert.—28. Mr. C. J. H. Graham, for two months, on med. cert.—Mr. A. C. Bidwell, for two months, on private affairs.—29. Mr. H. M. Parker, for two months.—Oct. 5. Mr. E. E. Woodcock, for three months, on med. cert.—11. Mr. H. Inglis, for six weeks, to presidency, on private affairs.—12. Mr. N. Smith, for one month, preparatory to his resigning the Hon. Company's service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 29. The Rev. John Spencer, assistant chaplain (arrived on 20th Sept.), to be attached to North-Western Provinces.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 22. The Rev. J. J. Tucker, for two months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

MILITARY-APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Sept. 22, 1841.—*Infantry.* Maj. John Graham to be lieut. col., from 17th Sept. 1841, vice Lieut. Col. (Brigadier) George Williamson dec.

2nd N.I. Ens. James Rattray to be lieut. from 18th Aug. 1841, vice Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thomas Bell dec.

29th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Arch. Park to be capt. of a company, and Ens. L. Faddy to be lieut. from 5th Sept. 1841, in suc. to Capt. Alex. Hodges dec.

2nd N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. James Manson to be maj., Lieut. and Brev. Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 36. No. 144.

(3 B)

Capt. R. S. Tickell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. J. Farre to be lieut., from 17th Sept. 1841, in suc. to Maj. John Graham prom.

Capt. Rowland Hill, 70th N.I., to maj. of brigade in Oude, vice Capt. A. Hodges dec.

Capt. Thomas Fisher, 48th N.I., officiating assist. adj. gen. of Dinapore division, to be commandant of 1st Assam Sebundy corps, vice Maj. W. Simonds transf. to invalid estab.

Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, 60th N.I., to be commandant of Bhagulpore Hill Rangers, vice Graham prom. to a lieut. colonelcy regimentally.

Brev. Col. Foster Walker, 4th N.I., temporarily employed on staff as a brigadier, to be a brigadier of 2nd class on the estab. from 17th inst., v. Williamson dec.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. William Mactier, 4th L.C., deputy judge advo. general, appointed to charge of Judge Advocate General's office, on departure from presidency of Maj. R. J. H. Birch.

Surg. William Duff permitted to retire from service of East India Company, on pension of his rank, from 15th Oct.

Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, assist. sec. to Government of India, military department, to officiate as deputy secretary, till arrival of Major Sanders.

Lieut. Joseph McCance, 65th N.I., to do duty with 1st Assam Sebundy Corps.

Cadet of Engineers, E. Haines, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieut.

Sept. 26.—Cadets of Infantry, C. B. G. Bacon, G. W. M. Hall, G. W. G. Green, S. J. Hire, M. R. Somerville, R. D. Macpherson, C. R. G. Douglas, F. W. Ripley, M. A. Garstin, and A. G. Nedham admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. C. B. Eatwell admitted on estab., as an assist. surgeon.

Cornet A. P. C. Elliot, of the cavalry, to rank from 8th March, 1841.

Capt. James Abbott, of artillery, to be 2nd in command of Mhairwarrah Local Bat., vice Capt. J. Bartleman; and to be assistant to Capt. Dixon, the Superintendent of Mhairwarrah.

Brev. Capt. J. T. Geils, 60th N.I., late commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. D. C. Shute, 19th N.I., appointed to Bundelkund Legion, v. Lieut. F. B. Wardroper, on leave to visit the presidency.

Capt. Birnie Browne, of artillery, having completed the survey on which he was engaged, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Oct. 6.—17th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. W. Burroughs to be captain of a company, and Ens. H. Watson to be lieut. from 1st Oct. 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Hicks retired on pension of a colonel.

Lieut. John Barrett, 2nd Europ. Regt., to take rank of capt. by brev.

1st Lieut. John Gilmore, executive engineer of Jubbulpore division of public works, to officiate as superintendent of Burdwan and Benares roads, during absence on leave of Capt. C. P. B. Alcock.

Mr. A. P. C. Elliot re-admitted to the service as a cornet of cavalry.

Oct. 13.—63rd N. I. Ens. C. R. Woodhouse to be lieut. from 29th Sept. 1841, vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. R. Lumsden dec.

Cadets of Infantry J. G. Lawrence, and H. W. H. Coxo admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. W. P. Milner, 31st N.I., at present acting as assist. adj. gen. of the army, to officiate as assist. adj. general of division, during period Capt. Ponsonby may be employed with the Troops in Afghanistan, or until further orders, vice Fisher.

Lieut. Robert Thompson, 34th N.I., permitted to resign Service of E. I. Company.

Oct. 15.—Infantry. Maj. Richard Home to be lieut. colonel, 73rd N. I., Capt. and Brev. Maj. Henry Carter to maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Francis Thomas to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. C. Lawrence to be lieut. from 26th Sept. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. W. C. Denby dec.

Ens. F. J. Elsegood, 41st N. I., to do duty with 2nd Assam Sebundy Corps.

Capt. B. Bygrave, 5th N. I., and paymaster of native pensioners at Allahabad, to be paymaster at presidency and to Queen's troops, v. Maj. R. Home prom.

Sept. 15.—Lieut. S. J. Becher, 11th N.I.; to be adjutant of infantry to Bundelkund Legion, vice Lieut. J. C. Johnston resigned.

Oct. 4.—The service of Dr. G. G. Spilsbury, civil surgeon of Jubbulpore, placed, at his own request, at disposal of Com.-in-Chief, from 1st Nov. 1841.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. T. James, 21st N. I., to be 2nd in command of the Kotah Contingent.

Head-Quarters, Sept. 16, 1841.—Ens. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N. I., to do duty with 69th regt. at Berhampore, until arrival of his own corps at that station.

Sept. 17.—Unposted Ens. C. L. Montgomery to do duty with 69th N. I. at Berhampore, and directed to join.

5th L. C. Lieut. T. L. Harrington to be adj., v. Hamilton prom.

69th N. I. Lieut. G. O'B. Ottley, of 6th, to act as interp. and qu. master.

Capt. R. Hill, 70th N. I., to act as major of brigade in Oude, v. Hodges dec.; date 8th Sept.

Capt. P. S. Hamilton to continue to act as adj. to 5th L. C.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to continue at Khairwarrah in medical charge of the Bheel corps until further orders; date 28th Aug.

Assist. Surg. W. Pringle, M.D., on being relieved from medical duties of Darjeeling, directed to proceed to Mullye, and to afford medical aid to 56th N. I.

Sept. 20.—Cornet F. R. Tottenham, of 9th, at his own request removed to 7th L. C., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

Unposted Cornet A. F. Willy posted to 9th L. C. at Kurnaul, and directed to join.

Sept. 21.—Col. (Lieut. Gen.) St. George Ashe (on furl.) removed from 8th to 46th N. I. and Col. W. Vincent (on furl.) from latter to former corps.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. Col. W. Pattle removed from 1st to 9th L. C., and Lieut. Col. R. Hawkes (on leave) from latter to former corps.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps indicated:—F. McD. Gilbert to 2nd N. I., in Afghanistan; F. G. Thellusson to 29th do., at Lucknow; R. K. Gordon to 72nd do., at Allahabad, and under orders to proceed to Agra.

Unposted Ens. R. W. Chambers to do duty with 32nd N. I. at Dinapore.

Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, 25th N. I., to act as major of brigade at Ferozepore, during absence, on leave, of Capt. F. Knyvett.

Ens. H. Watson to act as adj. to 17th N. I., during absence, on detached employment, of Brev. Capt. F. W. Burroughs.

Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton, doing duty with H. M.'s 16th Lancers, to proceed to Kurnaul, and report himself to the Superintending Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones to do duty with H. M.'s 3rd L. Drags.

Assist. Surg. E. R. Cardew, M.D., 27th N. I., app. to medical charge of invalids of the season, under orders to proceed from Afghanistan to the provinces; and Assist. Surg. T. Thomson, M.D., doing duty with H. M.'s 44th Ft., to proceed to Ghuznee, and assume medical charge of 27th N. I.; date 28th Aug.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. Thomas Spankie, B.A., of 48th N. I., app. to station staff at Allyghur, from 26th March last.

Sept. 24.—Ens. R. Unwin, 16th N. I., to proceed to Ferozepore, and to do duty until further orders.

Sept. 27.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber removed from 19th to 34th N. I., and Lieut. Col. J. Anderson (proceeding on leave) from latter to former corps.

Sept. 28.—Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton to do duty with H. M.'s 3rd Buffs at Kurnaul.

Sept. 29.—The following removals and postings of Lieut. Colonels made:—Lieut. Col. A. Spiers (on staff employ) from 7th to 58th N. I.; A. Harvey (on leave) from 65th to 7th do.; J. Graham (new prom.) to 65th do.

Assist. Surg. W. Martin, attached to H. M.'s 62nd Regt., to proceed to division head-quarters, and to assume medical charge of 32nd N. I.; date Dinapore, 16th Sept.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 22. Lieut. R. M. Franklin, 40th N. I.; Cornet H. R. Grindley, 6th L. C.; Lieut. C. R. Larkins, 20th N. I.—26. Col. Wm. Vincent, 8th N. I.; Brev. Capt. F. Raleigh, 1st N. I.; Capt. C. H. Thomas, 11th N. I.—Oct. 13. Capt. H. Patch, 73rd N. I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Cape and Australia.—Oct. 9. Assist. Surg. A. McD. Stuart, for two years, for health.

To Bombay and Egypt.—Oct. 4. Surg. N. Morgan, for 18 months, on med. cert. (instead of former leave to Europe).

To visit Presidency.—Sept. 22. Brigadier G. H. Paul, from 31st Oct. to 30th April, 1842, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. R. Hawkes, 1st L. C., from 1st Oct. to 1st March, 1842, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl.—Lieut. Col. W. Burroughs, 29th N. I., from 28th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1842, on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. T. Wardlaw, 45th N. I., from 5th Dec. to 5th March, 1842, preparatory to retiring from the service.—Lieut. F. B. Wardroper, 25th N. I., for four months, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.—Oct. 11. Capt. T. D. Carpenter, superintendent with ex-Rajahs of Coorg and Satarah, from 10th Nov. to 31st Jan. 1841, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Sept. 22. Brev. Capt. Peter Innes, 14th N.I., from 10th Nov. 1841, to 10th April, 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe.—Oct. 6. Lieut. E. K. Elliot, 43rd N.I., for six months, on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—Sept. 27. Capt. T. Hutton, 37th N. I., in extension, to remain till 10th Nov. 1842, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 22. Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23rd N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1842, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgee.

SEPT. 18. *Braemar*, from Bussorah, Bombay, and Madras; *Courier*, from Marseilles and Mauritius; *Alderman Thompson*, from Glasgow; *Pomona*, from Newcastle; *Symmetry*, from the Mauritius; *Fyzell Curream*, from Bombay and Aleppee.—19. *Hydroos*, from Cannanore; *Louisa*, from Singapore; *Gentoo*, from Boston.—20. *Northumberland*, from London and Madras.—21. *Owen Glendower*, from Portsmouth and Madras; *Amazon*, from Mauritius and Madras; *Futty Salam*, from Muscat and Aleppee.—24. *Seymour*, from London; *Buccaneer*, from Moulmein.—26. *Waterloo*, from Coringa and Bimlipatam.—27. *Hereford*, from Rio de Janeiro; *Ellen*, from Bristol and Llanely.—28. *Highlander*, from Penang.—29. *Water Witch*, from China and Singapore; *Futtay Rohomon*, from Bombay.—Oct. 1. *Victor*, from Mauritius; *Orissa*, from Balasore.—2. *Stephen Rowan Crawford*, from Moulmein; *Bangalore*, from Bombay.—4. *Malcolm*, from London and Madras.—5. *Col. Burney*, from Rangoon; *Georgia*, from Newcastle; *Jesse*, from Penang; *Atiet Rohoman*, from Muscat; *H. C. Steamer Ganges*, from Rangoon and Moulmein.—6. *Seringapatam*, from London; *Arethusa*, from Madras; *Loodiana*, from Moulmein; *Minerva*, from do.; *Abassy*, from Muscat and Aleppee; *Cabross*, from Muscat; *Fattal Mobarruck*, from Muscat.—7. *Harlequin*, from China and Singapore.—10. *Norfolk*, from London; *Salazes*, from Sydney.—17. *Jehungere*, from Rangoon.—20. *Bellone*, from Bourbon.

Departures from Saugor.

SEPT. 17. *Susan*, for London.—23. *Canopus*, for China; *Hannah*, for Mauritius; *Drongan*, for Bombay.—24. *Benares*, for Bencoolen; *Fleetwood*, for Mauritius; *Mary Hartley*, for Cape of Good Hope; *Ann Ranken*, for Mauritius; *Pilgrim*, for Liverpool; *Akbar*, for Mauritius; *Arcturus*, for London.—25. *Solomon Shaw*, for —; *Semillante*, for Bombay; *Amherst*, for Khyouk Phyou; *James Gibbon*, for Mauritius; *Algerine*, for Singapore; *Dido*, for Singapore.—26. *Weraff*, for Singapore; *Bilton*, for London.—Oct. 1. *Flowers of Ugie*, for Bombay; *Mary Somerville*, for Mauritius; *Mary Mitcheson*, for London; *Suffren*, for Bourbon; *H. M. S. Champion*, for Swan River; *Euphrates*, for —; *Swallow*, for Mauritius; *Columbus*, for London; *Bohvar*, for London.—2. *Chusan*, for —; *Lady Nugent*, for Mauritius; *Buteshire*, for Madras; *Marcombie*, for Bourbon; *Faize Robanny*, for Bombay; *Rajasthan*, for London.—5. *Patriot Queen*, for Liverpool.—6. *Hamilton Ross*, for Cape of Good Hope.—7. *Medicis*, for —; *Duncan*, for Liverpool.—9. *Maingay*; *John Hepburne*; *Briton*; *Amelia*.—10. *Francis Honore*.—11. *Princess Royal*.—12. *Cleopatra*; *Kilblain*; *Helen*; *Mary Ray*.—13. *Kyle*; *Nestor*.—14. *Tyrer*; *Soobrow*; *General Harrison*; *Mary Ann*.—15. *Union*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- July 31. At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. Henderson, 3rd L. Dr., of a son.
 Aug. 8. At Landour, the lady of Capt. James Cautley, 8th Cavalry, of a son.
 31. At Mhow, the lady of D. Davies, Esq., assist. surg. 7th N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Mhow, the lady of Capt. J. Kilner, Engineers, of a daughter.
 Sept. 1. At Khyouk Phyou, the lady of Capt. J. R. Lumsden, 63rd N. I., of a daughter.
 3. At Chunar, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a daughter.
 4. At Agra, the wife of R. Lloyd, Esq., of a daughter.
 5. At Dibrooghur, the lady of Capt. Percy Eld, of a daughter.
 — At Mirzapore, the lady of Wm. Gordon, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.
 8. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Yesbury, 3rd L. Drags., of a son.
 12. At Calcutta, the wife of A. C. Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Simla, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Spry, B.A., of a son.
 13. At Agra, Mrs. Joseph Morgan, senior, of a son.
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. R. B. Smith, Engineers, of a daughter, still-born.

13. At Akyab, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Abbott, 12th N. I., of a daughter.
14. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. G. A. Fisher, of a daughter, still-born.
17. At Patna, the lady of S. Mackintosh, Esq., Government College, of a daughter.
18. At Simlah, the lady of Capt. J. T. Boileau, Engineers, of a daughter.
- At Allygurh, the wife of Mr. William Conner, of a son.
- At Ballasore, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.
19. At Secrole, Benares, the lady of C. J. H. Perreau, Esq., adjt. 58th N. I., of a son.
- At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. E. Buckle, artillery, of a son.
20. At Calcutta, the lady of Major H. Carter, 73rd N. I., of a son.
- At Indore, the lady of Capt. William Riddell, 60th B. N. I., and assist. gen. supt. for suppression of dacoity in Malwa, of a daughter.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Downs, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.
- In Chowringhee, the lady of H. G. French, Esq., of a son.
- At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. W. Y. Woodhouse, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, the lady of Major J. H. Simmonds, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Thompson, of a son.
23. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Harvey, of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Latour, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. G. Statham, of a son.
24. At Nowgong, Assam, the lady of Capt. J. T. Gordon, of a daughter.
27. At Spence's, the lady of Charles Lyall, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of H. V. Bayley, Esq., C. S., of a son, since dead.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Adams, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a daughter.
28. At Cossipore, the lady of Wm. Haworth, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Sultanpore, the lady of J. B. Clapperton, Esq., surg., 6th L. C., of a daughter.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Ghazepore, the lady of T. P. Marten, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.
- At Nussarabad, the lady of Capt. C. Douglas, 14th N. I., of a daughter.
30. At Gwalior, the lady of Lieut. C. P. Carrapiet, of a son and heir.
- At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. R. Nicholson, of H. M's. Fusiliers, of a daughter.
- Oct. 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. T. Morgan, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq., of a son.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. John Wallace, of a son.
3. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Payne, of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. C. R. Smith, of a daughter.
- At Buxar, the lady of Capt. Moyle Sherer, of a daughter.
5. At Barrackpore, Mrs. J. C. Robertson, of a daughter.
- At Meerut, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. F. Richmond, 33rd N. I., of a daughter.
7. At Rampoor Bauleah, the lady of C. G. Udny, Esq., civil service, of a son.
9. At Calcutta, the lady of F. Millett, Esq., C. S., of a daughter, since dead.
10. At Nohatta, Jessore, the lady of Mr. E. E. Dubus, jun., of a son.
- At Loodiana, the of lady Lieut. J. Hunter, 53rd N. I., of a daughter.
- At Kidderpore, Mrs. J. Leech, of a son.
- At Bellua, near Bauleah, the lady of D. M. Logan, Esq., of a son.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Swaries, of a son.
- At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. A. T. A. Wilson, Europ. Regt., of a son.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of Major N. Penny, commanding at Sabatoo, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. M. Gaumisse, of a daughter.
13. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Manger, 17th N. I., of a son.
14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. McMahon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 24. At Allahabad, Mr. S. E. Mumford, to Miss Elizabeth Ormond.
29. At Calcutta, J. W. Urquhart, Esq., Accountant, Agra Bank, to Christina, daughter of the late Rev. D. Inglis Manse, of Lochlee, Scotland.
- Sept. 4. At Cawnpore, Mr. Robert Cummins, to Miss Helen Jennings.
- At Simla, Arthur Mitford Becher, Esq., D. A. Q. M. G., to Frances Anne, third daughter of the late Capt. M. W. Ford.
9. At Nussarabad, Brev. Capt. John Ewart, interpreter and quarter-master, 55th N. I., to Emma Sophia, daughter of the late T. B. Fooks, Esq.
10. At Dacca, Henry W. Clark, Esq., to Miss E. Partridge.

11. At Gowhatty, Assam, Capt. Wemyss, 45th N. I., and principal assistant commanding N. E. F., to Miss Helen Reilly.
13. At Bareilly, Capt. G. R. P. Becher, 4th N. I., to Phoebe Letitia Cecilia, eldest daughter of H. J. F. Berkeley, Esq., P.S.A.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. James Joshua Lumsden, to Miss Mary Ann Roch.
21. At Calcutta, Philip Russell Moss, Esq., to Ann Matilda, daughter of Stephen Read, Esq., H. C. Marine Service.
25. At Dinapore, Lieut. C. S. Edmunds, 70th N.I., to Eliza Anne, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Ward, of the Bengal army.
- At Cawnpore, Capt. Wilkie, 4th N. I., Acting Assistant to the President of Lucknow, to Emily, daughter of the late Wm. Bishop, Esq.
- Oct. 5. At Cuttack, Frederick Harris, Esq., 6th M.N.I., to Louisa Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Hunter, Bengal Army.
11. At Calcutta, J. C. Johnson, Esq., of Purneah, to Mary, third daughter of the late Capt. J. Johnston, supt. of the Stud at Hadjipore.
14. At Calcutta, Charles, eldest son of the late Major Charles Porteous, Bengal estab., to Eliza Mary, relict of the late Dr. Wm. Stewart.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 26. Near Moostung, in Beloochistan, Lieut. F. Cuerton, 21st N. I.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Heming, relict of Lieut. Heming, R.N.
- Sept. 1. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. J. G. Vossema, aged 17.
5. At Lucknow, Capt. Alexander Hodges, 29th B. N. I.
- At Calcutta, Joseph Tannin, Esq., indigo broker, aged 55.
9. At Delhi, Mr. W. Staines, aged 59.
11. At Contai, of three days' fever, in his 46th year, John Henry Barlow, Esq., salt agent at Hidjeller, eldest surviving son of Sir George H. Barlow, Bart.
14. At Benares, Alex. Tweedie, Esq., assist. surgeon Bengal medical service.
15. At Allahabad, Mary, wife of Mr. William Johnson, sudder dewanny officer.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. C. S. Gaumisser, aged 45.
18. At Calcutta, Agnes, wife of Mr. W. H. Jones, of Mozufferpore.
- At Calcutta, John Statham, master in the H. C.'s marine, aged 41.
22. At Calcutta, Alfred Ward, Esq., commander of the ship *George the Fourth*, aged 32.
26. At Simla, Colonel W. C. Denby, of the Bengal Army.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth De Rozario, aged 70.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. W. A. Bowers, aged 27.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Smitherst, aged 42.
- Oct. 1. At Calcutta, on board the *Northumberland*, of cholera, Mr. George Cook, third officer, aged 20.
- 2. Drowned, Mr. George Skeer, of the ship *Orestes*, aged about 30.
6. At Calcutta, Edward Knubley, Esq., aged 21.
14. At Kidderpore, Lydia Esther, relict of John Davies, Esq., of Bristol.
15. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Suard, assistant marine board office.
- Lately. At Arrakan, from the bite of a snake, whilst bathing, Capt. Lumsden, senior assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan.
- At Candahar, Capt. Bell, 2nd Regt. N. I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

THE "GOLCONDA" TRANSPORT.

Fort St. George, Sept. 29, 1841.—The length of time which had elapsed since any certain intelligence had been received of the transport *Golconda*, precluding all hope that the slightest chance existed of her safety, inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the fate of the vessel. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council laments to have to announce that, from the accounts given by the commander of the transport *Thetis*, who last saw the *Golconda* on 10th Sept. 1840, steering out of the straits towards the entrance of the China Seas, on which course he followed on the 13th, there appears to be no doubt that the *Golconda* foundered in the China Seas between the 22nd and 24th of that month, in a typhoon, which was on the latter day at the extreme height of its violence, and that all on board have perished.

The date to be assigned to the casualties arising out of this melancholy occurrence is the 24th Sept. 1840, from which day the officers and men of the 37th regt. N.I., and other details, who were embarked on board the transport *Golconda*, will be struck off the strength of the Madras army.

FULL BATTAL TO THE KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 4th ultimo, No. 8 of 1841, sanctioning a donation of two months' full batta to the troops and authorized public followers composing the late Kurnool Field Force, under the command of Maj. Gen. Wilson, C. B. :

"Having taken into our consideration the good conduct of the troops composing the Kurnool Field Force, under the command of Maj. Gen. Wilson, C. B., we have resolved to present to that force a donation of two months' full batta of their regimental rank, to be defrayed out of the value of the stores and other property found at Kurnool and Zorapore. You will pay this amount accordingly, deducting from those who have shared in the Zorapore distribution the amount of their respective shares. Should it happen that in any rank the Zorapore distribution exceeds the amount of two months' full batta, it is not our intention to require the refund of the difference. The batta of the Major General in command of the force will be adjusted upon the principle acted upon in paying the donation to major generals employed in the war in Ava."

2. The rates of batta to the different Europeans and natives will be governed by those in force at the period of the field operations in 1839, and will be paid upon abstracts to be drawn by officers in command of troops or companies, and heads of departments, under the counter-signature of those in superior command. Abstracts will be submitted through paymasters of stations to Fort St. George for audit, prior to payment.

3. *Temporary* establishments, or followers *hired* for the service, are declared not entitled to the donation.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 19, 1841.—The following movements and change in the destination of corps are ordered, viz.—2nd Regt. N.I., from Madras to Moulmein; 3rd or P.L.I., from Secunderabad to Bellary; 4th Regt. N.I., from Bellary to Madras.

The 14th regt. Madras N.I. has been ordered by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council from Midnapore to Moulmein.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. FRASER, M.D.

Head-Quarters, Fort St. George, May 27, 1841.—At a General Court-Martial held at Fort St. George, on the 10th May, 1841, Assist. Surg. G. R. Fraser, M.D., of H.M. 57th regt. of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st Instance. In having at Madras, on the 12th April, 1841, neglected his duty by failing to notify to me, the surgeon of the regt., his having furnished a certificate stating that Lieut. E. A. T. Lynch, of H.M. 57th regt., was incapable from sickness of the performance of his duty, by which means the name of the said Lieut. Lynch was incorrectly omitted in the regimental sick report; such conduct on the part of Assist. Surg. Fraser being in neglect of repeated orders given to him by me on the subject of such certificate.

2nd Instance. In having at the same place, on the 14th of the same month of the same year, neglected his duty by failing to notify to me, the surgeon of his regt., his having furnished a certificate reporting the aforesaid Lieut. Lynch as fit for duty, in neglect of my repeated orders to him, Assist. Surg. Fraser, on the subject of such certificate.

3rd Instance. In having at the same place, on the day last mentioned, neglected his duty by failing to notify to me his having furnished a certificate reporting Capt. Mars Morphett, of H.M. 57th regt., who had previously been on the sick report, as fit for duty, in neglect of my repeated orders to him, Assist. Surg. Fraser, on the subject of such certificate.

4th Instance: In having at the same place, on the evening of the 18th of the same month, in the same year, grossly neglected his duty, and shewn great indifference to the welfare of the sick under his charge, by abruptly quitting the General Hospital immediately after writing a letter to me, in which he requested to know my wishes with regard to two of his patients, soldiers of H.M. 57th regt., dangerously ill, without waiting for my reply to the said letter, although he was aware that I resided in the compound of the said General Hospital, and that it was necessary he should know my opinion regarding the soldiers in question with the least possible delay.

5th Instance. In having at the same time and place, after having been recalled to the hospital by my order, and remonstrated with by me for leaving the hospital as aforesaid, made use of the following insubordinate and disrespectful language to me, his superior officer, while in the execution of my office, namely: "I did not consider it necessary to wait all night for you, as I wanted my evening drive as well as yourself, and I did not know if you were at home or not;" or words to the same effect.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st Instance. In having at the same place, on the same evening, on leaving the General Hospital, addressed to me, his superior officer, the following grossly insulting and insubordinate language, namely: "One word more. I was foolish enough to think of exchanging out of the regiment, but I will not do so now; but either you or I shall fall. You have required of me a statement of the case of Mr. Langford (meaning Quarter Master J. E. Langford, of H.M. 57th regt.); that would just cause Lord Hill to strike his name out of the army at once, just at once; but no power you possess shall make me give such statement. Several officers of the regiment recommended me to bring you before a tribunal, and I am determined now to do so;" or words to the same effect; he, Assist. Surg. Fraser, thereby falsely attributing to me that I had required of him a statement of the case of the said Qu. Master Langford of a nature that he could not conscientiously give; whereas I had simply required of him a statement of the case of the said Qu. Master Langford in the course of my duty, without in any manner dictating to him the nature of the statement to be made, and which statement so called for by me, he, Assist. Surg. Fraser, had furnished to me three days before.

2nd Instance.—In having, at the same time and place, on my leaving him, in consequence of the language made use of by him, as stated in the first instance of this charge, addressed to me the following grossly insulting and insubordinate expressions, namely, "I wish I had my will of you," or words to the same effect; thereby expressing his wish to offer me, his superior officer, personal violence.

(Signed) A. B. MORGAN, Surg. H.M. 57th regt. of Foot.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Revised Finding on the various instances of the First Charge,—That the prisoner, Assist. Surg. G. R. Fraser, H.M. 57th regt. of Foot, is not guilty.

Revised Finding on the first instance of the Second Charge,—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words "grossly and falsely," and "conduct unbecoming a gentleman." On the second instance of the second charge,—That the prisoner is guilty "in having, at the same time and place, on my leaving him, in consequence of the language made use of by him, as stated in the first instance of this charge, addressed to me the following insubordinate expressions, namely, 'I wish I had my will of you,' which the Court finds to be conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, but acquits him of every other part of this instance of the charge.

Revised Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Assist. Surg. G. R. Fraser, doctor of medicine, of H. M. 57th regt. of Foot, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as the Major General Commanding the Army in Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) R. H. Dick, Major General, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Remarks.—I consider that a reprimand to which the Court has thought proper to restrict its award, utterly inadequate as a punishment for the extreme insubordination evinced by Assist. Surg. Fraser towards his superior officer, and ill calculated to convey to the mind of that officer a proper sense of the glaring impropriety of his conduct. The unbecoming spirit which has so conspicuously displayed itself throughout the prisoner's defence betrays a singular unconsciousness of the necessary deference due to authority required of him by the conditions of the commission he holds, and has, in my opinion, tended greatly to aggravate the offences for which he was under trial.

Assist. Surg. Fraser will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 17. J. Horsley, Esq., to act as 2nd judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, during absence of Mr. Boileau on sick cert.

J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura, during employment of Mr. Horsley on other duty.

R. H. Williamson, Esq., to act as deputy collector of sea customs at Madras, during employment of Mr. Bruere on other duty.

21. H. Wood, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

M. R. Taynton, Esq., to officiate as police magistrate and deputy superintendent of police, until further orders.

J. R. Boyson, Esq., to act as clerk of the peace, in the room of Mr. Taynton.

28. J. J. Cotton, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

30. Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass, to be assistant to the assay master.

Oct. 1. J. W. Cherry, Esq., to do duty as an assistant in Chief Secretary's office.

G. Ellis, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of S. Div. of Arcot.

J. A. Hunter, Esq., to be assistant to ditto ditto of Rajahmundry.

8. J. F. Bishop, Esq., to act as deputy collector of land customs at Madras, during employment of Mr. Huddleston on other duty.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., reported his return to this presidency, from England.

15. G. S. Forbes, Esq., to be register of Zillah Court of Combaconum.

J. C. Morris, Esq., resumed charge of offices of civil auditor and superintendent of stamps, from A. I. Cherry, Esq., on this date.

A. I. Cherry, Esq., resumed charge of General Treasury and Government Bank, from S. D. Birch, Esq., on this date.

T. A. Oakes, Esq., to be a police magistrate, and deputy superintendent of police, v. Mr. F. Kelly, incapacitated from further service.

Obtained leave of absence, Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 24. T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, on sick cert.—The leave granted on 14th Sept., to J. Horsley, Esq., cancelled.—Oct. 5. F. N. Maltby, Esq., leave in extension till 1st Dec., on sick cert., preparatory to proceeding to Europe.—15. T. B. A. Conway, for three months, to Hyderabad, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 21, 1841.—51st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. M. Madden to be adj., at recommendation of the Major General commanding the forces.

Lieut. R. W. Godfrey, 18th N.I., permitted to resign service of E. I. Company.

Assist. Surg. A. C. B. Neill, M.D., to be medical officer attached to assistant to agent of Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, employed on special duty in the Khonde country.

Assist. Surg. John Kennedy, M.D., to act as zillah surgeon of Tinnevely, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. Supple on leave (this app. since cancelled).

Sept. 24.—18th N.I. Ens. H. Bott to be lieut., v. Godfrey resigned; date 21st Sept. 1841.

Capt. P. Steinson, 18th N.I., to be paymaster at Vizagapatam.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 36. No. 144.

(3 C)

Capt. P. Pope, 24th N.I., to be deputy paymaster at Masulipatam, but to continue in his present employment until further orders.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. S. Mitchell, 22nd N.I., to continue to act as deputy paymaster of Masulipatam, during employment of Capt. Pope on other duty.

Cadets of Infantry, C. G. Cottell and A. B. Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Frederick Le Mesurier, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery, at St. Thomas's Mount.

Sept. 28.—6th L. C. Cornet J. M. Macgregor to be lieut., v. Mudie dec., date 17th Sept. 1841.

Capt. C. W. Rolland, artillery, to be deputy commissary of ordnance at Bellary.

Oct. 1.—With reference to G. O. G. of 29th Sept. (and alterations of rank), the following promotions made:—

Infantry. Maj. J. K. Luard, from 16th regt., to be lieut.-col., from 26th Aug. 1841, v. McPherson retired.

16th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Charles Wahab to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) B. Heyne to be capt., and Ens. J. Daniel to be lieut., from 26th Aug. 1841, in suc. to Luard prom.

37th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Gordon to be capt., and Lieut. W. H. Freese to take rank from 24th Sept. 1840, v. Neave lost at sea; Lieut. C. J. Power to take rank from do., v. Hake lost at sea; Ens. F. J. Goldsmid to be lieut. from 24th Sept., v. Harrison lost at sea; Ens. W. M. Berkeley to be lieut. from 3rd Oct. 1840, to complete the estab.; Ens. O. C. Anketell to be lieut., from 7th May, 1841, v. Sibley invalided; Lieut. A. J. Hadfield to be capt., and Ens. H. S. Coote to be lieut., from 7th July, 1841, v. Duff dec.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Martyr permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 5.—Assist. Surg. Geo. Harding to be surgeon, from 1st Sept., v. Vertue retired.

Cadets of Infantry A. H. Peill, S. L'Amy, and F. L. Grant admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. E. Young admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

Lieut. James Denton, deputy commissary of ordnance, to do duty at arsenal of Fort St. George until further orders.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson to act as zillah surgeon at Mangalore, during absence of Assist. Surg. P. Roe, M.D., on leave.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton to command Jaulnah, from date of Col. Marrett's departure from that station.

Surg. George Adams, 3rd member, to act as 2nd member of Medical Board, during absence of Mr. Ford.

Superintending Surg. Ramsay Sladen to act as 3rd member of Medical Board, during employment on other duty of Mr. Adams.

Assist. Surg. James Shaw to be permanent assistant to officer in charge of General Hospital, and assist. superintendent of Medical School, v. Harding prom.

Oct. 12.—Capt. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., absent on med. cert. at the Neilgherries, permitted to rejoin his regt. at Kamptee, *via* Bombay.

Oct. 15.—37th N.I. Ens. R. Mayne to be lieut., v. Anketell dec.; date 13th July, 1841.

Assist. Surg. J. Fitzpatrick permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 19.—16th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Carr to be qu. mast. and interp.

The undermentioned officers placed temporarily at disposal of the Major-General commanding the forces, for duty with their regts. on service in Burmah:—Capts. J. H. B. Congdon and B. Shirreff, 2nd N.I.; G. Burn and C. F. Liardet, 14th do.

Oct. 22.—52nd N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thomas Bayles to be Capt. and Ens. A. M. Cooper to be Lieut., v. Hitchins retired; date of com. 12th July, 1841.

Lieut. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., removed from situation of qu. master of that corps.

Maj. Charles Daviniere, 30th N.I., transf. to Invalid Estab.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 20, 1841.—The following removals ordered:—

Assist. Surg. J. Tait, doing duty with H. M. 57th regt., and absent on duty to Calcutta, to do duty with 2nd bat. artillery; Assist. Surgs. W. Hilbers and W. H. Scales, doing duty at General Hospital, to do duty with head-quarters H. M. 57th regt.

Sept. 22.—Surg. T. O'Neil (late prom.) posted to 44th N.I.

Sept. 23.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived) to do duty; *viz.*, Ensigns C. G. Cottell with 8th N.I.; A. B. Smith with 40th do.

Sept. 24.—Assist. Surg.-E. James removed from H. M. 57th regt., to do duty with 1st M. Europ. Regt.; Assist. Surgs. J. Mackintosh and C. Richardson removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with 2nd Europ. L. I.

Sept. 25.—The G. O. of the 28th Aug. last, permitting Veterinary Surgs. Clarkson, of 2nd L. C., and Wormsley, of the horse artillery, to exchange regts., is cancelled.

Sept. 27.—Assist. Surg. Gingell removed from duty on which he was employed on board the steamer *Enterprise*.

Oct. 1.—The following removals ordered in the infantry:—Lieut. Cols. P. Whannel from 16th to 1st regt.; J. Campbell from 1st to 37th do.; J. K. Luard (recent prom.) to 16th do.; Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I., permitted to join headquarters of his regt. at Cuttack, via Calcutta.

Oct. 2.—Col. James Wahab, C.B., of 1st M. E. Regt., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowance on the Neigherries.

Oct. 4.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty with corps specified:—Ensigns S. L'Amy, with 23rd N.I.; A. H. Peill, 34th do.; E. L. Grant, 24th do.

Oct. 9.—The following removals ordered in the artillery:—Lt. (Bt. Capt.) J. P. Beresford from horse brigade to 2nd bat.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Gordon from 1st bat. to horse brigade; 1st Lieut. G. S. Cotter from 2nd to 1st bat.

Oct. 11.—Assist. Surg. C. Timins, removed from doing duty with 2d E. L. Infantry, to do duty with 3rd bat. artillery.

Oct. 12.—Veterinary Surg. W. H. Wormsley removed from horse brigade to 2d regt. L. C.

Oct. 13.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. D. S. Young, from 9th to 36th N.I.; Surg. A. E. Blest, M.D., from 36th to 9th do.; Assist. Surg. A. J. Will, from 9th to 36th do.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. A. K. Gore, 29th, to act as qu. master and interp. to 52nd N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. Fitzpatrick removed from head-quarters of H. M. 4th regt. to do duty with left wing of that regt. at Belgaum.

Oct. 16.—Veterinary Surg. N. F. Clarkson posted to horse artillery.

Oct. 18.—The young officers doing duty with 14th N.I. directed to join their own corps. The undermentioned unposted officers, at present doing duty with corps, removed as follows:—Ensigns H. J. Beaumont from 23rd L. Inf. to 2nd E. L. Inf.; S. L'Amy from 23rd regt., E. L. Grant from 34th do., and A. H. Peill from 34th do. to 40th N.I.

Oct. 19.—The following removals of officers ordered in the artillery, to take effect from 1st Dec.:—1st Lieuts. H. H. Bell from 1st to 3rd bat. H. Montgomery from 3rd to 1st do. Lieut. G. S. Dobbie removed from doing duty with the sappers and miners, and to proceed to join his regiment forthwith.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. J. Campbell, 50th N.I., appointed to charge of E company sappers and miners at Berhampore; Surg. G. Harding (late prom.) posted to 37th N.I.

Oct. 21.—Lieut. R. Hunter, 7th L. C., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Centre division, from date of Capt. Sheriff's departure to join his corps. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Gottreux, 1st N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. Northern Division, during absence of Capt. Liardet, who will proceed to join his regt. Capt. R. R. Ricketts, 48th N. I., to act as deputy judge adv. general Seventh District, from date of Capt. Burn's departure for Moulmein, who will continue in charge of Ninth District until relieved. Lieut. J. Seagar, 8th N.I., to act as A. D. C. to the officer commanding the Army in Chiel from date of Lieut. Hunter's departure, or until further orders.

Oct. 22.—Assist. Surg. C. Timins to continue to do duty with 2nd E. L. I. until march of detachment with which he is to proceed.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language: Lieut. A. R. Thornhill, 5th L. C., and adj. of Governor's body guard, College, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. H. Crisp, 53rd N.I., College, creditable progress; Lieut. A. M. Molyneux, 2nd E. L. Inf., creditable progress; Assist. Surg. C. W. Pickering, Secunderabad, creditable progress. Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Crisp and Molyneux, and Assist. Surg. Pickering.

Lieut. F. H. Scott, 8th L. C., has been examined at the College in the Persian language, and reported to have attained a standard of proficiency which fully qualifies him for employment in any duty which involves the necessity for an acquaintance with that language.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 1. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Robert Gill, 44th N. I.—5. 1st Lieut. J. P. Beresford, artillery; Lieut. Edw. Green, 2nd N. I.; Lieut. W. M. Gunthorpe, 6th N.I.—8. Lieut. H. Birley, 15th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 24. Ens. R. Tomes, 41st N.I., for health.—Oct. 1. Lieut. W. G. Robertson, 22nd N.I., for health.—Ens. H. Frye, 39th N.I. for health (permitted by the Governor of Penang).—5. Capt. T. A. Duke, 1st M. Europ. Regt. (to embark from Bombay).—8. Ens. J. H. Dighton, 30th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—12. Veterinary Surg. N. F. Clarkson, 2nd I. C. (to embark from ditto).—19. Capt. C. H. Hill, 29th N.I., for health (to embark from Calcutta).—Capt. Wm. Biddle, 25th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—22. Capt. C. Butler, 1st M. E. R. (to embark ditto).

To Sea.—Sept. 24. Surg. L. G. Ford, 2nd member of Medical Board, for two years, on med. cert.

To visit Presidency.—Sept. 21. Lieut. W. C. Gordon, artillery, for three months, preparatory to his applying for leave to Europe.—22. Ens. W. M. Berkley, 37th N.I. (with China force), for six months, on med. cert.—Oct. 1. Lieut. H. G. Napleton, 8th N.I., in continuation till 7th Feb. 1842.—4. Brev. Capt. B. Heyne, 16th N.I., from 10th Dec. to 10th Feb. 1842.—8. Col. T. Marrett, commanding Jaulnah, from 15th Nov. 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe.—5. Lieut. F. H. Thompson, 12th N.I., from 1st Oct. 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Jackson, for three months, from date of quitting Moulmein.—15. Veterinary Surg. E. C. Collins, 6th L.C., from 30th Sept. to 30th Sept. 1842, on sick cert. (also to Eastern Coast).—19. Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, m.n., for six months, to remain, on med. cert.—Ens. H. Hickman, 34th L. Inf., from 10th Oct., preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Capt. H. Griffith, 11th N.I., from 25th Oct. 1841, till 25th April 1842.

To visit Eastern Coast.—Oct. 1. Surg. W. Mortimer, m.n., in extension, until 31st Jan. 1842, on med. cert.

To Neilgherries.—Sept. 20.—Surg. R. Baikie, m.n., 18th N.I., in continuation till 31st May 1842, on sick cert.—Oct. 5. Lieut. J. O. Burgoyne, 5th N.I., from 25th Sept. 1841 to 10th Oct. 1842, on sick cert.—15. Capt. C. Rochfort, 27th N.I., from 19th Sept. 1841 to 28th Feb. 1843, on sick cert. (after visiting Eastern Coast).

To visit Trichinopoly.—Sept. 28. Capt. J. Wyllie, 45th N.I., from 11th Sept. 1841 to 21st May 1842, on med. cert. (also to Presidency); former leave cancelled.

To Bombay.—Oct. 16. Lieut. A. S. Hadfield, 37th N.I., (with force in China), until 1st Jan. 1843, on med. cert. (also to Madras).—22. 2d Lieut. C. C. Johnstone, corps of engineers, until 1st May, 1842, on med. cert. (also to Western Coast).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 18. *Eucles*, from London.—19. *Swallow*, from Mauritius.—20. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam.—22. *Seringapatam*, from London.—25. *Hindustan*, from Calcutta.—Pondicherry, from Pondicherry.—27. *British Sovereign*, from Calcutta.—30. *Essex*, from London.—OCT. 2. *Monarch*, from Coringa and Vizagapatam.—3. *La Felice*, from Penang and Coringa.—4. *Indus*, from Pondicherry; *Royal Saxon*, from Port, Phillip.—7. *Clarissa*, from Singapore and Penang.—11. *Buteahire*, from Calcutta.—17. *Greenlaw*, from London; *Le Gauge*, from Pondicherry; *Keatrel*, from Newcastle and Bordeaux.—20. *Indian Queen*, from Vizagapatam and Coringa.

Departures.

SEPT. 18. *Slains Castle*, for Singapore and China.—19. *Catherine*, for Northern Ports; *Victoria*, for Moulmein; *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.—25. *Ekiza Ann*, for Pondicherry; *Fortescue*, for the Straits.—27. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, for Bombay.—28. *Seringapatam*, for Calcutta.—30. *Olympus*, for London.—OCT. 2. *Louisa Munro*, for Calcutta.—*Sarah*, and *Union*, both for Northern Ports.—5. *Eucles*, for Penang and Singapore; *Ambassador*, for London.—6. *Samarang*, for London; *Hindustan*, for London; *British Sovereign*, for Sydney.—8. *Indus*, for Marseilles.—12. *Cervantes*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—14. *Hydrose*, for Calcutta; *Pondicherry*, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux.—16. *La Felice*, for Pondicherry and Ceylon; *Swallow*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay.—21. *Indian Queen*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; *Clarissa*, for Penang.

Freight to London (Oct. 23).—Porto Novo Iron, none; dead weight, £3, scarce; Light goods, £3 15s. to £4; cotton, £3 per ton, of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 3. At Kilpauk, the wife of Qu. Master John Page, Nizam's army, of a son.

6. At Kamptee, the lady of T. M. M'Gregor, Esq., 6th L. C., of a daughter.

9. At Ellichpore, the wife of Qu. Master Ryan, artillery, of a son.

13. At Sholapore, the lady of Surg. W. Butler, 3rd L. C., of a daughter.

— At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. G. A. Reynolds, of a son.

15. At Cochin, the lady of Thomas White, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Hussingabad, the lady of Capt. Holloway, adj. 42nd N.I., of a son.

— At Madras, Mrs. Cyrus Grant, of a son.

17. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. S. A. Godfrey, of a daughter.

20. At Guindy, the lady of Capt. Oakes, artillery, of a son.

22. At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. Atkinson, 19th regt., of a son.

23. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Wm. Mellican, of a daughter.

— At Trevandrum, the wife of Mr. F. Snow, of a daughter.

24. At Waltair, the lady of Lieut. Middleton, 17th regt., of a daughter.

— At Waltair, the lady of the Rev. F. G. Lugard, chaplain, of a daughter.

27. At Waltair, the lady of J. Bury, Esq., C.S., of a son, still-born.

28. At Madras, the lady of A. B. Morgan, Esq., 11 M. 57th regt., of a daughter.

— At the General Hospital, the lady of James Shaw, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of the Rev. James Morant, A.M., Chaplain at Arcot, of a son.

Oct. 3. At Trichinopoly, the lady of the Rev. Henry Deane, chaplain, of a son.

5. At Arcot, the wife of Mr. Samuel Potter, merchant, of a daughter.

7. At Masulipatam, the lady of E. E. Ward, Esq., C.S., of a son.

8. At Dharwar, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Garnault, 47th N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Routh, payma. 15th Hussars, of a son.

15. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Wapshire, 10th regt., of a daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Knox, of a daughter.

16. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. Colin Buchanan, H.M. 62nd regt., of a son.

17. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. D. F. Gaudoin, of a daughter,

Lately. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, Mrs. C. S. Black, of a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20. At Tranquebar, Mr. W. E. Pascoe, 12th N.I., to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Major Helmick, of the Danish service.

22. At Madras, Mr. R. Daniel, head master of St. Andrew's School, to Mrs. Sophia Turnbull, of Perambore.

25. At Ootacamund, Henry Fearon Baber, Esq., son of T. H. Baber, Esq., late of the Bombay civil service, to Maria, fourth daughter of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, Madras civil service.

28. At Cannanore, F. M. Estwick, Esq., ensign in H. M. 94th Foot, to Johanna Elizabeth, only daughter of William Thompson, Esq., M.D., surgeon of the same corps.

29. At Madras, Edward Mockler, Esq., 15th Hussars, to Ann Sarah, daughter of the late R. v. W. Pritchard, rector of Great Yeldham, Essex.

— At Vellore, Capt. Cumberlege, 7th L. C., to Henrietta, third daughter of the late D. Macnab, Esq., of Dalchully Inverness-shire.

30. At Madras, Lieut. H. T. P. Crisp, 52d N.I., eldest son of Major Crisp, of the Madras army, to Harriot French, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Wallingford, Berkshire.

— At Cochin, Henry White, Esq., second son of the late Thos. White, Esq., of the Bombay army, to Miss Sarah Mina Eliza Thompson, grand-niece to Mrs. Colonel Ives, of the Madras army.

Oct. 2. At Madras, George Ellis, Esq., of the civil service, to Charlotte Adeline, youngest daughter of the late Isidor De Laselle, Esq., Juge du Cour Royale de Pondicherry.

20. At Madras, Lieut. J. Campbell, 5th N.I., to Rebecca, second daughter of the Rev. J. Stewart, of Blair in Atholl.

DEATHS.

Sept. 24, 1840. Lost at sea, Lieut. Col. W. Isacke, Capt. John B. Neeve, Lieut. W. Hake and Lieut. J. R. Harrison, of the 37th regt. N.I.

— Lost at sea, Surg. Duncan Munro, medical establishment.

Sept. 16, 1841. At Madras, Conductor George Buttery, invalid estab.

17. At Nagpore, Lieut. J. J. Mudie, 6th L. C.

Sept. 25. On board the *Hindoostan*, in Madras Roads, Frederick Stephen, infant son of Lieut. Col. Mathias, aged nearly 17 months.

Oct. 2. At Madras, Edward Samuel, eldest son of T. Allsop, Esq., aged 20.

— At Secunderabad, Ensign S. Waller, 1st Madras Europ. regt.

— At Poodoopett, the wife of Mr. John Peter A. Schwenke, aged 18.

7. At Cannanore, of fever, Capt. R. M. Beebee, of H.M. 94th regt., and son-in-law of Dr. Thompson, of that corps.

— At Royapooram, Mr. James Cook, aged 27.

11. At Coimbatore, aged 26, Second Lieut. R. F. G. Fast, Madras engineers, and second son of Gen. J. W. Fast, Bengal army.

13. At Bangalore, W. R. Wheeler, Esq.

16. At the Tapoor Bungalow, Salem district, Charlotte Fanny Jane, only daughter of Major General and Mrs. Sewell, aged 14 months.

21. At Rajkote, of fever, Capt. C. G. Calland, eldest son of the late Chas. Calland, Esq., upper Forest, Glamorgan.

22. At Bangalore, aged 6, W. E. Monteith, eldest son of Major Gen. W. Monteith, Madras engineers.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

H. M. 4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 24, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having, with the sanction of the Government of India, ordered the embarkation for England of the 4th Queen's Own Regiment of Light Dragoons, His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief has the greatest pleasure in availing himself of this suitable occasion to express the high respect he entertains for this valuable corps, which landed in India in the month of May, 1822, and which appears, from the records in this presidency, to have continued in good order, and in a perfect state of efficiency, for that protracted term, exceeding nineteen years.

In issuing the necessary instructions for the march of the 4th Light Dragoons to the point of embarkation, His Excellency feels it, in justice to this corps, to be a duty he owes to the service and to himself, to express in public orders to the army his unqualified approbation of the orderly, soldier-like conduct of the regiment in all respects, and on all occasions, and for the kindness and good feeling which it has evinced towards the natives generally, and especially for those who have formed the public establishment of the corps entertained by order of Government.

This very creditable state of things entitles Lieut.-Col. Fendall in particular, who has for a great many years commanded the regiment, as well as the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to the fullest expression of the Commander-in-Chief's thanks; nor should mention be omitted of Brev. Lieut.-Col. Daly, who has occasionally commanded, and whose zeal, activity, and ability, justly warrant the laudatory specification of his name.

The Commander-in-Chief will now take leave of the 4th Light Drags. with the sincerest wishes that every prosperity and happiness may attend them, and His Excellency feels assured, that whenever their country may again require their services in the field, their ambition will be to rival the glory of their predecessors, to gain fresh renown, and, if possible, brighter laurels than those which the regiment has already earned by its services in this country, and its conduct and gallantry in former years, in the great battles during the peninsular war.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. HAWKES.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 18, 1841.—At a general court-martial held at Colaba, Bombay, on the 8th Sept. 1841, Lieut. Robert Hawkes, of H.M. 4th or King's Own Regt. of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.

First Charge.—For having, on or about the evening of the 24th July, 1841, fought a duel with Lieut. E. C. Moore, of H.M. 17th Regt. of Foot; and further, for having, on or about the night of the 24th, or morning of the 25th July, 1841, again entered into an engagement to meet Lieut. Colville Moore, of H.M. 17th Regt., on the 25th

or the 26th of the same month, for the purpose of fighting with that officer another duel, but which meeting was prevented by both parties being placed under arrest.

Second Charge.—For having, at the quarters of Lieut. E. C. Moore, of H.M. 17th Regt., on or about the evening of the 24th July, 1841, entered into an altercation with the said Lieut. Moore, and for having then and there used towards that officer gross and disreputable language.

The whole or part of such conduct as aforesaid being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and subversive of that unanimity and good feeling which should at all times exist in the service.

Upon the charges the court came to the following decision :

Revised Finding.—With regard to the 1st Charge, that the prisoner, Lieut. Robert Hawkes, is guilty, with the exception of the words "and a gentleman." With regard to the 2nd Charge, that he is guilty, with the exception of the words "the character of."

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent, do now sentence him, Lieut. Robert Hawkes, H.M. 4th (or King's Own) Regt. of Foot, to lose (2) two steps in his regt. and to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may think fit.

Confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. General and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—I felt it my duty to direct a revision of both the original finding and sentence in the present case ; and although the former has been partially altered, I regret that I cannot approve of either the modified verdict on the second charge, or the award which has been adhered to ; for the former appears to me to be founded on a distinction without a difference, and the latter is, I conceive, inadequate even to the extent of culpability which the court itself has declared to be established.

In carrying into effect the concluding part of this incommensurate sentence, I am deeply concerned to be under the painful necessity of expressing my unqualified censure on the grossly indelicate language used by Lieut. Hawkes, which forms the subject of the second charge, and I can now only intimate my earnest hope, that as that officer has, through the clemency of his judges, been permitted to have an opportunity of obliterating his past indiscretion and misconduct, he will anxiously avail himself of it, by an undeviating observance of the strictest propriety of language and general demeanour.

Lieut. Robert Hawkes is to be released from arrest, and is to remain at Bombay, pending a reference to the Commander-in-Chief in India, as to whether that officer is to be permitted to proceed to England on the leave of absence granted to him in G.O. by his Excellency, dated 3rd May, 1841.

LIEUT. W. ORROK.

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th Oct. 1841.—At a European general court-martial assembled at Aden, on the 17th of Aug. 1841, and of which Major C. Cathcart, of the 10th Regt. N. I., was president, Lieut. William Orrok, of the 16th Regt. N. I., was tried on the following charge, *viz.*—

I charge Lieut. W. Orrok, 16th Regt. N.I., with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

1st Instance. In addressing me two notes on the 8th June, 1841, containing reflections on my conduct and character as a gentleman, and in returning, unopened, a note to his address, from me, of the same date, in which an explanation is requested of the expressions containing the reflections above referred to.

2nd Instance. In authorizing Lieut. Rigby, 16th Regt. N.I., to whom he had referred Lieut. Rose, when called upon by that officer to demand explanation of the conduct specified in the first instance, to reply, "That Capt. Crispin was deemed unworthy of the satisfaction of a gentleman, and that he, Capt. Crispin, should not

receive that satisfaction from him, Lieut. Orrok;" such conduct being ungentlemanly, and intolerable to my feelings as an officer and a gentleman.

(Signed) B. CRISPIN, Captain, 16th Regiment N.I.

Camp Aden, 8th June, 1841.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the 1st instance of the charge has been proved. That the 2nd instance has been proved, with the exception of the word "ungentlemanly."

Sentence.—The court, however, most fully acquits the prisoner, Lieut. William Orrok, of "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman;" it, however, considers his conduct censurable, and does sentence him, Lieut. William Orrok, 16th Regt. N.I., to be admonished.

Confirmed.

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. General, and Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—In promulgating the above finding and sentence to the army, I deeply regret that I feel it to be my duty to record my disapprobation of the conduct of the whole of the parties concerned in the matter in which the present investigation originated, as evincing a want of harmony and good feeling towards each other, on which the well-being and respectability of every regiment so materially hinge.

I trust I shall not again have occasion to notice any occurrences of a similar nature, as far as the officers of the 16th Regt. of N.I., now at Aden, are concerned; but if such should unhappily take place, I shall be under the necessity of adopting the strongest measures on my own part, and of bringing the transactions under the consideration of Government.

In conclusion, and in terms of the sentence of the court, Lieut. William Orrok, 16th N.I., is hereby specially admonished to be more circumspect in his conduct in future.

Lieut. William Orrok, of the 16th Regt. N.I., is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 23. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., to be a member of the Mint Committee.

Mr. J. de Faria to act as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, Bombay, during Mr. McLean's absence on sick cert.

24. Lieut. Maulesley, Horse Artillery, to be post-master at Sholapore, from date of Lieut. Gabb's departure from that station.

27. The Hon. J. H. Crawford to officiate as chief judge of sudder dewanny and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

29. Mr. W. H. Payne to act as uncovenanted assistant to collector of continental customs and excise, during Mr. E. Williamson's absence on sick cert.

Mr. A. W. Elliot to act for Mr. W. H. Payne as uncovenanted assistant to the collector of customs, Bombay.

Oct. 13. J. Gordon, Esq., acting deputy civil auditor, to act as post-master general during Mr. Shaw's absence.

15. Mr. W. A. Goldfinch to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Belgaum.

16. Mr. A. N. Shaw to be acting collector and magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. H. W. Reeves to be acting collector and magistrate, and acting political agent at Belgaum.

Mr. R. D. Luard to be acting sub-collector, and joint magistrate at Nassuck.

21. Mr. T. C. Loughnan, first assistant magistrate of Dharwar, to have full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

22. The appointment of Lieut. H. Boyé, of 22nd N.I., under date 21st ultimo, to survey of the Southern Mahratta country, cancelled.

The following furlough allowances of £500 per annum have been granted, viz. :—
To A. Campbell, Esq., for three years, to commence about 1st April, 1842; to E. H. Dallas, Esq., for three years, to commence about 1st March, 1842; to R. Mills, Esq., for three years, to commence about 1st Feb. 1842.

The undermentioned junior civil servants, who were examined by a committee on the 11th Oct., have been reported qualified for the transaction of public business in

the languages in which they had been respectively examined, viz. :—Messrs. G. Inverarity and W. Hart, Maliratta; Mr. A. W. Jones, Guzerattee; Mr. W. A. Goldfuch, Hindoostanee; Messrs. Stewart and Pelly (uncovenanted), Guzerattee.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Sept. 27. E. B. Mills, Esq., to Egypt, for five months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 30, 1841.—Capt. G. Pope, deputy assist. com. general, to be assistant commissary general, v. Davidson, appointed deputy commissary general.

Capt. Pope, on his arrival at presidency from his leave to the Neilgherries, directed to proceed to Sukkur, and relieve Lieut. Bate from charge of commissariat department at that station.

Lieut. Bate permitted to remain at Sukkur until arrears in his accounts are brought up.

Oct. 1. Capt. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate general to Scinde force, during absence of Capt. Bulkley on med. cert.; date 24th Aug.

Lieut. T. L. K. Nelson, H.M.'s 40th Foot, to act as major of brigade to 1st Infantry Brigade, v. Hobson; date Quetta, 24th Aug.

21st N.I. Ens. E. A. Green, to be lieut., v. Cuerton dec.; date 26th Aug. 1841.

Ens. J. J. Laurie posted to 21st N.I., and ranked from 15th Sept. 1841.

Capt. M. Willoughby to be fort adjutant of Bombay, director of the fire engines, and secretary to the Clothing Board. Capt. W. Ward, 15th Reg., to act until Capt. Willoughby joins, or until further orders.

Oct. 5. The appointment of Lieut. H. Boye, of 22nd N.I., to be acting assist. to superintendent of the revenue survey in the Dukhun, as notified in order dated 3rd ult., cancelled.

Lieut. J. Anderson, 17th N.I., to make a survey of a portion of the Nerbudda River, between Hirunphal and Hindia.

Oct. 7. Surg. C. F. Collier, 5th N.I. (L.Inf.), to take charge of duties of civil surg. at Poona, consequent on Surg. Ducat being reported unfit for duty from ill health.

Lieut. and Adj. Clarke to perform duties of qu. master, and Capt. Hart to act as interpr. to 2nd Gr. N.I., consequent on departure of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Young, on sick certificate; date Kotra, 3rd Aug.

Capt. Dickson to perform duties of adj., and Ens. St. Clair to act as qu. master and paymaster to 13th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lye and Ens. Ducat at the presidency.

3rd N.I. Ens. C. F. Grant to be lieut., v. F. Edmunds dec.; date 26th Sept. 1841.

6th N.I. Ens. E. M. Nixon to be lieut., v. C. Podmore resigned the service; date 20th Sept. 1841.

13th N.I. Ens. W. M. Leekie to be lieut., v. J. C. Supple dec.; date 23rd Sept. 1841.

The undermentioned officers posted to regts., viz.—Ensigns W. Scott to 13th N.I.; W. D. Dickson to 3rd do.; H. F. Davies to 6th do.

Capt. J. D. Hallett to be deputy assist. com. general, v. Hartley.

Capt. C. Birdwood, 3rd N.I., to be sub-assist. com. general, v. Hallett.

Lieut. Blenkins, 6th N.I., to take charge of commissariat department and bazaars at Dadur, on departure of Brev. Capt. Ramsay on med. cert.; date 24th Aug.

Oct. 8. Lieut. R. C. Wormald, 1st bat. Artillery, to be adj. and qu. master to Artillery in Northern Division of the army, v. Brev. Capt. Hicks, proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. S. Turnbull, of Golundauze Bat., to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Lieut. Wormald app. as above.

Lieut. Beate, to act as qu. mast. and interpr. to 22nd N.I., v. Lieut. Boye app. to revenue survey.

Ens. Lieut. Clair, to act as adj. to left wing 13th N.I. at Broach, and Capt. Dickson, to take charge of quartermaster and paymaster's department at head-quarters from former officer; date, Surat, 20th Sept.

Oct. 14.—Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I., placed at disposal of Government of India.

Oct. 15.—*5th N.I. (Light Inf.)*. Lieut. A. J. Alcock to be adj., vice Dennis proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. C. P. Rigby, to act as adj. to right wing of 16th N.I. at Aden.

Oct. 16.—*1st Bombay Europ. Regt.* Lieut. H. J. Woodward to be adj., v. Ottley, proceeding to Europe.

Lieut. L. M. Valiant, 1st L. C. (Lancers), app. to temporary charge of Guicowar

Contingent Horse in Kattiwar, during absence, on sick cert., of Capt Bury, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. E. Macleod to be acting quarter-master and interpreter to 20th N.I., v. Lieut. Younghusband resigned.

Oct. 21. Assist. Surg. W. Babinpton to be civil surgeon to Residency in the Persian Gulf, v. Weatherhead dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Burn, to act as civil surgeon at Broach, v. Assist. Surg. J. MacKenzie, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Oct. 25.—Capt. M. Blaxland, 51st N.I., to be staff officer at Sholapore.

Oct. 26.—*Infantry*. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) P. Fearon, to be colonel, v. J. Skelton dec.; date of rank, 19th Aug. 1841.—Major T. M. Baillie to be lieut. col., v. P. Fearon prom; do. do.

24th N.I. Capt. R. Ord to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. G. Duncan to be captain, and Ens. J. Wray to be lieut. in suc. to Baillie, prom; do. do.

Ens. G. R. Scatcherd posted to 24th N.I., v. Wray prom.

Oct. 28.—1st L. C. (*Lancers*). Serj. Maj. J. Sterling to be riding master, v. Tant dec.; date 2nd Oct. 1841.

Cadets of Artillery J. G. Petrie, J. D. Woolcombe, Wm. Davidson, and J. C. Smith, admitted on estab., and prom. to lieuts.

Lieut. W. Graham, of engineers, acting civil engineer in Candeish, to be executive officer in Dharwar Division, v. Lieut. Hibbert.

2nd Lieut. Bell to act for Lieut. Graham as executive engineer at Dharwar.

Capt. J. Ramsay, 2nd Regt. Europ. L. Inf., to act as executive engineer at Belgaum, v. Bell.

Lieut. W. F. Cormack, 15th N.I., acting assist., to be assistant to civil engineer of Candeish, v. Graham.

Lieut. Graham to continue in his present temporary charge until resumption of these duties by Capt. Scott, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, &c., Sept. 27, 1841.—Lieut. J. R. Keily, 20th N. I., to join headquarters of his corps in Upper Scinde.

Sept. 30.—Maj. W. H. Waterfield posted to N. V. B. at Dapoolec.

Oct. 12.—Assist. Surg. E. Sabbe to do duty in Native General Hospital.

Oct. 19.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Ogilvie, M.D., to join forthwith the detail of H. M. 17th regt. embarking on ship *Charles Forbes*.

Oct. 20.—Surg. Taylor, 2nd L. C., to remain in medical charge of 3rd N. I. until season will admit of his proceeding to join his regt. at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. T. Cannan to do duty under civil surg. at Rajcote.

Assist. Surg. H. Hudson, to do duty with 14th N. I.

Oct. 22.—Assist. Surg. J. McKenzie to proceed as early as practicable to join 8th N. I., to which he stands appointed.

Assist. Surg. D. A. Carnegie to be attached to 3rd N. I., and to join on being relieved from his present duties.

Assist. Surg. R. Collum to be attached to 2nd Gr. N. I.

Assist. Surg. R. Hosken to be attached to 13th N. I.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, by the committee which assembled on the 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd Oct., for their examination:—*In Mahratta*: Lieut. R. I. Taylor, 18th N. I.; Lieut. A. B. Kemball, Horse Artillery; Lieut. J. Rose, 15th N.I.; Lieut. H. E. D. Jones, 12th do.; Ens. W. B. Gray, 26th do.; Bt. Capt. J. Adamson, H. M. 40th Regt.; Ens. C. D. Ducat, 13th N.I.—*In Guzeratte*: Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, 6th N. I.—*In Hindoostanee*: Ens. L. Pelly, 2nd Euro. Light Inf.; Ens. J. T. Jameson, 7th N. I.; Cornet C. H. Barnewall, Cavalry; Lieut. J. H. G. Crawford, Engineers; Cornet W. W. Anderson, 1st L. C.; Ens. H. A. Taylor, 5th N. L. I.; Ens. J. H. Champion, 24th do.; Ens. J. Daun, 12th do.; Ens. V. Carter, 12th do.; Lieut. J. S. Kemball, 26th do.; Lieut. F. P. Harding, H. M. 22nd do.; Lieut. W. H. Lye, 13th do.; Ens. F. Levien, 15th do.; Ens. W. Lodwick, 12th do.

The committee appointed to examine Assist. Surg. D. A. Carnegie, M.D., in Hindoostanee, have reported that he has been found to possess a sufficient knowledge of the colloquial part of that language to enable him to conduct his professional duties satisfactorily.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 23. Assist. Surg. A. Burn, M.D.—28. Capt. T. T. Christie, 17th N. I.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—Sept. 30. Capt. J. C. Hartley, 2nd or Gr. N.I., for health.—Surg. C. Ducat, for health.—Capt. W. Rollings, 2nd Gr. N.I., for health.—7. Lieut. W.

G. Hebbert, executive engineer of Dharwar division.—Lieut. R. Dennis, 5th N.I., on private affairs.—9. Mr. W. Edwards, pension estab., for one year, on private affairs.—16. Lieut. O. D. Ottley, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., for health.—25. Lieut. Mellersh, 5th N.I., for health (instead of to Egypt).—26. Assist. Surg. A. Durham, for health.—Lieut. Col. G. J. Wilson, 10th N.I. (to embark from Aden).—Capt. A. Tweedale, 1st L. C., for health.

To Sea or the Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 25. Capt Bury, 3rd L. C., for two years, for health.

To Neilgherries.—Oct. 8. Capt. Bulkley, 20th N.I., for one year, for health.—Assist. Surg. S. M. Pelly, for three months, on private affairs.—9. Lieut. R. H. Young, 2nd Gr. N.I., for two years, for health.—16. Lieut. J. Mc Gregor, 21st N.I., in extension until 31st May, 1842, for health.—28. Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd N.I., in extension until 10th Nov. 1842, for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 26. Capt. W. F. Curtis, 1st L. C., for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 1.—The following volunteers for Indian Navy have arrived from England :—Messrs. E. H. Williams and G. T. Halt.

Oct. 7.—The following promotions and adjustment of rank made :—Mr. H. H. Selby, midshipman, to be lieut., v. Wybard struck off the list, 16th April, 1840; Mr. W. Balfour, midshipman, to be lieut., v. Offer dec., 22nd Aug., 1841; Mr. C. H. Berthon, midshipman, to be lieut., v. Lynch dec., 27th Nov., 1840; Mr. G. W. Woolaston, midshipman, to be lieut., v. Porter prom., consequent on Capt. Moresby's retirement, 1st April, 1840.

Oct. 8.—The following volunteers for Indian Navy have arrived from England :—Messrs. E. G. Peacock and H. H. Garrett.

Furloughs, &c.—Oct. 8. Mr. Purser J. Smith, to Europe, for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 2. Steamer *Seaforth*, from Colombo; *Reliance*, from London.—3. *Phoenix*, from Mauritius.—5. *Ulverstone*, from Liverpool.—7. *Palatine*, from Aden.—11. H. C. steamer *Victoria*, from Suez, &c.—12. H. C. steamer *Enterprise*, from Madras and Colombo; H. C. steam frigate *Auckland*, from Aden; *Tres Irmaos*, from Mosambique.—13. *Lord Elphinstone*, from Russorah.—18. *Tanjore*, from Downs and Mauritius; *Forth*, from Calcutta.—20. *Helen*, from Sydney; *Chieftain*, from do.; *Higginson*, from Liverpool; *Abcona*, from do.—22. *Strabane*, from Greenock.—23. *Marchioness of Douro*, from Singapore; H. C. steamer *Indus*, from Kuratchee.—28. *Cheshire*, from Port Louis.—30. *John Panters*, from Siam.

Departures.

Oct. 1. H. C. S. *Cleopatra*, for Suez; *Copeland*, for Liverpool; *Feversham*, for London.—9. *Isabella*, for Singapore and China; *Royal Saxon*, for Bunderabas and Bushire.—12. Steamer *Seaforth*, for Ceylon.—17. *Calcutta*, for Liverpool; *Duchess of Argyle*, for do.; *Sterling*, for Calcutta.—21. *Ann*, for Liverpool.—24. *Thalia*, for do.; *Duilius*, for Colombo.—27. *Phoenix*, for Liverpool; *Athol*, for do.; *Madonna*, for do.; *Sir C. Forbes*, for sea; H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, for Maulmein; *Sir H. Compton*, for Singapore and China.—29. *Hannah Kerr*, for China.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Victoria steamer, from Suez (arrived 11th Oct.)—Mrs. Marshall; Mr. Dawson; Mrs. Naylor; Capt. Russell; Capt. Robinson; Lieut. Todd; Mr. Harrison; Mr. Potts; Mr. White; Major White; Mr. Smart; Mr. Woolcombe; Mr. Jackson; Sir R. Shakspear; Capt. Baldwin; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Grant; Capt. Christie; Mr. Stranger; Mr. Hall; Mr. Millman; Mr. Gossèr; Lieut. Gall; Capt. Marshall; Mr. Petrie; Mr. Smith; Mr. Nicol; Mr. Wooley; Mr. Frion; Mr. Viscardi, and three natives.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. At Mhow, the lady of D. Davies, Esq., assist. surgeon, 7th N. I., of a daughter.

Sept. 14. At Karrack, the lady of Capt. Lechmere, artillery, of a son.

29. Mrs. A. B. Boswell, of a daughter.

- Oct. 1. At Colaba, the wife of Capt. F. S. Boulton, country service, of a son.
 — In the fort, Mrs. Barron, of a daughter.
 12. At Poona, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a daughter.
 13. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Mauger, 17th N. I., of a son.
 14. The lady of the Rev. George Candy, of a son.
 15. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Capt. Davis, 11th N. I., of a son.
 17. At Byculla, the lady of Lieut. H. Richards, 3rd reg., of a son still-born.
 — At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N. I., of a daughter.
 28. At Girgaum, the wife of Mr. W. Butler, of a son.
 — At Colaba, Mrs. L. Fernandes, of twin daughters, one still-born.
 29. At Poona, the lady of Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 30. At Bycullah, J. P. Larkins, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of Col. Valiant, K. H., H. M. 18th regt.
 Oct. 4. At Poonah, Mr. H. Cleverly to Miss A. M. Waddington.
 20. At Bombay, Robert Carr Woods, Esq., to Elizabeth Charles Ismael Khan, relict of his Exc. Mahomed Ismael Khan, ambassador from his Majesty the King of Oude.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 19. At Karrack, Dr. Andrew Weatherhead, civil surgeon to the Residency in the Persian Gulf, aged 36.
 Oct. 1. At Bombay, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Miller, late of the *Male Asylum Herald* Press, of Madras.
 2. At Deesa, Mr. J. Tant, riding-master, 1st L.C. (Lancers).
 4. At Bombay, Miss Anna Bayne.
 7. At Poona, Maria Catherine, wife of Mr. James Aikin, aged 32.
 12. At Bycullah, Lady Perry, wife of Sir T. Erskine Perry, puisne judge of the Supreme Court of this presidency.
 12. At Sukkur, Assist. Surg. Baines, attached to the 1st Gr. N. I.
 25. At Colaba, Mr. Thomas Scott, conductor, Indian naval department.
 27. In the Fort, aged 27, Mr. W. Devenish, conductor, Indian naval department.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

- W. C. Gibson, Esq., assistant colonial secretary, to act as Government agent for Western Provinces till further orders.
 K. Mackenzie, Esq., and Richard F. Somerset, Esq., to act as assistants to colonial secretary till further orders.
 Mr. F. Strahan to be joint secretary of District Court of Colombo, No. 1, South.
 Major G. D. Griffith, 90th regt., to be commandant of Galle district.
 Colonel Campbell, Queen's 95th, to be commandant of Kandyan Provinces.

SHIPPING.

- Arrivals.*—Sept. 2. *Annabella*, from London.—10. *Morning Star*, from Tutocoreen.—Oct. 2. *Achilles*, from London.—3. *Black Warrior*, from Sydney.
Departures.—Aug. 20. *Rising Star*, for Singapore.—28. *Baboo*, for Tutocoreen.—Sept. 8. *Gem*, for Point Pedro.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 6. At Chilaw, the lady of James Caulfield, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 8. At Rutnapora, Mrs. Markus, of a son.
 21. At Colombo, the lady of John Wallbeoff, Esq., of a daughter.
 23. At Colpetty, the lady of C. Temple, Esq., Deputy Queen's Advocate, of a son.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 9. At Grand Pass, Mr. Cornelius Blon, aged 75.
 Sept. 10. At Colombo, Capt. G. Schnieder, late civil engineer and surveyor-general, aged 78.
 11. At Colombo, Mrs. Clarissa Watson, aged 35.
 17. At Colombo, Caroline Wilhelmina, daughter of Mr. P. Gratian, aged 13.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Sept. 3. *Ann Jane*, and *Nile*, both from Liverpool; *Ellen*, from the Clyde; *Coromandel*, *David Malcolm*, *John Adam*, *Worcester*, *Diana* steamer, *Poppy*, *Hero*, *Hooghly* steamer, *Sylph*, *Sea Queen*, *Highlander*, *Rob Roy*, *Mor*, *Madagascar* steamer, and *Ann* (Spain), all from Calcutta; *Harriet*, *Samuel Horrocks*, *Freak*, *Mary Charlotte*, *Lydia Eastgate*, *Catherine*, and *Coquette*, all from Penang; *Singapore*, from Lomboek; *Lyra*, *Champion*, and *Duchess of Northumberland*, all from Sydney; *Futtal Barry*, *Inez*, and *Ann* (Griffiths), all from Bombay; *Louisa*, *Abbotsford*, *Georgetown*, *Belhaven*, *Orion*, and *Posthumous*, all from Batavia; *William*, from Swan River; *Resolution*, *Clarissa*, *Culmet*, *Mauritius*, *Sesostris*, and *H. M. S. Larne*, all from Madras; *Dumfries*, and *Countess of Durham*, both from Adelaide; *John Panter*, from Siam; *Flora*, from Hamburg; *Iberia*, from Manilla; *Diamond*, from Malacca.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Sept. 3. *Wetherall*, for Liverpool; *Diana*, for Cowes; *Glenswilly*, and *Mary Ann*, both for London; *Adelaide*, for Siam; *London*, for Lomboek; *David Malcolm*, *John Adam*, *Worcester*, *Poppy*, *Litherland*, *Hero*, *Ann Jane*, *Mor*, *Inez*, *Nimrod*, *Louisa*, *Ann* (Griffith), *Ann* (Spain), and *Madagascar* steamer, all for China; *Harriet*, and *Samuel Horrocks*, both for Penang; *Diana* steamer, for Malacca; *Champion* and *William*, both for Manilla; *Louisa* (King), for Batavia.

DEATH.

Lately. The Sultan of Lingin, the greatest of the Malayan Princes.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Aug. 23. *Gondolier*, *John Tomkinson*, *Blakely*, *Sughalian*, *Delhi*, *Zenobia*, *Litherland*, and *Hope*, all from Liverpool, Singapore, &c.; *Albion*, from London; *Folkstone*, *Orient*, *H. M. S. Bentinck*, *Bengal Packet*, *Phlegethon* steamer, *Consuelo*, *Time*, *Worcester*, *John Adams*, *Miriam*, *Poppy*, and *Hero*, all from Calcutta, Singapore, &c.; *Conrad*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Victoria*, *Linnet*, and *Coromandel*, all from Singapore, &c.; *Anglona*, from New York; *Melekal Behar*, *Calcutta*, *Lord Amherst*, *Good Success*, *Caledonia*, *Alec. Baring*, and *Sesostris* steamer, all from Bombay, Singapore, &c.; *Betsey and Sarah*, from Batavia; *Barretto Junior*, *Prince George*, and *Bussoruh Merchant*, all from N. S. Wales; *Middleburgh*, from Batavia; *Rameiro*, and *Dido*, both from Manilla; *Neptune*, and *Eliza Stewart*, from Java; *Thomas Lowry*, *Candahar*, *Isabella Watson*, *Simon Taylor*, and *Minerva*, from various ports.

Departures.—July 13. *Recovery*, for London. — 17. *H. M. S. Conway*, for Cape and England; *Apolline*, for London. — 27. *Eusayo*, for Manilla. — 30. *Ann McKimm*, for New York.

BIRTH.

Aug. 23. At Macao, the lady of Crawford Kerr, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

July 13. At Hong Kong, Lieut. O. C. Anketell, 37th Madras N.I.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Sept. 8. *Annabella*, *Hesperia*, *Euphrates*, *Amphitrite*, *Union*, *Charles Madely*, and *Vanguard*, all from London; *Malabar*, from Greenock; *Mary*, from Leith; *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, and *Martha*, both from Cape; *Amiie*, and *Sea Witch*, both from Bourbon; *Curraghmore*, *Martha*, *Juliana*, *Mauritius*, and *Minerva*, all from Bordeaux; *Victor*, *Arnabella*, *Keen*, *Dorothy*, and *Garyonne*, all from Marseilles; *Victor*, and *Lydie*, both from Nantes.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay, &c.—Previous to Sept. 22. *La Belle Alliance*, *Dowthorp*, *Williams, Brothers*, *Crest*, *Troubadour*, *Thomas Metcalfe*, *Florentia*, *Bucephalus*, *Prince Rupert* (since wrecked), *Royal Exchange*, *Duke of Bedford*, *Courier*, and *Childe Harold*, all from London; *Elizabeth Moore*, *Coazer*, *Wm. Miles*, *Ganges*, and *Maid of Mona*, all from Liverpool; H.M.S. *Pelican*, from Gibraltar; *Levant*, *Emerald*, and *Dover*, all from Boston; *Bangalore*, from Clyde; *Thomas Wood*, and *Camoens*, both from Llanelly; H.M. ships *Camelion*, and *Grecian*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *Clio*, and *Antilla*, both from ditto; H.M.S. *Cornwallis*, from Plymouth.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Sept. 20. *Boston*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Royal Exchange*, and H.M. ships *Camelion*, *Cornwallis*, and *Clio*, all for China; *Dream*, *Deborah*, *Hindley*, *Olivia*, *Coazer*, and *Williams*, all for Mauritius; *Thomas Metcalfe*, *Bucephalus*, *Brothers*, *Duke of Bedford*, and *Dover*, all for Calcutta; *Queen Victoria*, and *Florentia*, both for Sydney; *Elizabeth Moore*, for South Australia; *Tyrian*, for Launceston; *Regent Packet*, *Trekboer*, and *Troubadour*, all for Algoa Bay; *Bangalore*, for Singapore; H.M.S. *Pelican*, for East-Indies; *Emerald*, for New Zealand; *Mary*, for Port Natal; H.M.S. *Grecian*, for Mozambique.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—Previous to Aug. 31. *Queen Victoria*, *Vixen*, *Transit*, *Sophia*, and *Briton*, all from Table Bay; *Laura*, and *Adelaide*, both from London.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Sept. 4. *Queen Victoria*, for Sydney; *Rainbow*, and *Adelaide*, both for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

July 4. At Cape Town, Mrs. F. A. Brand, of a son.

9. In the district of Swellendam, Mrs. A. Munnik, of a daughter.

23. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. Dickenson, of a son.

Lately. At Stellenbosch, Mr. Advocate Faure, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 13. At Simon's Town, F. B. D. Pinney, Esq., sub-collector of H.M. customs, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Francis Balston, Esq., of Sweetmilk Valley, Caledon.

16. At Cape Town, T. Christian, Esq., to Miss J. I. Eyre.

Aug. 17. At Cape Town, Griffin Nicholas, Esq., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and Lieut. of the 62nd Foot, to Matilda Anne, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Bird, many years secretary to Government in the colony.

24. At Cape Town, Capt. Henry Aston, 10th Bombay N.I., assistant political agent in Kattywar, to Catharina Johanna Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. Faure, senior minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Cape Town.

DEATHS.

May 19. At sea, Capt. Galloway, of the bark *Mary Catherine*.

June 15. On board the *Laura*, from London, at sea, Mrs. Clough.

July 11. Lieut. Col. D. Presgrave, Bengal army, aged 56.

Aug. 8. At Cape Town, Mr. R. Davy, late second mate of the *Thomas Snook*.

23. Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of H. Bickersteth, Esq., aged 7 years.

Sept. 5. In Table Bay, aged 23, J. R. Merewether, third son of Mr. Serjeant Merewether. As first officer of the ship *Bucephalus*, he had, during the night, made three trips to a wrecked emigrant ship, the *Prince Rupert*, in the course of which he had succeeded in saving the lives of thirty persons; returning a fourth time to complete his benevolent purpose, the boat was swamped.

— Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat in Table Bay, Charles Foord, Esq., of Dungannon, Ireland, a passenger by the *Prince Rupert*, aged 34.

— At Simon's Town, Mr. R. M. Gransell, acting master of H.M.B. *Curlaw*.

St. Helena.

DEATH.

Aug. 14. In his 57th year, Andrew Darling, Esq.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society resumed its meetings on the 6th November, when Professor Wilson, the director of the Society, took the chair.

Numerous donations of books, &c., accumulated during the recess, were laid upon the table. Among them were the following valuable aids to the study of Oriental literature: *Dictionarium Latino-Anamiticum*, 2 tom. 4to., by the Bishop of Isauropolis; Meerza Ibrahim's Persian Grammar; Professor Wilson's Sanscrit Grammar; Dr. Mohl's edition and translation of the *Shah Nameh*, published by the French Government, in imperial folio. A bequest to the Society by the late N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., was also laid before the members. It comprised several exquisitely-written Persian MSS., some printed Oriental works, and an agate cup, formerly belonging to the Emperor Jehangueir, from a descendant of whom Mr. Edmondstone had received it. The cup is encircled with Persian couplets in praise of wine, in which the name of Jehangueir occurs.

The secretary read a letter which had been addressed to him by Lieut. Newbold, referring to a donation to the Society of a collection of specimens of useful rocks and minerals found in Southern India; and a sculptured offering stone, bearing hieroglyphical marks, brought by him from the ruins of Gon-el-Kebir, in Upper Egypt. Lieut. Newbold, in this letter, remarked upon the late rapid disappearance of the magnificent remains of antiquity in Egypt, to which he had already adverted in a paper read before the Royal Society of Literature, in November last; and he now ventured strenuously to urge the Royal Asiatic Society to raise its voice against their further demolition at the hands of the Pasha's officers, who, to save a little additional labour in the quarries abounding in every part of the valley of the Nile, were in the constant practice of demolishing the ancient monuments, and using up the fragments in the erection of government buildings, and for other purposes. He had seen entablatures and friezes worked into the foundation of walls; and, one day, observed an Arab sawing the shaft of a beautiful column into mill-stones. Karnac, Luxor, and Antinoe, had not escaped these desecrations. That the Pasha countenanced these proceedings there was no reason to believe, judging from the encouragement he had always afforded to scientific and antiquarian research in the interesting country over which he ruled. Lieut. Newbold was of opinion, that a simple representation of facts, emanating from any of the learned bodies of Europe, would produce the desired effect, and save from utter destruction those stupendous remains of human art and industry, which had been respected by the conquerors of ancient times, and had, generally, escaped the misdirected zeal of religious bigotry.

After some conversation among the members present, on the suggestion of Lieut. Newbold, it was resolved that the Society address a letter to the Pasha, as an honorary member of the Society, calling his Highness's attention to the circumstances mentioned by Lieut. Newbold, and expressing its confident hope that so great an abuse as that deprecated need only be pointed out to his Highness to ensure his immediate attention, and the adoption of efficient measures to prevent its continuance.

Sir Thomas Phillips; Charles Russell, Esq., M.P.; Lieut. Colonel W. Borthwick; and Henry Jones, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

Capt. H. N. Ramsey was elected a non-resident member; and the Rev. P. Parker, M.D., of the United States, a corresponding member of the Society.

The time allotted to the meeting having expired, no further papers were read; and the meeting adjourned.

20th November.—The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair. William Jardine, Esq., was elected a resident member; and T. Tradescant Lay, Esq., a corresponding member.

A paper was read, giving an account of the religious observances and human sacri-

fices of the Khond population inhabiting the alpine and subalpine parts of Gumsoor, in Orissa. This paper was compiled from the rough notes of Lieut. S. C. Macpherson, of the Madras survey department. The notes were transmitted to England by the writer from the Cape, whither he had repaired to recruit his health, which had suffered greatly from his residence in the pestilential country of Gumsoor; and the paper offered to the Society was prepared by his friends, on account of the great interest of the subject; but without his knowledge or authority.

The Khonds are a primitive and barbarous race of people, who, with the Koles, Lourahs, and other mountain tribes, claim to be the aborigines of the greater part of Orissa. They occupy a territory of about two hundred miles in length, and about 170 in breadth, which has been but little explored by Europeans. Their superstition may be said to be a vague, confused theism, with a subordinate demonology; and their divinities seem to have originated, like those referred to in the Hindu *Védas*, in the deification of the sensible powers of nature, and of the sun, moon, and stars. Their worship, based on fear and the apprehension of evil, is confined to outward ceremonies, and involves no principles of morality. They differ from the Hindus in having no idols; and in believing that the spirit of man actuates an endless succession of human forms. Some mixture of Hinduism, however, appears in their reverence of Kali, Parvati, and other Hindu deities. Their principal deity, the earth-god, is an abstraction of all that is terrible; but he is said to manifest himself occasionally in the form of a tiger, when he issues forth from clinks in the earth; and they strive to appease him by the most precious of all oblations, that of human life. Their lesser deities are, however, more easily propitiated by the blood of goats, buffaloes, pigs, and fowls, and by offerings of grain and oil. Revelations have prescribed the worship, and ordained the ministers, of each divinity; and expressive symbols are sometimes used, protected by rude temples. Sandi Pennoo, or the god of limits, has many altars (rude stones smeared with turmeric) on the highways, and each requires an annual sacrifice, either a goat, a buffalo, or a human victim. Loha Pennoo, or the god of arms, has in each Khond village a grove dedicated to him, sacred from the axe, in the centre of which his symbol, a piece of iron, is buried; and he is invoked whenever arms are taken up. The Gram Pennoo, or village god; Peetabuldec, the great father god; and various others, have all their respective symbols and offerings. Dhoongwori Pennoo, or the conservative principle, is also worshipped; and the prayer of his votaries is, "May we continue to live as our forefathers; and may our children hereafter live like us!"

The earth god, or Bera Pennoo, is regarded, first, as the supreme power of the universe; and secondly, as the deity who presides over the productive energies of nature. The Khonds consider that he send the periodical rains; rules the order of the seasons; and promotes or retards the fecundity of the soil, the growth of all rural produce; and that he has the health of the population, and the safety of their flocks and herds, in his keeping. His nature and powers are revealed in the following tradition:—"The earth," say the Khonds, "was originally a crude mass, unfit for cultivation and the habitation of man. The earth god said, Let human blood be spilt before me! A child was sacrificed. The soil, forthwith, became firm and productive—and the deity ordained that man should repeat the rite, and live." The Khond, therefore, enjoys the ordinary bounty of nature on condition only of deprecating by human blood the malignity of the power by which her functions are controlled. The public sacrifices to this power may be described as consisting of cereal offerings, health offerings, and offerings on account of the patriarchal families. Private atonements are made when any extraordinary calamity marks the wrath of the deity towards a particular house. The occasions for sacrifice are, therefore, very numerous; but it does not appear possible to ascertain the annual average. The victims are called *Merias*; and they are uniformly procured for the rites by a class of Hindus called *Panwas*, who either purchase them under false pretences, or kidnap them. They are often bought on speculation, and kept in reserve to meet sudden demands of atonement. Victims of both sexes are equally acceptable to the earth god; and

children are, for convenience' sake, preferred. Brahmins and Khonds are held to be unacceptable offerings; but the word of the procurer is the only guarantee required. It is sufficient that the victim be "bought with a price," an unbought life being an abomination to the deity. Children brought into a Khond village are frequently permitted to attain years of maturity in ignorance of their real situation. They are eagerly welcomed at every threshold, and are regarded as consecrated beings. A wife is sometimes given to a *Meria* youth; and the children are born to the fearful condition of their sire, with few exceptions.

From the sacrificial festivals no one is excluded. They are generally attended by a large concourse of people of both sexes; and continue for three days, which are passed in the indulgence of more than Saturnalian licence. The first day is spent in drunken and obscene riot. On the second morning, the victim is carefully washed, dressed in a new garment, and led forth from the village in solemn procession, with music and dancing, to the sacred grove. In the centre of the grove is fixed an upright stake, to which the victim is bound. He is then anointed with oil, and adorned with flowers; and reverential honours are paid to him throughout the day. In some districts the ceremony differs: the victim is exposed on a couch, and small rude images of beasts and birds in clay are made and distributed in great numbers at the festival; but no explanation is given of the meaning of the practice.

On the third morning, the doomed wretch is refreshed with a little milk and palm sago; and the assemblage issue forth with stunning shouts and pealing music to consummate the sacrifice. As the victim must not suffer bound, nor exhibit any shew of resistance, the bones of his arms, and sometimes of his legs, are broken. The acceptable place of sacrifice discovered during the preceding night by parties sent out for the purpose into the fields is then resorted to. The priest and his assistants now take the branch of a tree, cleave it open towards the centre, and insert the victim's throat or chest within the rift. Cords are then tightly wound round the open extremities of the stake, and the crowd throw themselves upon the sacrifice, shouting "We bought you for a price!" and with fierce clamour, strip the flesh from his bones. For three days afterwards, the inhabitants of the village remain dumb, communicating with each other only by signs. At the end of this time, a buffalo is slaughtered, and tongues are loosened: this is but one of the various ways in which human life is sacrificed by the Khonds! But we are glad to learn that the Madras Government, under the administration of Lord Elphinstone, has resolved to put an end to these atrocities; and that, in furtherance of this determination, Lieut. Macpherson has been again despatched to the Khond country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major-General Lord Saltoun, C.B., K.C.H., whose services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo were eminent, is appointed to succeed Sir Hugh Gough in the China expedition. His lordship takes out with him the 98th regiment, and detachments of other regiments in addition, to the amount of two thousand men. The 87th regiment, from the Mauritius, and the 50th regiment, from Calcutta, will also proceed on this service, and a company of artillery embarks immediately from England, to augment his lordship's reinforcement. All the men-of-war destined for these distant operations are to lend their aid in conveying men and stores; and we give a list of ships which are applicable to the service, and which we think will be called upon—namely, the *Belleisle*, *Apollo*, *Resistance*, and *Sapphire*, troopships; the *Malahar*, 72; *L'Aigle*, 50; *Isis*, 50; *Belvidera*, 42; *Pique*, 36; *North Star*, 26; *Spartan*, 26; *Hazard*, 18; and *Heroine*, 16.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

Capt. J. H. Grant, the 9th or Queen's Royal Lancers, has been appointed major of brigade to Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, G.C.H., upon the staff of the army in China.

The *North Star*, destined for China, is ordered to take on board, in addition to her armament, two shell guns. She is also to be supplied with an additional number of rockets and other ordnance stores.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 36. No. 144.

Sixty anchors, and the same number of chain cables, with buoys, &c., are ordered to be sent to China, for the purpose of throwing booms across the rivers and canals, and thus preventing fire-rafts being sent down to destroy our shipping. A large quantity of anchors and chain cables, with other necessary fittings, is ordered from Woolwich, to be shipped in the *Apollo* and *Sapphire* troop ships, for conveyance to China, and the remainder will be taken out by the other ships for the same quarter.

A splendid service of communion plate, purchased by subscription, has been presented by the inhabitants of Windsor, to Dr. Selwyn, the first bishop of New Zealand.

Letters from Amsterdam state that the general observation, that the produce of the Dutch East-Indies has been much overrated, has been confirmed by the publication of the account current of the colonial and general treasury, whence it appears, that from 1834 to 1840, both inclusive, the Colonial Department has paid into the hands of the general treasury the sum of 79,087,531 fl. 56½ c. viz.—1834, 7,200,000fl.; 1835, 10,283,896fl. 08½ c.; 1836, 12,910,470fl.; 1837, 13,000,000fl.; 1838, 10,743,580fl. 51 c.; 1839, 13,449,684fl. 97 c.; and 1840, 11,500,000fl. The government had promised to pay, during the whole of the years here specified, a certain number of expenses, besides the dividend on the East-India loans, all which expenses during these years amount to 94,929,897 fl. 98½ c., so that the Colonial Department has remained beneath its obligations to the amount of 15,842,366 fl. 42 c. It is the knowledge of this state of affairs, besides the probability of the colonial crop not proving so good as usual, that has, it is supposed, caused the Minister of Finance to take the sum of 5,500,000 fl., the eventual surplus of East-India produce during the years 1842-3, from the budget of revenues.

These letters mention a very large sale at Rotterdam of Java tea, at which about 3,000 chests were sold for about the same price as the China leaf. Formerly, very small quantities of this article were sold at a time, and, as was supposed, more as a matter of curiosity than for actual use. Now, some of the judges of tea in Holland have been heard to remark, that they consider the Java tea equal to, if not better than, that of China, with the advantage that it will be found impossible to mix inferior with superior sorts.—*Times*.

The committee of the Colonial Church Society have appointed, at *The Swan River*, a corresponding committee, and a clergyman as missionary; at *Nova Scotia*, a corresponding committee, a general agent, a schoolmaster and mistress; at *Prince Edward's Island*, a corresponding committee, and a catechist; at *Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope*, a corresponding committee, a clergyman, a catechist, and a schoolmaster; at *Winterberg, Cape*, a clergyman, as missionary; at *Cuylerville, Cape*, a catechist and schoolmaster; at *Graham's Town, Cape*, a catechist. On the Continent, the committee have been instrumental in placing a clergyman at St. Servan, Chantilly, and Malines; and have assisted clergymen in several other continental towns. They have also aided in providing an assistant chaplain at Smyrna.

The first annual meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company was held on the 30th November, when, from the Report, it appeared that, after paying the premiums of insuring, keeping up the wear and tear of the vessels, and paying the dividend declared last May, there remained a surplus, out of which a further dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year was declared, and upwards of £15,000 was carried to the reserve fund. It was stated that, in a short period, a more frequent communication than a monthly one might be established, in which case the grant of £100,000 made to this Company by the East-India Company would probably merge into a contract for the mail service.

At this meeting, the following letter from Boghos Youssouff, the minister of the Pasha of Egypt, dated 15th September, addressed to Mr. Anderson, managing director of the Company, was read:—

Sir: The house of Briggs and Co. having transmitted to me, on the 10th inst. your memoir to his Highness the Viceroy, bearing the same date, together with a translation of the commission of which you are the bearer, on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company, I have made it my duty to submit the same to his Highness. On the part of the Viceroy, I have the honour to inform you, that his intentions are to favour, for the general interests of commerce, the transit of merchandise to and from the Indies by the Mediterranean. The memoir above-mentioned, and to which you have subsequently added an explanatory note, may be divided into two distinct heads: 1. The transit duty in favour of Egypt; 2. The means of transport, dépôts, and the requisite security. On the first head, his Highness declares that he does not desire to make it a question of money; that the Peninsular and Oriental Company, honoured by the Royal Charter of her Britannic Majesty, has so much of his confidence, that it shall be authorized to carry on the transit (*opérer le transit*) for one year complete, reckoning from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1842, taking note of the values; and that on the expiration of that term the Company, through the means of agents here, may make payments to the treasury of such sum as it (the Company) may consider to be due, which sum shall, however, be susceptible of modifications for succeeding years, in such manner as the nature of circumstances may point out. With regard to the second head, it is his Highness's intention that the charges of transport should be rendered as light as possible; that the necessary precautions being taken to prevent merchandise declared in transit for Europe from being opened and sold in this country or in Turkey, the hire of camels shall be fixed, and that of vessels of the country shall be regulated, according to the present rates of freight on the Nile; and, desiring to render, at his own cost, the routes between Suez and Cairo, and between Cosseir and Ghenneh, more practicable, the necessary indications to that effect will be received. His Highness will also furnish such military posts and escorts as may be necessary to afford perfect security to the transit; but all these arrangements being susceptible of considerable detail, the agents of the Company, Messrs. Briggs and Co., may be instructed to carry them out, together with those which may be pointed out by the Viceroy."

[J. P. Muspratt, Esq., liberally placed the nomination of assistant surgeon in the gift of the president and governors of Guy's Hospital, for the most deserving and best qualified member of that school. The gentleman selected is Dr. J. R. Withcombe, in consequence of his having gone through a more extended course of study than is usual, and having been some years in Italy, France, and Germany, for surgical practice, and also having studied military ophthalmic surgery, at home and abroad.

On the 30th November, at the public sales of tea, there were brought forward a dozen sample packages of tea raised and manipulated in Japan; being considered a curiosity, the competition for it was great. It was green, and said to be equal, if not superior, to any yet exhibited in this market. The prices ranged from 9s. to 58s. per lb.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS BY BREVET.

THE QUEEN'S FORCES.

War Office, Nov. 23, 1841.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by Brevet as undermentioned; the commissions to be dated 23rd Nov., 1841:—

To be Generals in the Army.—Lieut. Gens. the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B.; the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.; Sir Evan Lloyd; Matthew Sharpe; Richard Blunt; Sir Henry Bayly; F. S. Rebow; Gerard Gosselin; Sir F. P. Robinson, G.C.B.; Sir A. R. Dillon, Bart.; Duncan Darroch; Sir Phineas Riall; William Brooke; Sir Thos. Molyneux, Bart.; John Vincent; Sir Wm. Hutchinson; John Lord Strafford, G.C.B.; Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir Sir Alex. Halket; Sir W. K. Grant, K.C.B.; Lord R. E. H. Somerset, G.C.B.; the Hon. A. A. B. Travers; Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B.; G. Clay; G. J. Hall; the Hon. W. De Blaquiére; Sir Thos. Browne; Sir John Lambert, G.C.B.; Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir T. G. Montresor; Sir Ralph Darling; Sir R. T. Wilson; Matthew Lord Alymer, G.C.B.

To be Lieut. Generals in the Army.—Maj. Gens. Robert Ellice; Sir John Buchan, K.C.B.; Sir M. C. O'Connell; Cosmo Gordon; Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.; Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.; Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B.; Alex. Bethune; Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B.; George Middlemore, C.B.; James Lomax; J. W. Sleigh, C.B.; Alex. Nesbitt; Sir W. G. Davy, C.B.; Sir C. W. Maxwell, C.B.; Mark Napier; John Wardlaw; W. A. Johnson; Jonathan Yates; Sir James Kearney; Thomas Foster; John Le Mesurier; the Hon. John Ramsay; Robert Owen; Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B.; Sir A. B. Clifton, K.C.B.; W. C. Eustace, C.B.; Charles M. Lord Greenock, K.C.B.; Effingham Lindsay; Philip Philpot; Sir Alex. Leith, K.C.B.; Sir F. C. Rivarola; Sir John Browne; the Hon. R. L. Dundas, K.C.B.; the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, C.B.; Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.; G. C. L'Estrange, C.B.; Sir Thomas Pearson, C.B.; Sir D. L. Gilmour, K.C.B.; Sir G. H. B. Way, C.B.; Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.; Sir John Waters, K.C.B.; Sir Wm. Macbean, K.C.B.; Sir W. P. Carrol, C.B.; the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.; Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B.; John Clitherow; Sir John Hanbury.

To be Major Generals in the Army.—Colonels Mathew Mahon, h.p. Royal York Rangers (com. to bear date 28th June, 1838); Sir Arch. MacLaine, C.B., h.p. unattached; James Hay, C.B., h.p. do.; Wm. Wood, C.B., h.p. 41st F.; Sir Wm. Warre, C.B., h.p. unattached; C. A. A'Court, C.B., h.p. Greek L. Inf.; G. C. D'Aguilar, C.B., h.p. unattached, deputy adj. gen. in Ireland; Geo. O'Malley, C.B., h.p. unattached; Peter D'Arcy, h.p. 7th Gar. Bat.; E. R. J. Cotton, h.p. 10th F.; Chas. Turner, h.p. unattached; W. F. B. Loftus, h.p. 38th F.; George Burrell, C.B., 18th F.; James Ogilvie, C.B., h.p. unattached; J. Farrer, h.p. Greek L. Inf.; T. B. Alymer, h.p. 9th F.; H. J. Riddell, assist. qu. master gen.; R. G. Elrington, C.B., 47th F.; H. C. E. Vernon, C.B., h.p. unattached; John Ready, h.p. 1st Gar. Bat.; Sir J. A. Hope, K.C.B., h.p. unattached; Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B., h.p. Portug. Service; Sir D. St. Leger Hill, C.B., h.p. unattached; Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., 9th F.; Buzges Camac, h.p. unattached; Robert M'Douall, C.B., h.p. Glengarry Fencibles; Sir Rich. Armstrong, h.p. unattached; Sir Fred. Stovin, K.C.B., h.p. do.; Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., C.B., h.p. do., deputy qu. master gen. in Ireland; R. G. Hare, C.B., h.p. do.; Alex. Thomson, C.B., h.p. 98th F.; F. G. Heriot, C.B., h.p. Canad. Voltig.; Wm. Crosse, C.B., h.p. unattached; W. F. P. Napier, C.B., h.p. 43rd F.; John Duffy, C.B., h.p. unattached; Henry Daubeny, h.p. 83rd F.; Douglas Mercer, C.B., h.p. unattached; F. M. Milman, h.p. do.; John Reeve, h.p. do.; Jacob Tonson, C.B., h.p. 37th F.; W. A. Gordon, C.B., h.p. 95th F.; S. A. Goodman, C.B., h.p. 48th F.; Thos. Kenah, C.B., h.p. 58th F.; S. Lambert, h.p. unattached; John Fremantle, C.B., h.p. do.; Lord G. W. Russell, G.C.B., h.p. do.; E. B. Wynyard, C.B., h.p. do.; James Fergusson, C.B., h.p. Coldstr. F. Guards; T. W. Brotherton, C.B., 16th L. Drags.; Sir A. J. Dalrymple, h.p. 2nd Gar. Bat.; Sir J. H. Reynett, Bart., h.p. 52nd F.; W. Smelt, C.B., h.p. unattached; Wm. Wemys, h.p. 93rd F.; George Earl of Munster, h.p. unattached; John Bell, C.B., h.p. as assist. qu. master gen.; S. B. Auchmuty, C.B., h.p. 8th Gar. Bat.; Thos. Lightfoot, C.B., h.p. 45th F.; A. D. Faunce, C.B., inspect. field off. of a recruiting district; George Brown, C.B., Rifle Brigade; Lord Fred. Fitzclarence, h.p. unattached; John Aitcheson, Scotch Fus. Guards.

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut. Colonels Matthias Everard, C.B., 14th F.; Cecil Biashopp, C.B., 11th F.; C. P. Ellis, h.p. Roll's Regt.; W. W. Higgins, h.p. unattached; Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart., h.p. do.; F. H. Dawkins, h.p. do., deputy qu. master gen. in Ionian Islands; Wm. Macadam, h.p. unattached; Hon. George Cathcart, 1st Dr. Gu.; John Spink, h.p. unattached; James Jackson, 6th Dr. Gu.; R. C. Mansell, h.p. unattached; G. P. Bradshawe, 77th F.; Thomas Dobbin, h.p. unattached; John Drummond, h.p. do.; R. F. M. Browne, h.p. do.; James Freeth, h.p. Royal Staff Corps, assist. qu. master gen.; F. Le Blanc, h.p. unattached; G. W. Horton, h.p. do.; J. B. Riddleston, h.p. do.; Sir C. R. O'Donnell, h.p. do.; Thomas Chaplin, Coldstr. F. Guards; John Leslie, 4th F.; James Fleming, h.p. unattached; E. P. Buckley, h.p. do.; Richard Doherty, 3rd W. India Regt.; Edward Hyam, h.p. unattached; Wm. Rogers, h.p. do.; C. O'N. Prendergast, h.p. do.; George Earl of Lucan, h.p. do.; Thomas Drake, h.p. do.; Charles Yorke, h.p. do.; John Hogg, h.p. do.; Holman Custance, 10th F.; J. H. Richardson, h.p. unattached; Sir J. R. Eustace, h.p. do.; Henry Stisted, h.p. do.; B. Drummond, Scots Fus. Guards; Hon. Sir Edward Cust, h.p. unattached; Dennis Daly, h.p. do.; William Chamberlayne, h.p. do.; Henry Salwey, h.p. do.; Henry Dwyer, h.p. do.; John Gurwood, C.B., h.p. do., deputy lieut. of Tower of London; J. E. Cairnes, h.p. unattached; F. J. Davies, h.p. do.; H. R. Wyatt, h.p. do.; John Fraser, h.p. 1st Royal Vet. Bat., deputy qu. mast. gen. in Ceylon; Jonathan Peel, h.p. unattached;

John Shelton, 44th F.; Charles King, inspecting field off. of a recruiting district; Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., h.p. unattached; Marcus Beresford, 3rd F.; J. C. Chatterton, 4th Dr. Gu.; John Vandeleur, 10th L. Drags.; John H. Lord Howden, h.p. unattached; James M'Alpine, h.p. do.; James Alex. Earl of Rosslyn, 9th L. Drags.; W. T. Knollys, Scots Fus. Guards; W. F. O'Reilly, h.p. Afr. Corps; C. F. R. Lascelles, Grenadier F. Guards; Edw. Studd, h.p. unattached; C. S. Campbell, C.B., h.p. 1st F.; Robert Bartley, 49th F.; H. R. Ferguson, Gr. F. Guards; E. F. Gascoigne, do.; James Considine, h.p. unattached; Henry Craig, h.p. 100th F.; Rich. Beauchamp, h.p. unattached; L. B. Lovell, 15th L. Drags.; Hon. G. R. Abercromby, h.p. unattached; Henry Armytage, h.p. 22nd L. Drags.; A. M. Maxwell, 36th F.; St. J. A. Clerke, h.p. unattached; Henry du Vernet, h.p. Royal Staff Corps; Robert Wallace, h.p. unattached.

To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army.—Majors C. C. Michell, h.p. Portug. service; Fred. Meade, h.p. unattached; John Wildman, h.p. do.; W. F. Forster, h.p. do.; Wm. Beetham, 54th F.; Fred. Johnston, h.p. unattached; F. A. M. Fraser, on a particular service in Canada; Forbes Champagne, h.p. 35th F.; William Bragge, h.p. unattached; Albert Goldsmid, h.p. do.; G. W. Prosser, h.p. do.; Edw. M'Arthur, h.p. do.; J. W. Parsons, h.p. do.; D. H. Macdowall, h.p. do.; J. P. Hely, h.p. do.; J. T. Hall, h.p. do.; Sir Henry Bayly, h.p. do.; C. R. Bowers, h.p. do.; Robert Vandeleur, h.p. do.; Geo. Browne, h.p. do.; John Arnaud, h.p. do.; Percy Pratt, h.p. do.; Fred. Towers, h.p. do.; Alex. Fraser, h.p. do.; Geo. Blomefield, h.p. do.; Sir T. L. Mitchell, h.p. do.; Joshua Wilson, h.p. do.; J. P. G. Holford, h.p. do.; Robert Garrett, 46th F.; Rich. Connop, h.p. unattached; T. M. Williams, h.p. do.; Hon. John Massy, h.p. do.; A. W. Dashwood, h.p. do.; Herbert Vaughan, h.p. do.; H. S. Oliver, h.p. do.; G. G. Nicholls, h.p. do.; Wm. Nepean, h.p. do.; Wm. Harding, h.p. do.; A. H. Trevor, 95th F.; Sir G. T. Temple, Bart., h.p. unattached; R. R. Wilford Brett, h.p. do.; C. M. Maclean, 72nd F.; Hon. A. F. Southwell, h.p. unattached; W. H. Dutton, h.p. do.; Hon. G. T. Keppel, h.p. do.; T. H. Elliot, h.p. do.; G. T. Colomb, h.p. do.; J. H. Slade, h.p. do.; W. Burney, Cape Mounted Riflemen; Francis Marquis Conyngham, K.P., h.p. unattached; H. A. Magenis, 37th F.; S. J. Cotton, 28th F.; E. J. Crabbe, 74th F.; W. M. Mills, 1st W.I. Regt.; Gerald Rochford, 3rd F.; James Leslie, h.p. unattached; Maurice Barlow, 14th F.; W. T. Cockburn, 60th F.; N. Wilson, 77th F.; C. C. P. Mair, h.p. unattached; H. S. Ormond, 30th F.; J. N. Jackson, 99th F.; J. R. Rotton, 11th L. Drags.; J. W. Bouverie, 86th F.; Botet Trydell, 83rd F.; John Clark, 54th F.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capts. Charles Hill, 54th F.; John Temple, 60th F.; Edw. Townsend, 83rd F.; C. A. Campbell, 74th F.; Matthew Richmond, 96th F.; T. H. Hemmans, 78th F.; G. H. Smith, 73rd F.; Guy Clarke, 77th F.; J. G. Geddes, 30th F.; J. H. Dundas, 85th F.; James Kennelly, 87th F.; R. S. Vicars, 56th F.; Wm. Amsinck, 27th F.; Wm. Warburton, 67th F.; A. Montresor, Ceylon Regt.; Robert Ellis, 13th L. Drags.; R. J. P. Vassall, 78th F.; M. C. Lynch, 14th F.; H. F. Strange, 26th F.; Wm. Elliott, 88th F.; C. R. Wright, 43rd F.; W. H. Adams, 36th F.; Chas. Shaw, 31st F.; J. C. Trent, Royal H. Guards; G. T. Parke, Ceylon Regt.; G. L. L. Kaye, 10th L. Drags.; Wm. Cockell, 23rd F.; J. H. England, 75th F.; J. P. Sparks, 38th F.; Henry Jervis, 72nd F.; H. C. Tathwell, 95th F.; J. A. Fullerton, 9th L. Drags.; G. E. Thorold, 92nd F.; E. R. Hill, 81st F.; Wm. Parilly, 4th L. Drags.; G. A. Tranchell, Ceylon Regt.; F. H. Turner, Scots Fus. Guards; Wm. Warren, Rifle Brigade; James Jackson, 3rd W.I. Regt.; W. M. Owen, 1st Drags.; Alex. Houstoun, 4th L. Drags.; P. B. Reyne, Ceylon Regt.; B. H. Burchell, 3rd F.; P. Le Poer Trench, 2nd Dr. Gu.; Geo. Cochrane, Ceylon Regt.; John De Lacy, 36th F.; Robert Hughes, 1st W.I. Regt.; James Cochran, 41st F.; C. O'C. Higgins, 56th F.; J. T. Weyland, Canadian Rifle Regt.; Joseph Smith, 14th F.; Philip M'Pherson, 17th F.; James Noakes, 65th F.; Richard Chetwode, 4th F.; N. Maclean, 55th F.; Geo. Smyth, 65th F.; Ewan McPherson, 99th F.; J. P. Westropp, 99th F.; G. M. Reeves, 99th F.; R. H. Lowth, 86th F.; E. C. Fletcher, 1st Life Gu.; T. W. Rogers, Ceylon Regt.; Geo. Hutchinson, 97th F.; Robert Cole, 48th F.; Randal Rumley, 60th F.; Edw. Brown, 86th F.; H. McManus, 16th F.; Chas. Campbell, 61st F.; B. Daveney, 1st F.; Edw. Bagot, 60th F.; Jas. Patience, 65th F.; Wm. Cain, 26th F.; T. J. Galloway, 33rd F.; C. A. Young, 48th F.; Wm. Guard, 7th F.; Sir R. A. Douglas, Bart., 12th F.; G. L. Christie, 3rd F.; L. B. Urnston, 31st F.; Robert Lewis, 89th F.; Wm. Hope, 7th F.; Samuel Tryon, 43rd F.; Wm. Dempster, 41st F.; Geo. Dawson, 73rd F.; T. O'Brien, 76th F.; Jas. Brand, 16th F.; C. B. Newman, 14th F.; Gilbert Pasley, 40th F.; Geo. Congreve, 29th F.; G. T. Finucane, h.p. 36th F., brigade major in the Ionian Islands; Thos. Williams, 4th F.; Richard Parker, 1st Life Gu.; W. Egerton, 43rd

F.; L. D. Williams, 2nd Life Gu.; J. J. Grier, 93rd F.; O. D. Ainsworth, 51st F.; Wm. O'Connor, 25th F.; Alex. Campbell, 38th F.; H. Dixon, 81st F.; F. J. St. Quintin, 85th F.; M. K. Atherley, 92nd F.; Wm. Hunter, 28th F.; J. W. Randolph, 94th F.; W. N. Saunders, 95th F.; Jas. Poyntz, 30th F.

To be Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army; commissions to be dated Nov. 23, 1841.—Lieut. Colonels J. H. Schoedde, 55th F.; John Townsend, 14th L. Drags.; H. J. W. Bentinck, Coldstream Foot Guards; Thos. Reed, 62nd F.; Hon. Henry Dundas, C.B., 83rd F.; Joseph Logan, 63rd F.; A. K. C. Kennedy, 7th Dr. Gu.; Thos. Mackrell, 44th F.; H. G. Broke, h.p. unattached; Thos. Weare, Provisional Bat. at Chatham; W. H. Dennie, C.B., 13th F.; John Oldfield, Royal Engineers; Thos. Dyneley, C.B., Royal Artillery.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank by brevet, as undermentioned; commissions to bear date the 23rd Nov. 1841:—

To be General in the Army.—Lieut. Gen. Joseph Walker, late Royal Irish Artillery.

To be Lieut. Generals in the Army.—Maj. Gens. Edward Pritchard, R.A.; Robert Beavor, R.A.; Jas. Shortall, late Royal Irish Artillery; Robert Crawford, late do.

To be Major-Generals in the Army.—Colonels C. W. Pasley, C.B., R.E.; Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B., R.A.; Sir C. F. Smith, C.B., R.E.; C. G. Ellicombe, C.B., R.E.; Henry Goldfinch, C.B., R.E.; J. W. Smith, C.B., R.A.; Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B., R.A.; J. R. Arnold, R.E.; Robert Pym, C.B., R.A.; R. S. Brough, R.A.; Andrew Bredin, R.A.; James Power, R.A.; Chas. Young-husband, R.A.; Geo. Crawford, R.A.

To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut. Cols. William Roberts, retired R.A.; Robert Douglas, C.B., retired do.; W. C. E. Holloway, C.B., R.E.; Dugald Campbell, retired R.A.; P. M. Wallace, R.A.; Richard Jones, R.A.; J. E. Jones, R.A.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains T. F. Strangways, R.A.; J. H. Freer, R.A.; A. W. Hope, R.A.; J. L. Smith, R.A.; John Eyre, R.A.; Chas. Otway, R.A.; William Elgee, R.A.; J. S. Law, R.A.; W. C. Anderson, R.A.; Reynolds Palmer, R.A.; J. R. Horsby, R.A.; R. S. Armstrong, R.A.; Mark Evans, R.A.; John Pascoe, R.A.; George Spiller, R.A.; A. R. Harrison, R.A.; Richard Kendall, R.A.; E. J. Bridges, R.A.; Robert Clarke, R.A.; Wm. Furneaux, R.A.; Joshua Webb, R.E.; G. T. Tempest, R.A.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines to take rank by Brevet, as undermentioned; commissions to bear date 23rd Nov. 1841:—

To be Major-Generals in the Army.—Cols. Walter Tremenhere; H. P. Lewis; G. P. Wingrove.

To be Majors in the Army.—Captains D. A. Gibsons; D. J. Ballinghall; Benj. Bunce; John Hewes; Donald Campbell; J. R. Coryton; Hugh Mitchell; Giles Meech; John Wilson; Robert Mercer; William Laurie; Robert Gordon; James Uniacke; Stephen Giles; H. B. Mends; G. E. Balchild; Thomas Wearing.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S FORCES.

War-Office, Nov. 26, 1841.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in her Majesty's army, in the East-Indies only, as follow; commissions to be dated the 23rd Nov. 1841:—

To be Generals.—Lieut.-Gens. Alex. Cuppage; Chas. Rumley; Tredway Clarke.

To be Lieut.-Generals.—Major-Gens. James Price; Thomas Bowles; Sir Hugh Frazer, K.C.B.; Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B.; Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

To be Major-Generals.—Colonels James Kennedy, C.B.; Benj. Roope; Philip Le Fevre; Sir Jeremiah Bryant, Kt. and C.B.; C. W. Hamilton; Thomas Murray; E. F. Waters, C.B.; Joseph Nesbitt; W. M. Burton; James Wahab, C.B.; W. S. Whish, C.B.; Wm. Battine, C.B.; George Hunter, C.B.; R. C. Andree; Archibald Galloway, C.B.; Edgar Wyatt; G. M. Steuart; Mark Cubbon; S. R. Strover; H. T. Tapp; Thomas Shubrick; W. H. Kemm; Thomas King; William Monteith; Michael Riddell; J. T. Trewman; Peter Fearon; R. L. Evans, C.B.; W. Morison, C.B.; Thomas Margan; L. C. Russell, C.B.; Duncan Macleod; John Dun; William Cullen; William Dunlop; Johnstone Napier; David Barr; John Ogilvie; Robert Home, C.B.; J. H. Littler; William Vincent; Thomas Marrett; J. A. Hodgson; Samuel Smith; T. H. Paul; Ezekiel Barton; H. T. Roberts, C.B.; J. T. Gibson; Francis Farquharson; Fred. Roome; Foster Walker; Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.; James Caulfield, C.B.; Richard Tickell, C.B.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Majors Nicholas Penny; Sir E. A. Campbell, Knt. and C.B.

To be Majors.—Captains F. W. Hands; C. T. Thomas; William Rollings; E. W. Kennet; Charles Marshall; F. B. White; John Jarvis; Albert Pinson; G. R. Wilton; Andrew Fraser; James Scott; Wm. Hyslop; G. A. Underwood; Wm. Geddes; G. S. Blundell; Francis Jenkins; W. A. Troup; Charles Hewetson; John Fawcett; David Birrell; David Thompson; Aeneas Sheriff; Albany Troward; Humfrey Lyons; James Mellor; S. Yolland; J. F. Bird; H. W. Bellew; James Briggs; James Croudace; Peter Hamond; Thomas Sanders; George Twemlow; A. G. Hyslop; Thomas Gidley; J. S. Down; James Fraser; Charles Johnson; W. J. Browne; Thomas Sewell; F. B. Lucas; H. S. Foord; J. C. Tudor; S. G. Wheler; Richard Ord; F. J. Simpson; Ralph Thorpe; William Cotton; James Wyllie; G. F. F. Vincent; Clifton Benbow; William Forbes; John Paton; G. M. Carmichael Smyth; Charles Field; C. G. Dixon; Charles Richardes; Claud Douglas; J. C. Wallace; W. E. Litchfield; Wm. Brown; George More; J. A. Scott; W. M. N. Sturt; William Minto; W. H. Jackson; R. M. M. Cooke; William Payne; John Gunning.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3rd L.Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet Henry Wood to be lieut. by purch., v. Wyld who retires; Thomas Penton to be cornet by purch., v. Wood.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. A. B. Taylor to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Maj. Chas. Barnwell to be major, v. Taylor; Lieut. R. J. Edmonds to be capt., v. Barnwell; Ens. C. H. McCaskill to be lieut., v. Edmonds.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. D. Cooper, from 3rd W.I. Regt., to be capt., v. L. Fyfe who retires upon h.p. unattached.—2nd-Lieut. J. Bourne, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be lieut. by purch., v. Wynyard.

18th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. T. B. Lord Cochrane, from 66th F., to be capt., v. Moyle who exchanges.—Ens. I. H. Hewitt to be lieut. without purch., v. Haly dec.; Ens. W. P. Cockburn to be lieut. without purch., v. Graves appointed adjutant; Ens. W. Venour, from 95th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Gwynne who retires; Ens. C. Woodwright to be lieut. by purch., v. Hewitt whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; Ens. J. P. Mayo to be lieut. by purch., v. Cockburn whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; L. M. T. Humphreys to be ens. without purch., v. Woodwright; J. L. Brodrick to be ens. without purch., v. Mayo; Lieut. J. W. Graves to be adj., v. Wilson dec.—Maj. N. R. Tomlinson to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Maj. F. W. Dillon to be major, v. Tomlinson.

21st Foot (in Bengal). Edward Clemison to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Thompson app. to 58th F.

27th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Maj. M. C. Johnstone to be lieut. col. by purch., v. McPherson who retires; Capt. Richard Fawkes to be major by purch., v. Johnstone; Lieut. T. P. Touzel to be capt. by purch., v. Fawkes; Ens. B. Tunnard to be lieut. by purch., v. Touzel; F. C. Herring to be ens. by purch., v. Tunnard.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. D. F. Longworth, from 94th F., to be capt., v. Bee-bee who exchanges.—Ens. Robert Carey to be lieut. without purch., v. Russell who retires; W. C. O'Brien to be ens. by purch., v. Carey.

41st Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. E. Deere to be capt. without purch., v. Price dec.; Ens. H. F. Marston to be lieut. without purch., v. Deere; C. J. S. Wallace to be ens. without purch., v. Marston.—Capt. R. B. Wolesey, from h.p. 22nd L.Drags., to be capt., v. Arch. Hook who exchanges; Lieut. Wm. May to be capt. by purch., v. Wolesey who retires; Ens. C. T. Tuckey to be lieut. by purch., v. May; Ens. John Madden to be lieut. by purch., v. Browne who retires; C. F. Edwards to be ens. by purch., v. Tuckey; Thomas Rawlins to be ens. by purch., v. Madden.—Lieut. J. E. Deere to be capt. without purch., v. Bedingfield dec.; Lieut. E. J. Vaughan to be capt. without purch., v. Deere whose prom. on 24th Oct. 1841 has been cancelled; Ens. H. F. Marston to be lieut. without purch., v. Deere; Colour-Serj. Wm. Young (serjeant-major Provisional Bat. at Chatham) to be ens. without purch., v. Logan app. to 57th F.; Arch. Armstrong to be ens. without purch.; v. Edwards app. to 94th F.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. A. W. Gray to be lieut. without purch., v. Shelton app. to 98th F.; J. E. E. Story to be ens., v. Gray.

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. D. E. Armstrong to be lieut. without purch., v. Ross app. to 42nd F.; Ens. R. A. Logan, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Armstrong.

98th Foot (ordered to China). Capt. Wm. Roberts to be major by purch., v. Gregory prom.; Lieut. F. A. Whimper to be capt. by purch., v. Roberts; Ens. J. A. Street to be lieut. by purch., v. Whimper; Edward Grantham to be ens. by purch., v. Street.—E. D. Batt to be assist. surgeon.—Lieut. and Qu. Mast. W. H. Rogers,

from 95th F., to be lieut. without purch.; Lieut. F. Shelton, from 44th F., to be lieut. without purch.; Lieut. T. F. Wade, from 42nd F., to be lieut. without purch.; Ens. P. F. Hussey to be lieut. by purch., v. Rogers who retires; A. F. Steele to be ens. by purch., v. Hussey; E. H. Blake, M.D., to be assist. surgeon.—Ens. R. J. Allgood, from 88th F., to be ens. without purch.; H. R. Adams to be ens. without purch.; H. T. Richmond to be ens. without purch.

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Wm. Davis to be ens. by purch., v. the Hon. John Tucket who retires.—Lieut. J. D. G. Tulloch to be capt. without purch., v. Suckling dec.; Lieut. Thos. Webb to be capt. without purch., v. Tulloch whose prom. on 3rd Sep. 1841 has been cancelled; Ens. H. A. Evatt to be lieut., v. Tulloch; H. P. Onslow to be ens. without purch.

94th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. R. M. Beebee, from 40th F., to be capt., v. Longworth who exchanges.—Ens. S. Lyster to be lieut. without purch., v. Bowles dec.; Ens. C. F. Edwards, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Lyster.

95th Foot (in Ceylon). George Hicks to be ens. by purch., v. Craigil prom. in 7th F.—Wm. Bridges to be ens. by purch., v. Venour prom. in 18th F.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. William Werge to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Bourne prom. in 17th F.

Cape Mounted Riflemen. Lieut. T. Donovan to be capt. without purch., v. Lowen who retires upon full pay; Ens. W. Lowen to be lieut. without purch.; Serj. Major M. Rorke to be ens., v. Lowen; Lieut. C. H. Somerset to be adj., v. Donovan prom.

Unattached.—Maj. A. C. Gregory, from 98th F., to be lieut. col. by purch.

Hospital Staff.—Daniel Kennedy, M.D., to be assist. surg. to the forces, v. Boyle dec.; Assist. Surg. J. H. Sinclair, M.D., from 55th F., to be a staff surgeon of second class; Assist. Surg. P. Robertson, from the staff, to be a staff surgeon of second class; Assist. Surg. George Rumley, M.D., from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be a staff surgeon of second class.

Brevet.—Capt. R. B. Wolseley, 41st F., to be major in the army; Lieut. W. F. Hay, adjutant of East-India Company's depôt at Chatham, to have temporary rank of lieut. in the army while so employed; Major S. Blyth, 49th F., to be lieut. col. in the army.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 5. *Kingston*, McLean, from China 28th April; at Dublin.—6. *Ganges*, McDonald, from Singapore; off Falmouth.—*Nocton*, Walker, from N.S.Wales, off Plymouth.—*Hindoo*, Van Zuelicon, from V.D.Land; at Cowes.—*Tuscan*, Lake, from N.S.Wales; off Lymington.—*Triton*, Smith, from Manilla 20th May; and *Jane Thompson*, from Bengal 21st May; both off Penzance.—8. *Raymond*, McKay, from Bengal; at Portsmouth.—*Persian*, Edrington, from Bengal; at Deal.—*Thomas Lowrie*, Price, from N.S.Wales; at Falmouth.—*Devonshire*, Stevens, from Batavia 7th July; off Penzance.—*Cambria*, Robertson, from Bengal 28th May; at Deal.—*Meg of Meldon*, late Cookson, from Bengal 28th June; and *Royal Sovereign*, Walker, from Bombay 11th July; both at Liverpool.—9. *Inghis*, Isaacson, from Bombay; at Gravesend.—*Belvidere*, Stephenson, from Bombay 11th July; and *Currency*, Parker, from Bengal 21st June; both at Liverpool.—10. *Eden*, Naylor, from Singapore 2nd June; at Deal.—11. *Emma*, Mann, from China 25th May; at Deal.—*Margaret*, Mainland, from Bombay 7th July; off Scilly.—12. *Windermere*, Armstrong, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—*Elora*, Blair, from Bombay 19th June; off Crookhaven (for the Clyde).—15. *Resource*, Boyle, from Bombay 4th July; at Deal.—16. *Rockcliffe*, Harrison, from Madras 7th July; at Beaumaris (for Liverpool).—19. *James Ewing*, Maitland, from China 10th May; off Cork.—*St. George*, Sughrue, from N.S.Wales 17th May; at Plymouth.—22. *Midlothian*, Morrison, from Singapore 4th July; at Deal.—23. *Duke of Norfolk*, Goss, from Bengal; at Deal.—*North Pole*, Watt, from Bombay 30th June; at Liverpool.—24. *Scaleby Castle*, Johnston, from China 20th June; off the Wight.—*Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from China 4th June; off Portsmouth.—25. *Ariadne*, McLeod, from Bengal 22nd June; and *Ivanhoe*, Simpson, from China 26th May; both at Deal.—*Guth*, Bowman, from Batavia 21st July; off Dover.—*Margaret*, Debney, from South Seas; off Portsmouth.—*Ritchie*, Keir, from Bombay 2nd Aug.; off Liverpool.—26. *Anne Laing*, Hudson, from China 5th May, and *Lombock*; *King William*, Thomas, from Singapore 4th July; and *Caledonia*, Liddell, from Singapore 15th July; all at Deal.—*William Parker*, Sewell, from Bengal 5th July; off Portsmouth.—*Thomas Bell*, Dobson, from Bengal and Algoa Bay; *St. Lawrence*, Newlands, from Bombay 3rd Aug.; and *Halifax Packet*, Smith, from Bombay 23rd June; all

at Liverpool.—*Symmetry*, Butler, from Manilla 8th June; at Cowes.—27. *Bella Marina*, Wickham, from China 2nd June; at Deal.—*Florist*, Huggup, from Bombay 7th July; off Falmouth.—29. *Boadicea* (transport), Webb, from Rio de Janeiro; at Portsmouth.—*Grafton*, Cook, from Bengal; off Margate.—*Arachne*, Pearse, from Batavia 19th Aug.; at Cowes.—*George Armstrong*, Jones, from China 26th June, and Cape 31st Sept.; at Liverpool.—30. *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, from China 26th May; *Margaret Hardie*, from Ceylon 1st Aug., and Cape; and *Euzine*, McMillan, from Bombay 7th Aug.; all at Deal.—*William Harris*, Terry, from Bengal 28th June; off Margate.—*Shannon*, Kellock, from Bombay 4th Aug.; and *Fergus*, Cornforth, from Bombay 4th do.; both at Liverpool.—Dec. 1. *Tagioni*, Bellamy, from Bengal 21st June; off Margate.—*Aquity*, Scott, from Ceylon 15th June; off Dover (on shore).—*Chebar*, Renner, from China 13th May; off Cork (for Liverpool).—*Sultan*, Montgomery, from China; at Deal.—*Windsor Castle*, Young, from Bombay 5th Aug.; and *Monarch*, Booth, from Bombay 23rd July; both at Liverpool.—*Lydie*, Mercher, from China and Mauritius; at Havre.—*Tory*, Cowan, from Bombay 3rd Aug.; off Liverpool.—2. *Washinton*, Barnett, from Mauritius 16th Aug.; at Deal.—*Mary Laing*, Ellison, from Maulmain; at Cowes.—*Collingwood*, Guthrie, from Java; in London Docks.—3. *Earl Stanhope*, Tilley, from Manilla; in Docks.—*Chieftain*, Pattison, from Bengal 4th July; *Ceylon*, Peacock, from Bengal 27th June; and *John Calvin*, Abercromby, from Bengal 7th June; all at Deal.—4. *Horatio*, transport, Pigou, from St. Helena; at Portsmouth.—6. *Airey*, Nicholson, from Bengal 15th July; at Deal.—*Henderson*, Bushby, from China 3rd June; off Dover.—*Orient*, Taylor, from Madras, Mauritius, and Cape; at Falmouth.—*Britten's Queen*, Smith, from Bombay 2nd Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Juliet*, Alexander, from Bengal 14th July; at Deal.

Departures.

Oct. 25. *Alfred*, Flint, for N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Birman*, Cleland, for New Zealand; from Portsmouth.—26. *Augustus*, Purchase, for Mauritius; *Penningham*, Green, for St. Helena; and *Bromley*, Knox, for Algoa Bay; all from Deal.—*Sir Edward Paget*, Tait, for N.S. Wales; from Cork.—27. *Tortoise*, Wood, for V. D. Land and New Zealand; from Plymouth.—30. *Himalaya*, Burn, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—31. *Regulus*, Hunter, for Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Frederick*, Fischer, for Manilla; and *Chieftain*, Payne, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—Nov. 2. *Timandra*, Skinner, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*John Bugshaw*, Reddington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *William Gillies*, Clark, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Colony*, Penny, for St. Helena; from Sunderland.—6. *John King*, Bristowe, for Mauritius; from Southampton.—*Martha Ridgway*, Webb, for New Zealand; from Liverpool.—7. *Eagle*, Buckley, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; and *Hecla* steamer (Dutch), for Batavia; both from Plymouth.—8. *Thetis*, Cass, for Port Phillip; and *Woodbridge*, Dohson, for N.S. Wales; from Cork.—11. *M. S. Cambrian*, Chads, for Madeira and India; from Plymouth.—9. *Sir Charles Napier*, Huxtable, for N.S. Wales; and *Abbot Reading*, Crawford, for China; both from Liverpool.—11. *Countess of Durham*, MacLaren, for Cape; *Niagara*, Champion, for Bengal; *John George*, Storey, for Bengal; and *Blanche*, Silk, for South Australia; all from Deal.—*Vohma*, Ameyers, for Bombay; from Clyde.—14. *Thetis*, White, for Bengal; *Eleonor*, Johnson, for N.S. Wales; *William Fulcher*, Stains, for Cape and South Australia; and *Cornubia*, Robinson, for N.S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Lucretia*, Headbury, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—*Mary*, Wakeham, for Mauritius; from Newcastle.—*Semiramis*, Cairne, for Batavia and Singapore; from Clyde.—15. *Cusiopea*, Biffen, for Mauritius; *England*, Tizard, for Bombay; and *Mary Elizabeth*, Thom, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—*Enterprise*, Smart, for Mauritius; from Newcastle.—*British Queen*, Clark, for Mauritius; from Shields.—*Glencairn*, Nichol, for Mauritius; *Bucephalus*, Small, for Bombay; and *Herald*, Parker, for Bengal; all from Clyde.—16. *Osprey*, Sedgwick, for New Zealand; and *Fairy Queen*, Cousens, for St. Helena and Ceylon; both from Portsmouth.—*Syren*, Smith, for Rio de Janeiro, Cape, and China; from Plymouth.—*Camaria*, Clucas, for Singapore; and *Parsee Merchant*, Poole, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—*Unicorn*, Allen, for Bengal; from Clyde.—17. *Imaum of Muscat*, Riches, for Cape and Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—*Hiram*, for Manilla; from Deal.—18. *William Locherby*, Braithwaite, for Bengal; and *Henrietta*, Longford, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—21. *Wave*, Scollay, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—23. *Indian*, Carr, for Launceston; from Falmouth.—24. *Somersetsshire*, Motley, for Hobart Town (convicts); from Plymouth.—*Grecian*, Richardson, for Mauritius; *Emma Eugenia*, Kettlewell, for Hobart Town and Lombok; *Echo*, Burtal, for Bengal; *Majestic*, Adamson, for Bombay; *Diadem*, Harland, for Australia (W. Australia); *Canada*, Corkhill, for Hobart Town; *London*, Gibson, for New Zealand; *Heda*, Younger, for Ceylon; and *John Craig*, Pettingall, for Algoa

Bay; all from Deal.—25. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Arab*, Westmoreland, for Launceston; from Falmouth.—H.M.S. *Harlequin*, Hastings, for China; from Plymouth.—26. *Crown*, Kerr, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Cynosure*, Viner, for Batavia and Singapore; *Lord Western*, Lock, for Bengal; *Universe*, Ritchie from Bombay; and *Akbar*, Dumaresq, for China; all from Liverpool.—*Belle Creole*, Purchase, for Mauritius; from Shields.—28. *Olive Branch*, Lindsay, for Ceylon and Madras; from Liverpool.—Dec. 2. *Agenoria*, Devrell, for Cape; and *Britannia*, Hardie, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Cremona*, Steers, for Bombay; *Avoca*, Howey, for Singapore; *Lintin*, Gillman, for Bombay; and *Lady*, Marshall, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—3. *Prince Albert*, Bruton, for Madras; from Deal.—*Harriet*, Scott, Beynon, for Bombay; and *Tigris*, McGill, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Anna Maria, from China: Mr. Ebdon, left at the Cape; Mr. Wells, from Cape.

Per Inglis, from Bombay: (See *As. Journ.* for Oct., p. 246).

Per Thomas Lawrie, from N.S.Wales: Dr. Newman; Mr. Cori.

Per St. George, from N.S.Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and family; Mrs. Sughrue and two children; Capt. Galston; Mr. Bowerman; two Masters and three Misses Bowerman; Dr. Everett:

Per Ariadne, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. James; Capt. Harris, 55th Regt.; Rev. Mr. Ellis; Mr. Thomas Secombe; Mrs. Pell.—(The following individuals died at sea; Mr. J. D. Jaffray on 28th June, Mr. Secombe on 12th July, and Lieut. Col. James on 27th Aug.)

Per Blair, from Batavia: Capt. Hayes, late of the *Miranda*.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 7th Nov.): Sir Gordon Bremer; Capt. and Mrs. Elliot, child, and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Leiver, child, and servant; Capt. Grattan; Lieut. Fowler; Mr. Morgan; Rev. Mr. Mainwaring; Mr. Jardine; Mr. Ducat; Mr. Skelton; Mr. Nash; Mr. North; Capt. and Mrs. Hartley and servant; Capt. Cotton; Capt. Rogers; Dr. Anderson; Miss Engledue; Mr. Chick; Miss Rogers; Lieut. Gray; Dr. Neack; Mr. Taster; Mr. Bone; F. Camillure; Capt. Russell; Col. Anderson; Thos. Burt; Wm. Bowden.

Per Berenice steamer, from Bombay 1st Nov. (arrived at Suez):—The Hon. George Turnour, Ceylon C. S.; Capt. Wilson, 90th Regt., secretary to the Commander-in-chief of Ceylon; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Ceylon C. S., lady and child; Lieut. George Wingate; P. Ewart, Esq., lady and child; H. V. Hathorn, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Mrs. Shouldham; T. W. Henderson, Esq.; Mr. Geo. Grant and child; Capt. M'Nair; John G. Waters, Esq.; H. C. Henriques, Esq.; Mrs. Wetherhead, and two children; Capt. Tweedale, 1st Bombay L. C. (Lancers); Capt. Curtis, do. do.; Mr. Charles Masson; Assist. Surg. A. Durham, Bombay med. estab.; Mrs. E. Kerr; Lieut. R. Dennis, 5th Bombay N. I.; an European female servant and child.—For Aden:—Shaik Tarehan Ally, agent to the F. St. Nav. Co.; Rultonjee Sorabjee Antone de Souza; and Mr. John Kelly.

Expected.

Per monthly steamers from Bombay.—In *Dec.*:—Col. Fendall, H. M.'s 4th L. Drags.; F. N. Maltby, Esq., Madras C. S.; Lieut. R. Wallace; Mrs. Bean; Capt. J. D. D. Bean, political agent, Quettah; Mr. Hugh; Mr. Evans; Mrs. C. Crawley and Miss Neale; Mr. and Mrs. Mill; Lieut. N. G. Hibbert; D. Davidson, Esq., C. S. *Jan.*, 1842:—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, of Tellicherry; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alves, Madras army; Mrs. Edw. Davidson; Mr. Davidson; General Sir John Fitzgerald; Capt. N. Biddle, 25th Madras N.I.; Mrs. Skinner and children; Miss Steuart; T. Caldwell, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Stuart. *Feb.*:—Mr. and Mrs. Orton; Mr. R. Mills, C. S.; T. A. Goodwin, Esq., Madras C. S.; Brigadier Raynsford, Nizam's army; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walpole, H. M. 39th regt.; Brigadier J. J. Trewman and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Bengal C. S.; Dwarkanath Tagore, of Calcutta; Capt. T. A. Duke and lady; T. H. Davidson, Esq., Madras C. S.; Mrs. Gen. Yates and daughter; Capt. P. A. Reynolds; Mrs. Capt. Thomas and two children; Mrs. Langford. *March*:—Mr. and Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Vibart and two children; Mrs. Gordon; J. Vibart, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Young, C. S.; Mrs. Courtney and children; Mrs. Stack and children; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hore, Bengal Army; Mrs. F. H. Sandys; Major A. Stirling and lady; Geo. S. King, Esq. *April*:—Mrs. Montgomery.

Per Olympus, from Madras: Mrs. Walker; Mr. Wm. Taylor and son.

Per Samarang, from Madras: Major Jackson, H. M. 57th regt.; Lieut. Ah-muty; W. Dent, Esq.; J. Dent, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Banister; Ens. Morris, H. M. 4th Foot; Ens. Southey; Ens. Tomes.

Per Hindostan, from Madras: Lieut. Robertson, 21st N.I.—From Calcutta; (see *As. Journ.* for Oct., p. 246).

Per Glenelg, from Bombay: Mrs. Rebenack; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. H. Barr; Miss Bowser.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Luke; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Ince; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin; Mr. and Mrs. Wood; Lieut. and Mrs. Willy; Mrs. Smith; Dr. A. J. Kemp; Messrs. Taylor, Sydney, Holmes, Mann, Thornton, Bernal, Irving, Roberts, Reynolds, and Palmer.

Per Dartmouth, for Bombay: Mr. Bates; Mr. Key; Hon. Mr. Barrington.

Per Falcon, for Mauritius: Ripley Webb, Esq.

Per Prince Albert, for Madras: Mr. Lutterill; Mr. Prescott.

Per H.M.S. Cambrian, for Bengal: The Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, the new Governor-General of India, and suite.

Her Imam of Muscat, for Cape and Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, family, and attendants (twelve in number); Mr. Campion, for the Cape.

Per Indus, for Bombay: Mr. D. E. Mills.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal: Mrs. Col. Wrottesley and ladies; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Col. Reed; Mrs. Staldart; Miss Wood; the Misses Grimes; the Misses Hogan; the Hon. Mr. Courtney; Dr. Dempster; Messrs. Davidson, Whiting, Jefferies, Vibart, Holroyd, Alexander, Bonavie, and McLeod.

Per Echo, for Bengal: Mr. Barron, &c.

Per Devastation steam frigate, for the Mediterranean: The Rev. M. S. Alexander (new Bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem), and family.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, for the Mediterranean (sailed from Falmouth 2nd Dec.)—For Malta: Mrs. Gurdon and family; Mrs. Hoseason and child; Mr. and Mrs. Tayspill; Miss Harvey; Rev. Mr. Beresford; Major Harvey; Capt. and Mrs. Pearson; Dr. Collins; Lieut. D. Halket; Capt. Hope; Messrs. Bullin, Maxwell, Hope, Potts, Carmichael, &c. &c.—For Alexandria: Mrs. Malcolmson; Mrs. Croker; Miss March; Mrs. Jefferies; Miss Farish; Capt. Carr, and servant; Capt. Walker; Lieut. Collier; Dr. Miller; Rev. G. Cook; Lieut. Col. Abdy; Lieut. Minster; Major Chisholm; Messrs. Sellom, Alleque, Renfry, Braybrooke, Timbrel, Roberts, Gillmore, Aburthnot, Gladstone, McDougall, Dunlop, Urquhart, Christie, Sutherland, Ogilvie, Douglas, Evans, Cheap, Duncan, Smith, Thompson, and Newnham; Mr. and Mrs. Norton, and family; Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Lamb; Mrs. Thorn; Mrs. Holland; Messrs. Powell, Hill, Remington, Ushart, and Ferguson; Capt. and Mrs. Graham, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Perfect*, Snell, from Calcutta to London, put back leaky, &c., was run on shore off Kedgerree, with eight feet water in her hold, and has been abandoned; part of the cargo saved.

The *Britannia*, Leith, from Calcutta to Mauritius, is wrecked in the river Hooghly.

The *Severn*, Wake, sailed from Calcutta 14th Dec. last, for China, and had not been heard of up to the 24th of August.

The *Prince Rupert*, Ramage, from London to New Zealand, in entering Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on 4th Sept., ran on the rocks at Mouille Point, and has become a total wreck; crew and passengers (except one) saved. The chief officer and three of the crew of the *Bucephalus*, Fulcher, from London, were drowned in attempting to reach the wreck.

The *Sultana*, Page, from Singapore to China, was destroyed by lightning near the Coast of Palawan, 4th January; the master, his wife, three passengers, and 36 of the crew, saved, and arrived at Borneo.

The *Jane* brig is totally wrecked at Hong Kong, China. See also p. 289.

The *Feudon*, from Nantes, is wrecked on the Coast of Madagascar.

The *Vibilia*, Terry, Newcastle and Liverpool to Aden, with coals, was lost on a coral reef 9th Aug., about 12 or 14 miles S.W. of Mayotta, one of the Comero Islands, Mozambique channel: crew saved, and arrived at St. Helena per H. F. M. S. *Uranie*.

The *Urania* (emigrant ship), of Liverpool, bound to Sydney, N.S. Wales, was driven on shore on West Hoyle Bank, at Mostyn, 8th Oct., afterwards capsized, and became a total wreck; all souls saved.

The French brig *Eugénie* sunk off the Isle of Rodrigues 31st May; crew saved.

The Dutch brig *Overysel* is totally lost in the Straits of Bally.

The schooner *Elizabeth*, of Hobart Town, which was stranded in Encounter Bay, has been got off, taken into Port Adelaide very little damaged, and will be sold.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 27.* At Hordle House, near Lymington, the lady of J. R. Carnac, Esq., a son.
Oct. 4. The lady of Professor Royle, M.D., F.R.S., of a daughter.
Nov. 1. At Ipplepen, Devon, the lady of W. R. Studdy, Esq., 15th regt. Madras N.I., of a son, still-born.
 3. In Portland-place, the lady of James MacDowel, Esq., of a son.
 11. In Montague-square, the lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq., of a son.
 14. At Wendy Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Vincent Shortland, chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, of a son.
 15. At 31, Euston-square, the lady of John Paterson, Esq., H. C. S., of a son.
 24. At Ochterlony House, Mrs. David Lyall, of a son.
 28. At Wood-hill, near Guildford, the lady of Wm. Ainslie, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 27.* At Plymouth, Mr. P. G. Nettleton, R.N., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Capt. W. H. Bennett, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.
Nov. 6. At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, Felix Pryor, Esq., second son of Vickris Pryor, of Baldock, Esq., to Helen Mary, eldest daughter of John David Norton, of Little Stanmore, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras.
 9. At Edinburgh, Robert A. Yule, Esq., of the 16th Lancers, to Margaret, eldest daughter of James H. Rodgers, Esq.
 — At Carlisle, and previously at Gretna Green, F. A. D. Roebuck, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Annie Helen Lucy, daughter of Major O'Halloran, Lizard Lodge, Adelaide, South Australia, and grand-daughter of Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, K.C.B., &c.
 13. At Southampton, Thomas Stephens, Esq., eldest son of the late G. H. Stephens, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, to Mary Harriet, only daughter of George Adams, Esq., member of the Medical Board, Madras.
 18. At Bath, C. T. Van Straubensee, Esq., 39th regt., second son of T. Van Straubensee, Esq., late major Royal Artillery, to Charlotte Louisa, youngest daughter of Maj. Gen. Richardson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Sydney-place, Bath.
 22. At Marylebone Church, John, eldest son of John Thornton, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, to Harriet Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta.
 23. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry William, third son of the late Zachary Macaulay, Esq., and late British commissary judge at Sierra Leone, to Margaret, fourth daughter of Lord and Lady Denman.
 — At Edinburgh, James T. Gibson Craig, second son of Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., of Riccarton, to Jane, second daughter of Sir J. P. Grant, of Rothiemurchus, and widow of the late Colonel Pennington, of the Bengal artillery.
 25. At Langham-place, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Devereux, Vicar of Little Hereford, to Emma Jemima, daughter of the late George Ravenscroft, Esq.
 27. At St. Mark's, Middleton-square, the Rev. David Cargill, A.M., of Rewa, Teejee, Polynesia, to Augusta, daughter of Mr. Bicknell, of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.
 30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Houndle, Esq., of the adjutant-general's office, Horse Guards, to Emily Christina, younger daughter of the late Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, G. C. H.
Dec. 2. At Ashted, near Epsom, C. J. F. Denshire, Esq., late Captain of H. M. 4th Regt., son of the late Major Denshire, of the 7th Hussars, to Elizabeth Mary Anne, only daughter of Nathaniel Smith, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.
Lately. At Tor, L. Maitland, commander R.N., to Henrietta, widow of Wm. Northage, Esq., jun., and second daughter of the late Sir John H. Newboldt, Chief Justice of Madras.
 — G. P. Prittie, Esq., second son of the Hon. F. Alborough Prittie, of Corville, county Tipperary, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Gregory, 44th regt.
 — At Thornthwaite, New South Wales, Capt. Darvall, 57th Bengal N. I., eldest son of Major Darvall, late of the 9th Dragoons, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Docker, Vicar of East Meon with Froxfield and Steep, Hampshire.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 27.* On board the *Ariadne*, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Col. W. James, H. M. 26th Regt., or Cameronians.
Oct. 20. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Rev. William Wheeler, D.D., aged 66, for thirty-seven years chaplain of that institution.

Nov. 2. At Brighton, aged 22, of scarlet fever, having given birth to a son on the 26th of Oct., Isabella, wife of Henry Alexander, Esq., jun.

— Jane, widow of the late Major Thomas O'Neil, of the 9th Foot, and assistant quarter master general, aged 67.

— At Malta, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gingell, Esq., of the Maltese Bank.

— At Edinburgh, Dr. Thomas Hogg, late assistant surgeon 41st regt.

4. At Perth, Lieut. Col. Elder, late Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, aged 59.

5. At Malta, Colonel Mein, 74th regt., in which corps he held a commission upwards of 41 years, being present with it at the battle of Assaye, and upon all other occasions, with scarcely the interval of a brief leave of absence.

7. At Cheltenham, G. E. A. Campbell, Esq., Bombay civil service.

13. At Hackney, suddenly, George Bennett, Esq., of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Bennett visited a few years ago, in company with the late Rev. Mr. Tyerman, most of the missionary stations of the Society in various parts of the world.

14. At Cheltenham, Georgina, second daughter of Major J. Brandon, Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 13 years.

18. In Grosvenor-street, Sarah, widow of Archibald Elijah Impey, Esq.

19. At Hampton Court Palace, in his 26th year, the Hon. George Graves, lieut. 14th Light Dragoons, second son of the late Lord Graves.

21. Mr. Thomas Ostell, of Leadenhall-street, London, and of the firm of Ostell and Lepage, Calcutta.

25. At his house, in Lower Belgrave-place, Sir Francis Chantry, Knt., R. A., the eminent sculptor. He died suddenly of spasm of the heart.

30.—At No. 7, Hyde-park-gardens, Sir George H. Freeling, Bart., aged 53.

Dec. 2. At Ludlow, after a short illness, aged 69, Mary, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Hodges. Also, on the 6th of Sept. last, at Lucknow, Capt. Alexander Hodges, Bengal army, son of the above.

Lately. At Shaldon, Devon, Capt. George Hessey, R. N. Capt. H. had seen much service, and was at the battle of the Nile, where he had one of his legs shattered.

— Murdered at Burnley Barracks, by a soldier of his regt., Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, of the 60th Rifles. The deceased was formerly a lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, and was with that gallant regiment in India.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Nov. 3 to Dec. 2, 1841, inclusive.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
3	164	87½	88½88½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	244½	88½88½	par	—
4	163	87½88	88½89	97½97½	98½99	12½	244	89 89½	—	—
5	163½	87½88	88½88½	97½97½	98½99	—	243	89 89½	—	—
6	165	87½87½	88½88½	97½97½	98½98½	—	246	88½89	—	—
8	—	87½87½	88½89	97½97½	98½98½	12½	—	89 89½	—	9 12p
9	164½	88½	89 89½	97½98	99½99½	—	247	89½89½	—	10 12p
10	164	88 88½	89 89½	97½98	99½99½	—	—	89½89½	—	10 12p
11	165	88 88½	89 89½	97½98	99½99½	12½	—	89½89½	—	10 12p
12	164 165	88 88½	89 89½	97½98	99½99½	12½	246	89½89½	—	10 12p
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	163½	88 88½	89 89½	97½98	99½99½	12½	245 6	89½89½	—	9 12p
16	—	87½88	89 89½	97½98	99½99½	—	—	89 89½	par 2p	10 12p
17	164	87½87½	88½89	97½97½	99½99½	12½	245½	88½89	—	10 12p
18	—	87½87½	88½88½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	246	88½88½	—	10 12p
19	164	87½87½	88½88½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	245 6	88½88½	par 2p	8 10p
20	163½	87½87½	88½88½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	247	88½88½	—	8 10p
22	163½	87½87½	88½88½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	244 6	88½88½	par 2p	8 10p
23	—	87½88	88½89	97½97½	98½99	—	—	88½89	—	8 11p
24	165	87½88	88½89	97½97½	98½99	12½	247 9	88½89	—	9 11p
25	—	87½88	89 89½	97½97½	98½99	12½	248	89½89½	3p	—
26	—	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	99½99½	—	248	89½89½	1d	8 11p
27	—	88 88½	89½89½	97½97½	99 99½	12½	—	89½	—	8 10p
29	164	88 88½	89½89½	97½97½	99 99½	12½	—	89½89½	—	8 10p
30	164	87½88	88½89	97½97½	98½99	12½	247 9	89½89½	1d 1p	8 10p
Dec.										
1	163½	87½88	88½89	97½97½	98½98½	12½	247 8	89½89½	—	8 10p
2	163½ 164½	88 88½	89 89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½ 12½	247 8	89½89½	—	8 10p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birechin Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.O. denote prime cost, or manufacturer's price; A. advances (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand. The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 3 oz. 3 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Ropes B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ch. Ropes B. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 1/2 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 1/2 lb. The Corgie is 80 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 18, 1841.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	12 8	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 3	@ 5 5
Bottles 100	9 12	— 10 8	— flat do.	5 4	— 5 6
Coals B. md.	0 6	— 0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 10	— 2 13
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	39 0	— 39 8	— flat do.	2 9	— 2 11
— Brasiers' do.	36 8	— 37 8	Bolt do.	2 10	— 2 12
— Ingot do.	36 12	— 37 0	Sheet do.	4 4	— 5 0
— Old Gross do.	37 8	— 37 12	Nails cwt.	11 8	— 16 0
— Bolt do.	37 4	— 37 12	Hoops F. md.	4 2	— 4 8
— Tile do.	36 12	— 37 2	— Kettle cwt.	0 15	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	37 0	— 43 0	Lead, Pig Sa. Rs. F. md.	7 8	— 7 12
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped do.	7 4	— 7 6
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	— 25 D.
Coppers do.	1 11	— 1 13	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 0	— 3 9
Cottons, chints Co. Rs. pce.	2 12	— 5 8	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	14 8	— 14 12
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 0	Stationery do.	23 D.	— 30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 2.9	— 0 6.10	Steel, English Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 8
Cutlery, fine do.	30 D.	— 35 D.	— Swedish do.	9 6	— 9 14
Glass Ware do.	15 D.	— 20 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	16 8	— 17 8
Ironmongery do.	35 D.	— 50 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4 0	— 8 8
Hosiery, cotton do.	30 D.	—	— coarse and middling . . .	1 1	— 4 0
Ditto, silk do.	10 D.	—	— Flannel, fine do.	0 8	— 1 7

MADRAS, September 15, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	8 1/2	@ 9	Iron Hoops candy	28	@ 30
Copper Sheet candy	280	— 285	— Nails do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab do.	270	— 270	Lead, Pig do.	45	— 50
— Old do.	280	— 285	— Sheet do.	50	— 55
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	Spelter do.	70	— 72
Cottons, Chints piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10A.	— 15A.
— Gingham do.	3	— 7	Steel, English candy	38	— 42
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	— 9	— Swedish do.	50	— 60
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	20	— 21
— English bar, flat, & p. . do.	22	— 23	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3	— 10
— Bolt do.	27	— 28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	—

BOMBAY, October 1, 1841.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 15	Iron Hoops cwt.	5.8	@ 12
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.14	— 16	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals ton	12	— 17	— Sheet do.	5.12	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . cwt.	60.8	—	Rod for bolts St. candy	97	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' . do.	61	—	— do. for nails do.	34	— 35.8
— Plate bottoms do.	62	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	11.4	—
— Tile do.	55	—	— Sheet do.	11.8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 . lb.	0.63	— 0.11	Millinery do.	50A.	— P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 . . lb.	0.14	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10.8	— 11
Cutlery, table P.C.	— 15 to 30 D.	—	Spelter do.	17	—
Earthenware do.	20 D.	— 40 D.	Stationery do.	17	— 20 D.
Glass Ware do.	20 D.	— 40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	12	— 13
Ironmongery do.	25 D.	—	Tin Plates box	18.0	—
Hosiery, with half hose do.	25A.	— 40A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4 1/2	— 10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	54	—	— Long Ells do.	18	— 14
— English do.	26.12	— 27	— Flannel, fine do.	1	— 14

SINGAPORE, September 2, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6 1/2	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dbles. . corgie	31	@ 4
Bottles 100	3	— 31	— do. Pullicat doz.	1	— 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	— 35	Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 . pecul	33	— 40
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. . 33-36 pce.	1 1/2	— 2 1/2	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers . do.	42	— 44
— Ditto 34	40-44	— 42	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 25 to 50 . do.	100	— 115
— Longcloths 36 to 40 . 35-36 do.	3 1/2	— 4	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3 1/2	— 3 1/2	Iron, Swedish pecul	44	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	3 1/2	— 3 1/2	— English do.	21	— 34
Grey Shirting do. do.	2 1/2	— 3	Nail rod do.	31	— 31
Prints, 7-8 & 9-8 single colours do.	1 1/2	— 2 1/2	Lead, Pig do.	7 1/2	— 8
— two colours do.	1 1/2	— 2 1/2	— Sheet do.	7	— 7 1/2
— Turkey Reds do.	5	— 6	Spelter pecul	7 1/2	— 8
— fancies do.	3	— 3 1/2	— Sheet tub	5	— 6
Cambric, 13 yds. by 42 to 44 . pce.	14	— 3	Woolens, Long Ells pce.	8	— 9
Jaconet, 20 40-45 do.	14	— 5	Camblets do.	20	— 29
Lappets, 10 40-45 do.	1 1/2	— 1 1/2	Bombazetta do.	4	— 4 1/2

Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1841.—Sales of Mule Twist have been limited this week in consequence of the approaching Native holidays; prices remain as last quoted.—Some sales of English Dye Red and Orange Yarns have taken place at a shade of decline in price.—In Chintzes no transactions of any importance have taken place during the week; the sales reported are of imperfect goods to the bazaar dealers.—Turkey Red Twills and Plain Cloths have been sold during the week to a moderate extent at steady prices.—Long Cloths and Jaconets continue saleable, but the approaching holidays have caused a suspension to business; prices have undergone no particular change since our last.—A few sales of medium and coarse Woollen Cloths have taken place at prices realized in the preceding weeks.—Sales of Tile, Old, and Ingot Copper have taken place at steady prices.—Iron has been in limited operation, and prices have experienced no change.—Steel, Lead, and Spelter, without sale, and without alteration in prices.—Quicksilver without transaction.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1841.—But a limited amount of business in imports has been done since the departure of the last mail, as compared with the transactions of the preceding month. This is in a great mea-

sure owing to the prevalence of the Dussurah, and the approach of the Dewallee holidays, which are just about to commence, and until the termination of which it is not likely that any activity will prevail; in prices there is little alteration to notice.—Sales of Sheet and Sheathing Copper have been effected at rates in advance of those current at the date of our last number; but for most descriptions of Metals the market remains dull, and prices continue as before. In English Iron there have been very few transactions, holders being unwilling to submit to further reduction in price, and dealers refusing to purchase to any extent at the current rates. Stocks are large, and accumulate daily.—The demand for Cotton Manufactures appears to have been chiefly confined to grey and bleached goods.—In Mule Twist there have been a good many transactions at slightly advanced rates; the lower numbers of Yarns continue to be those most inquired after.—The market for Woollens is still dull.—There has been little done in Marine Stores, and prices remain much as before.—The prices of Beer have been maintained during the month, but sales have been limited.—Little is doing in any variety of Spirits.—Red Lead has gone off pretty freely during the month, at rates, however, rather low.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	10 8	11 0
Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England .. } prem.	10 8	11 0
Second { From Nos. 1, 151 } disc.	0 6	0 2
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accrd- ing to Number } disc.	4 0	par
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	0 4	0 2
New 5 per cent. disc.	10 0	9 8
4 per cent. disc.	10 0	9 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. (without dividend)	2,375 a	2,400
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	275 a	280
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 500)	175 a	180

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date,	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Co.'s Rupee.
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Madras, Oct. 23, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—3 disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3 disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—12½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—12½ disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—5 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99.4 to 99.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.4 to 101.2 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 107 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 95.4 to 95.12 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 89.4 to 89.12 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 112 to 112.8 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 93.8 to 100 do.

Singapore, Sept. 2, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 20 days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7d. per do.
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Macao, Aug. 17, 1841.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d per Sp. Dollar.
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SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>William</i>	380 tons.	Carthness	Dec. 18.
<i>Persian</i>	400	Edington	Dec. 20.
<i>Royal Tar</i>	400	Bell	Dec. 26.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Eliza</i>	709	MacCarthy	Dec. 10.
<i>Charlotte</i>	400	Hawkin	Dec. 20.
<i>Lord Louth</i>	1484	Farquharson ..	Dec. 30.
<i>Abbotsford</i>	407	Chambers	Dec. 30.
<i>Conqueror</i>	500	Duggan	Jan. 1.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Egyptian</i>	470	Bruton	Dec. 25.
<i>Bengal Merchant</i>	600	Hemery	Jan. 5.
<i>Atlas</i>	500	Sexton	Jan. 8.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Argyleshire</i>	858	Scott	Dec. 10.
<i>St. Vincent</i>	410	Young	Dec. 14.
<i>Julius Caesar</i>	738	Mitchell	Dec. 15.
<i>Broxbornebury</i>	751	Burnett	Dec. 15.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1489	Grainger	Dec. 24.
<i>Scauby Castle</i>	1260	Johnston	Jan. 15.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Anna Eliza</i>	254	Butcher	Dec. 10.
<i>Borussia</i>	379	Kuhr	Dec. 20.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(vid Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14	(per <i>Berenice</i>) 38	March 21 ..	45	March 22, &c.	47
March 4	April 10	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 6	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>) 35	May 15 ..	40	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6	(per <i>Auckland</i>) 33	June 13 ..	42	June 16, &c.	43
June 5	July 7	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 38	July 13 ..	38	July 18, &c.	43
July 5	Aug. 5	(per <i>Cleopatra</i>) 31	Aug. 12 ..	38	Aug.	
Aug. 4	Sept. 6	(per <i>Berenice</i>) 33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 18, &c.	
Sept. 6	Oct. 11	(per <i>Victoria</i>) 35	Oct. 18 ..	42		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Falmouth*, on the 31st Dec., and *vid Marseilles* on the 4th January.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London vid Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London vid Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8	38	Feb. 11	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	38	March 13 ..	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 43
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	38	April 13 ..	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11 ..	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 38
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	35	June 8	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 43
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2	40	July 7	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 47
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44	Aug. 8	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 52
July 19	<i>Auckland</i>	Sept. 4	47	Sept. 9	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 47
Aug. 8	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 6	38	Oct. 13 ..	(per <i>Oriental</i>) 43
Sept. 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 6	35	Nov. 9	(per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>) 47
Nov. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	Dec. 6	38		

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THE

BENGAL AND AGRA

GUIDE AND GAZETTEER.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,
TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

CALCUTTA;
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Table of Contents.

VOL. I.—PART I.

ALMANAC AND COMPANION.

Almanac and Calendar, with Table of the Sun's Right Ascension, Meridian, Declination; Moon's Phases, and Meridional Passage.—*Agra Bullion and Assay Depôt*, Rules of Transaction of business at.

Calendar of the French Revolution; of the Chinese; of the produce of Kitchen Fruit, Flower Garden and Shrubbery, for the months of the year; a Popular one.—*Climate*,—of Bengal, Behar, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Malwa and Central India, Bagur, Gundwana and Orissa;—of India, remarks on.—*Calenderic Scales*, (a set of, and Rules with reference to subsequent Tables,) to find Christian date corresponding with Mahomedan date of the Hegira; Mahomedan day agreeing with a given Christian day; the Christian year corresponding with the Juloes year of any of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi; to convert a Hegira date into any of the Hindoo eras corresponding to the given Hindoo date; to convert a date in the Kali-yung Saka or Bengalli sun-éra into the corresponding Christian date; to reduce a given date in the Sumbut (Samvat) of Vikramaditya, or in the Fusly of the Upper Provinces, to the corresponding approximate Christian day; to ascertain what month will be repeated in the Hindoo lunisolar year; for intercalation; to find the Principal Lunar-Festivals; to convert Samvat into Saka dates; for the cycles of Parasurama, Grahapanuvrethi, and Brihaspati.—*Cycles*, Chronological.—*Coins*, of different countries, their weight, denomination, value, parts of pure metal, and value in English money.

Dates, Rules for (to which the *Calenderic Scales* do not extend) solving Hindoo dates anterior to the tables.—*Days*, the corresponding, of the English and Indian year; Ember; of the week, the Hindoo, Mahomedan, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Dutch names.—*Dominical Letter*, since the correction of the Julian Calendar, or that can occur in future, Time Table showing the.—*Diary*, a perpetual; Secular of the Nineteenth Century.—*Definitions*, Astronomical.

Eras of Ancient and Modern times: the Christian; of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, Abyssinia; the Jewish; of Nabonassar; the Egyptian, the Julian; of Diocletian, the Grecian, of Tyre, the Casarian, of Abraham; of Yerdezird, of the Armenians; of the Natives of India, used in India; Tabular View of the latter.

Eclipses of the Nineteenth Century; of the year.

Feasts, Moveable, for 1841; Rule to find when they begin in any year.

Holidays, Hindoo and Mahomedan for the year.

Longitudes and Latitudes, of the principal towns on the Globe; of places in India.

Months, names of the, in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Dutch.

—*Mint*, the Calcutta, external and internal description of; Profit, losses, charges, out-turn, coinage; Rules for the transaction of business at; memoranda of work executed in.—*Monetary System*, of British India; in connection with exchanges with England, France, Spain, America, and China.—*Measures*, of India, Linear and Square.

Olympiads, the.

Poisons, animal, mineral, and vegetable, classification of.—*Plants*, for the Himalaya, a notice of; and their relations.

Tides, Table shewing the actual time of high water, at full or change, between False

Point and Calcutta ; causes and general appearance of ; common rules for finding high water.

Weather, remarks on the : note on Barometer, Hygrometer, and Thermometer.

Weights and Measures, English, agreeably to Act of Uniformity, 1826 ; and Foreign ; British Indian ; the different prevailing in the Mofussil.—*Weights*, commercial of India ; and trading places of Asia ; compared with British India Units, and Avoirdupois system of England.

VOL. I—PART II.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.

Administrations, 5 and 6 Will. IV. Cap. 56.—*Agra*, 5 and 6 Will. IV. Cap. 52.—*Charter*, 3 and 4 Will. IV. Cap. 85.—*Indemnity*, 3 and 4 Will. IV. Cap. 86.—*Insolvent Debtors*, 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 73 ; 4 and 5 Will. IV. Cap. 79 ; 6 and 7 Will. IV. Cap. 47.—*Haileybury College*, 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. Cap. 70 ; 1 and 2 Vict. Cap. 22.—*Prize Money*, 6 Geo. III. Cap. 60.—*Packet Postage*, 6 and 7 Will. IV. Cap. 76.—*Registry of Vessels*, 3 and 4 Will. IV. Cap. 55.—*Trade*, 3 and 4 Will. IV. Cap. 93 ; 3 and 4 Vict. Cap. 56.—*Tea*, 4 and 5 Will. IV. Cap. 33.—*Tonnage*, 5 and 6 Will. IV. Cap. 36.—*Salaries*, 1 Vict. Cap. 47.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Administration of Criminal Justice, No. XXXI. of 1833.—*Affrays*, No. IV. of 1840.—*Arbitration of Damages*, No. IX. of 1840.—*Bank*, No. XXIX of 1838, and No. XIX. of 1838.—*Bills of Exchange*, No. VI. of 1840.—*Chief Secretary's Office*, No. II. of 1834.—*Creations of Zillahs*, No. XX. of 1836.—*Customs*, No. XVI. of 1837, No. XXX. of 1836, No. XXXII. of 1836, No. XIX. of 1837, No. XX. of 1839, No. XVI. of 1837.—*Competency of Witnesses*, No. XIX. of 1837.—*Defence by Counsel*, No. XXII. of 1834.—*Dower*, No. XXIX. of 1839.—*Emigrant Labourers*, No. XIX. of 1839.—*Execution of Decrees of Twenty-four Pergunnahs*, by Calcutta Court of Requests, No. XXVII. of 1839.—*Force of Acts of the Government of India*, No. I. of 1835.—*Imprisonment by Courts Martial*, No. XX. of 1839, and II. of 1840.—*Interest of Debts*, No. XXX. of 1839.—*Jurisdiction of Company's Courts*, No. XI. of 1836, and No. III. of 1839.—*Law of Inheritance*, No. XXX. of 1839.—*Mint*, No. XVII. of 1835, No. XXI. of 1835, No. XXII. of 1836, No. XXXI. of 1837, No. XXI. of 1838, No. XXXI. of 1839.—*Military Magistrates*, No. XIV. of 1835.—*Native Judicial Officers*, No. VIII. of 1836, No. XXV. of 1837, No. XXVII. of 1838.—*Oaths*, No. XXI. of 1837, No. V. of 1840.—*Persian Language*, No. XXIX. of 1837.—*Post Office*, No. XVII. of 1837, No. XX. of 1838, No. XVII. of 1839.—*Powers of Commandant of Stations*, No. IX. of 1835.—*Registry of Deeds*, No. XXX. of 1838.—*Remission of Stamp Duty on Institution Fee*, No. XI. of 1839.—*Tenure of Land*, No. IV. of 1837.—*Trial of Public Officers*, No. XXVI. of 1839.—*Tuggs*, No. XXX. of 1836, and XVIII. of 1837.—*Validity of written Memoranda*,—*Wills*, No. XXX. of 1838.

British Subjects, Abstract of Laws relating to.—*Indigo Planters*, Notice of Laws relating to.

An abridged Code of Regulations affecting Civil Employés, with Notes, and Addenda, including Rules and Proceedings of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, and the Civil Fund.

An abridged Military Code, containing the Cavalry and Infantry, Standing Orders, Dress and Uniform of the Army, Miscellaneous Rules of the Department of

Public Works ; Rules under which Staff, Civil and Political Employment are vacated ; and under which Officers may be withdrawn from Regiments for staff employ.—Complete List of Pay and Allowances of Staff Officers.—Funds, Military, Retiring, General Military and Lord Clive's.—Military Orphan Society ; Regulation of revised Rules and Regulations for the Guidance of the Nizam's Army.—Various important Orders ; Absence, leave of, to Officers in Shah Shoojah's force ; Contingents, Audit of Accounts of ; Land, Private Tenure of ; Horse Allowance on Civil Employ ; Delay in joining Civil Appointment ; Augmentation ; Batta, Brigadiers' Chargers, Command Allowance and Off-reckonings ; Court-Martial and Courts of Requests,—General Officers, and Staff Appointments and Promotions, and Superintending Surgeons.—Grants or Purchase of Land in the Colonies ; Houses and Lands in Cantonments ; Leave of Absence, and Retirement, and Furlough.—Passage and Table Money.—Promotion, Rank, public Property ; Rank and Precedence ; Removals ; Reports, Retirements. Notes on the Duties of Civil and Military Officers in relation to each other. Memorandum relative to the Promotion, Posting and Transfer of young Officers.

A Code of Ecclesiastical Regulations, with Notes, &c. Rules for Rank, Travelling Allowance, General Rules for Chaplains.—Note of the Diocese of Calcutta.—The Bishop's Visitation Allowances: his Quinquennial Visitation ; his Domestic Chaplain, Surgeon, Archdeacon, and Commissary.—Applications for leave ; Suspension, Preaching.—Registrar, Fort William Garrison Surgeon, Presidency Fees, Tables of Churches in India, Note on Scotch Church Registers.

An abridged Code of Medical Regulations, with Miscellaneous Orders in recent Cases. Rules of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

VOL. I.—PART III.

A brief Description of Calcutta, with Notes and Directions for the Guidance of Strangers.—A Description of the Fort, (*with a Plan of the Fortifications.*) A popular Description of Agra.—The Calcutta Commercial Directory.—The Mercantile Firms, with Names of Partners, and the Departments of Business to which they attend.—Improved Lists of Native Shroffs and Merchants, with a Note of the Residence of the Principals, and their corresponding Cooties in the Mofussil. A complete List of the uncovenanted Officers of Government, their Names, Salaries per Mensem, or Rate of Section. A Statistical Account of the Educational, Religious, and Charitable Institutions, with a Notice, compiled with care, of their Origin, Object, State, and Prospects. A Historical Notice of the Churches of the Establishment, and Places of Worship of Dissenters of all Denominations, in Calcutta, Dum Dum, Howrah, Serampore, Chinsurah, Chundernagore, and Bandell. Lists of Indigo Planters, Table of Domestic Occurrences, Arrivals, and Departures, Administrations for the Year. (*With numerous Maps.*)

VOL. II.—PART I.

Statistics of the World ; a Chronological Table of the Principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations.

THE BENGAL AND AGRA ROAD BOOK.

With Notes of Territory, Civil Authorities, Names of Stages, Distance, Rivers, Nuddies, &c. Remarks at each stage as to Supplies, Roads, Nullahs, Bridges,

Ground, &c. From Calcutta to Allyghur; Seharunpore; Muzffumgur; Meerut; Bolundshehur; Dehra; Delhi; Bareilly; Shahjehanpore; Pillibet; Moradabad; Bijnour; Kumaon; Agra; Muttra; Furruckabad; Sirpoorah; Etawah; Allahabad; Futteypore; Cawnpore; Banda; Brelah; Hameerpore; Benares; Mirzapore; Jaunpore; Azimghur; Gorruckpore; Ghazeepore; Patna; Behar; Hazareebaugh; Chuprah; Ariah; Bhaugulpore; Monghyr; Maldah; Purneah; Dinagepore; Tirhoot; Moorshedabad; Burdwan; Bancoorah; Sooree; Rungpore; Buggorah; Baulah; Dacca; Backergunge; Sylhet; Chittagong; Comillah; Midnapore; Balasore; Cuttack; Hidgelee; Khoordah. To Patna by the river route. The route to Cabul from Ferozepore, across the Punjab; from Bombay to Calcutta via Hyderabad; Bombay to Calcutta, via Mirzapore.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA OF ULTRA REGULATIONS, &c. TERRITORIES, &c.

The Tenasserim Provinces; Assam; Cachar; Munnipore; Nepaul; Oude; Kumaon; and Deyrah Dhoon:—Their Extent, Boundaries, Soil, and General Appearance: Rivers, Harbours, Islands; Climate; Statements of Deaths amongst Convicts; Falls of Rain; of Population. Religion and Character; Natural Productions; Forests; Agriculture. Receipts and Charges. Administration of Justice;—Original Suits; Appeals; Statement of Imports, Exports; Imports by Land; Commerce and General Remarks. Caste; Routes and Approaches. Weights and Measures; Resources and Supplies; Language; Manners and Customs.

The Country traversed by a portion of the Army of the Indus from Kurnaul, with notices of Ferozepore, Khytiul, Bahawulpore, Bukker, Sukker, the River Indus, Roree, the Marshy Desert leading to Dadur via Shikarpore, Cutch, Gundava, Dadur, Bolan Pass, Quetta, Runchak and Pesheen, the Khojah Amuarn Hills, the Guntee Hills, Mool Manda, the Doree River, Candahar, Country between the Urgundaub and Helmund Rivers, the Valley of the Turnuk, the River Turnuk, Ghuzni, Country between Ghuzni and Caubul, and the Vale of Caubul, Caubul, Country between Caubul and Jellalabad and Peshawar, the Plain and Town of Peshawar, the Punjab. Notices of Parts of Scinde. Afghanistan and the Punjab; of Upper Scinde and the Eastern Portion of Cutchee; of Scinde, of the Arrul and Narreh Rivers; Coast of Scinde and Delta of the Indus. Memoranda of Merchandize imported from Gorabaree to Upper Scinde; the Province of Lus; Mysore, Coorg, and Arracan; the South-West Frontier Agency, and Cuttack Tributary Melahs.

Statistical Memoranda of the Intra Regulation Districts, Behar, Patna, Shahabad, Sarum, Rajshahye, Malda, Rungpore, Dacca, Mymensing, Fureedpore, Backergunge, Chittagong, Soonderbons, Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Ghazeepore, Azimghur, Benares, Allahabad, Sanataria, Mahableschwur Hills, the Neilgherries, Simlah, the Cossyah Hills, Darjeeling, the Danish and French settlements in India (*with numerous Maps*).

VOL. II.—PART II.

Review of the Political Position of British India. Notes of the Relations of the British Government with the several Native Princes under the direct superintendence of the Supreme Government of India. *Foreign*: Persia, Acheen (the only treaty); Siam; Ava; Nepaul (treaty of Segorlee); Lahore; Scinde (treaty of 1839); Cabool (treaty of 1838.) *Internal*: Oude, Mysore, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Indore or Holkar, Oudepore or Mewar, Joudpore, Kotah, Boondee, Ulwer and Machery, Beekaneer, Jessulmere, Kishengurh, Banswara, Purtabghur, Dongerpore, Kerowlee, Sirohee, Bhurtpore, Dolepore, Dhar,

Dewas, Bahawalpore, Bhopal. *Fourth Class*: Guarantee and Protection, Subordinate Co-operation; but Supremacy in their own territory. Ameer Khan, *Fifth Class*: Amity and Friendship, Gwalior. Note of the Relations of the British Government with the several Native Princes and Powers under the direct superintendence of the Government of the North-West Provinces. Rewah, Dutteeah, Jaloun, Jhansi, Ooracha, Protected Sikh and Hill States; Baghul, Beegah, Buagie, Bughat, Bulsin, Bussahir, Dhamie, Dhoorcatee, Jacobul, Ke-yonthul, Konharseim, Koonyhar, Kotah, Kotkhai, Mangul, Muhlog Ootnacha-lia's Turock, Simla, Subathoo, Sundoch, Umballa, Jheed, Kheythul, Nubha. Puttecala, Kuhloor, Mancee, Malrae, Nahun, Nalaghur, Indree, Koonjpoorah, Ladua, Maharaj Kean Sikhs, Mulair Kotlan, Mustafabad, Ramghur, Sontee, Thannessur, Ferozepore, Loodianah,—*Stipendiaries and Miscellaneous*: Allahabad; Bareilly; Benares; Bithoor; Bundelkund; Adjyghur; Bijawar; Bhurkaree; Bhutturpore; Punah; Sumthur; Banda; Rao Benaik Rao of Tiroha; Baonee; Beronda; Jeitpore; Surehlah; Bigna Churgaon; Dhoorwee; Puharee; Toree; Callinger; Bundelkund and Delhi Pensions; Bulubghur; Doorjana; Ferozepore and Lonaree; Furucknagur; Deyrah Dhoon; Fur-ruckabad; Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; Kootce; Myheearr; Ocheyras; Sohawal. Note of the Relations of the British Government with the several Native Princes and Powers under the direct Superintendence of the Government of Bengal. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal; Dacca and Rajmahal Branches of the Nizamut Family; Mysore Stipendiary Princes; Cachar; Jynteeah; Munnipore; Tributary Mehals of Cuttack; South-west Frontier Agency; the Cossya Chiefs; Note of the Relations of the British Government with the several Native Princes and Powers under the direct Superintendence of the Government of Fort St. George. Newab of the Carnatic; Tangore; Travancore; Cochin. Note of the Relations of the British Government with the several Native Princes and Powers, under the direct Superintendence of the Government of Bombay. Senna (sole treaty); Arab Tribes; Muscat (treaty of 1840); Baroda (demands of 1838-9); Cutch; Sawuntwaree; Satara; Kolapore; Kolaba, and Pahlumpore.

A Statement of India and Bengal Territorial and Political Pensions and Tributes for the last Year, up to which the Accounts are closed. A List of Treaties or Engagements between the British Government and the Native Princes of Asia, from the earliest period to the present time. Chronological Tables of European and British Connection with India. Memoranda on matters of Finance; Notes on Special Cases affecting persons interested in Public Loans, Bill Transactions, or the Government Agency. A History of the Public Debt; Receipts and Charges of several Indian Districts; the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, for the Year ending 30th April, 1840, now first published.

VOL. II.—PART III.

A variety of useful Statistical Information connected with the British and Indian Governments. A complete List of the Servants belonging to the Bengal Civil Establishment, specifying their Number, Names, Original and Present Rank, Commencement and Term of Residence, Offices, Date of Appointment, Specification of Allowances, Salaries actually drawn, &c., and tenable under the limitation contained in 53 Geo. III. c. 155, completed up to 22d February, 1841. The Bengal Army List (corrected to 3rd March) with the Pay, &c. of Staff Officers. A List of the Nizam's Army, Shah Shoojah's Force, the Political Corps (never before published), Pay of the Officers, &c. &c.

CONCLUSION.

A Statement of the Expences incurred in the publication of this work.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*From the "Friend of India," April 15.*)

We have been favoured with a copy of this work which has just issued from the press, and have spent many hours in rambling through its interesting pages. We have no hesitation in affirming, that a more interesting and valuable publication has not issued from the Calcutta press. It supplies a desideratum which has long been felt. It affords information, essential to a correct understanding of this division of our Indian Empire, and of its general relations and policy, which is to be found in no other compilation. Not only does it present at one view, facts, for which we were previously constrained to hunt through a variety of works, but facts which are not to be found elsewhere. The greatest encomium which can be passed on it, is that it places within the reach of all, those statistical and political data which have hitherto been the exclusive property of men who had leisure and inclination for research, and in this respect puts the industrious and indolent upon a par.

It is impossible, in so brief a space as we can allot to this article, to do justice to its various merits. It supplies so vast a fund of material for examination, for comparison, and reflection, that half a dozen articles would scarcely be sufficient for an adequate review of it. All that we can do at present, therefore, is to present the reader with a general view of its contents, and to avail ourselves gradually of the information which it furnishes in successive articles.

In the Preface, the Editor states that, in common with others, he had long felt the want of a current and demi-official book of reference, and was satisfied that the want could only be supplied by one whose official position gave him access to the records of Government. Lord Auckland cheerfully gave his sanction to the compilation, and threw open to the Editor all the archives of the State, with the stipulation, that all pecuniary risk should rest with the publishers, and that all profit beyond a fair remuneration for their outlay, trouble, and risk should be devoted to some charitable institution. It was eventually determined to employ the profits in founding a Scholarship in the Medical College. Though the Editor does not affect originality, he has not made up the work with the aid of his scissors only. It is not a mere compilation from works already printed. The latitudes and longitudes of places in India are supplied by an officer employed in the Trigonometrical Survey; to a like courtesy in the Master Attendant's office, he is indebted for the Tide Table; the laborious calculations for the Almanac have been made by one of India's best astronomers. Some valuable returns from the Mint office, supply the Calcutta and Agra Mint Rules, and give the tables of the value of Scinde and Affghan coins. The subdivisions of Indian weights and measures varying not only in each district, but in parts of each district, have been forwarded by the district officers for publication in the work.

The work opens with the Almanac, and gives us the eras of ancient and modern times, and of various countries, with a view to the comparison of dates. Not only is the information given under this chapter highly valuable, but the tables which show the correspondence of the Hindoo and Mahomedan with the Christian dates, will be found of the highest importance. This is succeeded by a Popular Calendar; by a dissertation on tides; a table of latitudes and longitudes of some of the principal places on the globe; and very full information on this point regarding places in India. We have then in succession, remarks on the weather; notices of animal, mineral, and vegetable poisons—not forgetting tobacco, as a narcotic poison

—and of the climate; rules for planting the kitchen and the fruit garden in each month of the year, together with the produce of each month. We have then a calculation of eclipses from 1841 to 1900, and the calendar usually published in our Calcutta Directories, with notices of remarkable events.

The next division refers to *Monies*, and we have first a ground plan of the Calcutta Mint, one of the noblest buildings erected by British skill in India. A full description of the Mint, and of its several offices, of the work done at it, the profits on coining, the number of pieces issued since the Company's Rupee came into use, and the Rules for the transaction of business, in the several departments of the establishment, are then given. This is followed by Rules for the Agra Bullion and Assay Depot. We have then full notices of the gold and silver coins of foreign nations, and of British-Indian weights and measures. The information given under this head, which is original, and has been derived from authentic sources in the interior of the country, to which the Editor's official situation enabled him to apply, will be found of peculiar value, inasmuch as it gives us the different weights which are in use in different districts.

The Acts of Parliament relating to India, and the Acts of the British Government in India relative to the Customs, Post Office, Mint, and other subjects which come next, will be found extremely valuable, more especially in the interior of the country, where books of reference are not to be met with, and where, from the extremely uncertain residence of any public functionary at any station for any length of time, individuals are very unwilling to encumber themselves with libraries, but if the *Gazetteer* is to be re-published annually, we think that it would be sufficient to give this part of it once every four or five years.

An abridged code of Regulations, affecting the Civil Service, which has been drawn up expressly for this work, contains information which cannot be obtained elsewhere, and will be found very important to the young Civilian. It gives, among other notices, a list of the Prize Men, from the palmy days of the College, when prizes of four thousand Rupees were given to the most distinguished students, to the present degenerate days when a sorry medal is all the reward the most successful Civilian can earn. In the course of this notice, we are informed that Lord William Bentinck was the only visitor who ever visited the College; that he went twice, and both times without previous notice, that he might witness the diligent application of the students with his own eyes. The Code for the young writer is followed by the Regulations of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, and the Civil Fund; and this latter by an abridged Code of Military Regulations, in which is included, for the first time, a table of all the allowances to the various non-regimental staff officers of the Bengal army. Then come the Ecclesiastical and Medical Regulations.

This is followed by a very succinct description of Calcutta, of which the first part is taken from Mr. Stocqueler's forthcoming work on that subject. We have not room to go over the various notices which it affords us, but they are remarkably correct, and are written in a pleasing and lively style.

The description of Calcutta is followed by full accounts of the various establishments of Government and of private individuals,—of the numerous Benevolent Institutions in the city of Palaces, and a variety of local notices, 'too numerous to be more particularly detailed.'—Here we must break off, reserving to the next week an examination of the second volume, which is peculiarly rich in original information regarding the interior of the country. We are sorry that the account we have here presented of the contents of

even the first volume is so inadequate; but the fault lies not in us but in the work itself, which is so full, and comprehensive in its numerous details, that to do it ample justice would require a whole number of this journal. If we have, however, succeeded in exciting the curiosity of the reader, and inducing him to examine the work for himself, we shall have not written in vain.

(*From the Same, April 22.*)

The Second Volume of this work is divided into three parts.

The First Part opens with a tabular statement of the statistics of the world; and passes on to a Chronological view of the principal Geographical discoveries of modern times. We have then a complete *Road Book*, containing a description of the different routes to the various stations throughout the country, with a concise account of the conveniences to be met with at each stage. In this division is also included a very complete account of the high road which we have made through the Punjab to Cabool.

The Road Book is followed by that which forms the great attraction of the work, the *Statistics of India*. The compiler begins with the Non-regulated Provinces,—the Proconsulships—and brings together whatever could be found in printed works, in manuscript, or among the official records of Government, relating to their situation, extent, boundaries, climate, population, soil, agriculture, natural productions, divisions of caste, commerce, and manufactories. Oude, Nepaul and Mannipore, are also included in the work, and the fullest statistical information, which has been acquired regarding them, is given. We have, next, the same kind of information given, so far as it has been obtained, of the countries with which the expedition beyond the Indus has made us familiar,—the Punjab, Afghanistan and Scinde; and considering the brief period of our connection with them, the accounts afforded in the present work are remarkably full and circumstantial. This is succeeded by a similar description of Mysore, Coorg, and Arracan, of which latter province, the statistics are very ample, and in the highest degree satisfactory.

We then come to the various districts under this Presidency, of which an ample description is given under every aspect. These statistical data have been evidently compiled with great labour and diligence, and they will be found in every respect valuable, not only from the information which they actually furnish, on subjects scarcely known in the country, but for the facilities they offer by their admirable arrangement for improving our knowledge of the country, through successive additions to our present stock. They are accompanied with maps of each country and zillah. We hear, that it is intended in future editions to substitute Maps prepared in England. This division of the work closes with a description of the various Sanatoria in India, of the approaches to them, their climate, soil, and peculiar advantages. An account of the French and Danish settlements in India follows it.

The Second Part is a Review of the Political position of British India. It begins with a sketch of the rise and progress of our Empire in the East, written with much judgment. Minor details are omitted, and the leading movements which step by step have given us our present position in Asia, are described with accuracy. This is followed by a statement of the relations of Government with the various states in India, which have not been absorbed in the empire, and furnishes information drawn from official sources which has never yet been placed before the public. The value of

this contribution will be best appreciated by those who have been constrained hitherto to glean scanty and unsatisfactory information on these important subjects from unauthentic sources. We have then a list of the treaties which have been formed with the various princes and chiefs of India since the 9th February, 1757, when Clive said, eighty-four years ago, 'We cannot stop here.' They amount to no fewer than three hundred and ninety-one. We have next a Chronological Table of events connected with India; full particulars of the public debt; and then the receipts and disbursements of each Zillah. We would suggest the propriety of adding in the next edition the sum expended in each district in the education of the people, and the separation of the charges in the civil and criminal department, which are now thrown into one lump.

The Third Part contains the Directory, or rather the Court Calendar, and gives us, with minute detail, the civil, military, ecclesiastical, marine, and medical establishments of the state. It is superior to all the Directories hitherto published, in as much as it affords us for the first time, an accurate and official account of all the salaries and allowances paid to all the servants of the state, from the Governor-General to the youngest clerk.

Such is a very brief outline of the contents of this publication. We have no hesitation in saying that a more important work, more replete with original and valuable information, has not issued from the press in India. The Compiler, whose name, as it is not given in the work, we are perhaps not at liberty to pronounce, deserves well of the Indian community, for the public spirit which led him to engage in the undertaking, and the unexampled labour, and diligence which he has employed in the preparation of it. Nor is our gratitude less due for the very reasonable price which has been fixed on it. We believe a cheaper work than the present has never appeared in Calcutta; and we trust, that those who supported the enterprise with their names, will not fail to relieve the Publishers from the risk of loss by a practical discharge of their subscriptions.

(From the "*Eastern Star*," May 24.)

To attempt to analyse the contents of two such elephant octavos as Messrs. Rushton and Co. have devoted to the illustration of Bengal and Agra, would be a task of more labour than we can spare time for, and embodying more desultory matter than most of our readers would be willing to wade through. The work is, however, too important to be dismissed with a mere note of commendation. Indeed, as a specimen of its class, it is not excelled by any European publication in the extent and practical value of its information. In some respects it is an Universal Gazetteer, but this we are inclined to complain of, since it extends the mere size of the volumes to an inconvenient unwieldy bulk. All *Scientific*, *Geographical*, *Statistical*, and such like matter, which did not immediately relate to Bengal or Agra, should on this account have been omitted. The Gazetteer as a work of reference, notwithstanding the great number of subjects contained in it, is clearly and lucidly arranged. The index is also so correctly drawn up, that no time and trouble are wasted in hunting through its pages for any point of information required. As might be expected, it is a work chiefly of careful compilation; but in addition possesses special claims to notice for the originality of those subjects, which admitted of being expressly written for it. In glancing over its contents, we shall comment briefly on these, as they fall in our way.

The table of contents alone of the first volume occupies ten closely printed pages, and embraces almost every department.

The volume commences with an Almanac, the greatest defect of which, is, that it communicates more than is required. We must not, however, forget, that in the Mofussil and in remote quarters, where works of reference on *Astronomy*, *Meteorology*, and other collateral departments of science, neither exist nor are procurable, much that *we* regard to be redundant, may prove of great benefit and importance. The chronological tables, with the eras of the Hindus, Chinese, and the Hejira, are very completely detailed, and evidently the result of much labour and learning.

The department devoted to the Mint and Monies, appears to be complete and accurately drawn up. The tables of the relative value and denominations of our coinage, as compared with that of other countries, together with the English and British Indian weights and measures, contain all the information which can be desired on those subjects. It is to be regretted that such diversity exists in the different districts of India, in the weights and measures employed, even for the ordinary retail of bazar commodities. The establishment of an uniformity of system, by legislative enactment, would be ultimately productive of important advantages. It would be a labour of time and patience, but could not fail to overcome every obstacle that native prejudice, ignorance, and fraud would oppose to its operation.

The second part contains the Acts of Parliament relating to India, passed since 1833. The most important Acts of the Government of India are also republished.

These are followed by an abridgment of the Civil Service Code, with all the rules and regulations relating to the pay, pension, furloughs, annuity-funds, and other subjects of interest and importance to the members of that branch of the public service.

Equal care and attention have been bestowed in the compilation of an abridged Code of Military Regulations. It contains Sir Henry Fane's standing orders for the Bengal Cavalry; those for the Native Infantry of the same Presidency; together with the special regulations for the Staff, Medical, Commissariat, and other departments of the Army. To these are appended the Miscellaneous General Orders on dress, furloughs, special duties, promotion, pay, and pensions, courts martial, the various funds, and to the best of our belief, almost every thing requiring to be known by the Members of the Service to which they relate.

The third part is devoted to a description of Calcutta and Agra, including a notice of their population, arts, commerce, public buildings, police, internal regulations and topography. The general description of the capital is concisely told, and gives a tolerably correct idea of the place to those who are acquainted with it.

We venture to predict that when these matters are investigated with better means than are at present possessed, the average mortality including all nations and casts, will be more than one per cent. higher than that of London. The account of society in Calcutta is short, and pleasantly told, but might have been made much more of. There is not a little that is faulty and defective in its very constitution, and were a due proportion of wholesome ridicule exercised upon it by the witty and wise amongst us, some of its more glaring absurdities might be readily got rid of. Foremost amongst these we hold to be the antiquated fashion, of rendering it incumbent on all new comers to call upon the residents. This might have been very suitable and pleasant in olden times, when the whole circle of society was as limited as

that of a good-sized Mofussil station; but is quite incompatible with the spirit of the present day, and the sub-division of Society into select circles and cliques, as rigid and ridiculous in their individual pretensions as those of Almack's, Mayfair, and the thousand-and-one coteries of the British Metropolis, or the Torres Vedras line of demarcation, drawn by the Seine between the Ancient Regime of the Fauburg St. Germain, and the vulgar *bonhomme* of the mass admitted to the Citizen Court. The practice too of insisting on the modes and fashions of cold climates, being adopted in this marshy, suffocating atmosphere, is as opposed to common sense and reason, as it is to health and comfort. The unfortunate soldier is compelled to button himself up to the chin, and undergo a preparatory state of drilling to fit him for a future state: but there is no law but that of imperious fashion to compel the merchant or civilian to clothe himself in broad cloth, and follow so absurd a system of self-penance and purgatory.

We must proceed however in our task, and pass on to the popular description of Agra, which immediately succeeds that of Calcutta. The reader is referred for all details relating to the Taj, and other objects of curiosity, to works devoted specially to such subjects. The sketch is a general and superficial view of the city and its environs, tolerably well outlined. We hope, however, in future editions, to see some of its monuments and remains well described and illustrated. They are objects of great historical, and antiquarian interest, well worthy of much more than a cursory notice in an Agra Guide and Gazetteer!

The Commercial Directory, which forms the succeeding part of its first volume, appears to be detailed and complete. On cursory inspection, it apparently contains all that can be wished for, or expected by the mercantile community.

The remainder of the volume is occupied with a great variety of details relating to Calcutta, the Government Assistants in public offices, Masonic Lodges, Banks, Mercantile Firms, *cum multis aliis* far too numerous even to mention here.

The second volume opens with a short statistical table of the *States, Surface, Sovereign or Government, Capital, Population, Religious Sects, Revenue, Debt, Armies and Shipping*, of the whole world. This is succeeded by a Chronological List of the Chief Maritime Discoveries of European nations. They are both useful and interesting.

The Road Book, of the various routes from Calcutta to most remote provinces and districts of the Anglo-Indian Empire, contains a large amount of valuable practical information. It has been chiefly compiled from the official copy in the Quarter-Master-General's Office—its accuracy may therefore be relied on.

We have not time at present to notice the Statistical Memoranda, most of which are original, and their authors indicated in a terminal notice, appended to this volume. We regard them as one of the most valuable and interesting portions of the work—forming excellent materials for a more complete and accurate account of the Physical Geography of India, than any at present extant.

The second division of the volume commences with a review of the political position of British India: with a sketch of the rise and progress of the Anglo-Indian Empire. Much care and literary labour have evidently been employed in compiling and condensing this epitome of the History of our Asiatic possessions.

The remainder of this part contains a great variety of miscellaneous memoranda on matters of Finance, Salt, Opium, general trade, and the Post-Office.

We are compelled to pass over the third part in an equally cursory manner, for its contents are more numerous than we can find time, or space to specify. The civil and military lists are more detailed than any we have seen, containing, in addition to the usual information afforded, the exact pay and allowances of every individual.

We have thus noticed at some length, but not more than it merited, this extended work, the largest which has yet issued from the Indian Press. As a commercial speculation alone, it would do credit to any of the large London Firms, and is a new and spirited undertaking for a colonial capital. Messrs. Rushton and Co. having well earned the patronage and support of the whole Anglo-Indian community, will, we hope, reap a rich harvest from the large outlay it has cost them.

(From the *Englishman*, April 28.)

We spoke the other day of the *Bengal and Agra Guide and Gazetteer* after a very hasty and imperfect glance at its contents. Since then we have gone through it very leisurely, partly with the view of seeking information, and partly in the malicious hope of finding some flaw, or imperfection, on which we might bestow as much critical stricture as would serve to divest our notice of an air of too much partiality.

It is no exaggeration to say,—as the result of a strict examination, that the work is nearly faultless—that, in fact, it is without exception the most valuable gift we have ever received from the Indian Press. Though the two volumes are bulky, they are still *multum in parvo*. They embrace an immense field, and supply vast variety of information on a great diversity of subjects. From an index to the name and residence of the poorest British subject in Calcutta (not of course including the Natives) up to a very minute and interesting account of the principal districts in Bengal and Agra, and of the various Native States with which relations have of late years been established, not a single thing has been omitted that it is important to know—excepting a map of Calcutta, and that appears to have been entirely a matter of accident—The Army List—the Civil List—the Marine, Ecclesiastical, Mercantile, Law, and other Lists, are perfect,—more especially the Civil List which has evidently been compiled *con amore*. Laws, Acts of Government, Regulations, affecting every department in the state: maps of all the principal districts, information on various points of practice in all departments of Government, social usage, in relation to Calcutta, and a very good description of the metropolis itself, constitute another portion of the work, and make it, as a mere book of reference, as invaluable a companion to every merchant and man of business, as to every soldier and civilian throughout the country.

We would recommend Messrs. Rushton and Co. to try and get an edition printed in England, for sure we are that every one coming from Calcutta would soon learn to consider his outfit incomplete if the *Guide and Gazetteer* were not part and parcel thereof. We say emphatically, it is, out and out, the best thing of the kind ever attempted:

(From the *Hurkaru*, May 4.)

In a former notice of the *Bengal and Agra Guide and Gazetteer* we promised to return to the subject. We can give, however, but a general view of the work, for if we undertook to review it in detail, we should be com-

pelled to have recourse to a series of notices, which would probably last until the appearance of next year's edition. It is little to say of the *Guide and Gazetteer*, that it is the most complete work of the kind ever published in India. The title of *Guide or Gazetteer* is but a humble one for this elaborate publication, containing nearly 3,000 pages of closely printed matter, and discoursing minutely concerning every thing either important or interesting in Bengal and its appurtenances. Verily it ought to be termed an "Encyclopædia," for wide is the diameter of the circle which it describes. The mere enumeration of the subjects touched upon, would fill half-a-dozen of our columns. To the member of council and the writer in college, the field officer and the cadet, the merchant, the lawyer, the citizen, these two goodly volumes present an invaluable budget of information and instruction *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. There is much, too, of amusing light reading. The "Description of Calcutta" will be inestimable to griffs; and members of the civil and military services, whether griffs or grey-heads, will derive abundant information from the parts of the work devoted to those services respectively. The more ambitious part of the work is contained in the second volume. The statistical memoranda of the different districts of Upper India, and the sketch of the relations of our Government with the surrounding Native States, have evidently been compiled with great care and labour from the best statistical and historical authorities:—indeed, much valuable information is contained in these pages, which the reader would, in vain, look for elsewhere. There are notices to be found of the soil, the climate, the manners and customs, the agriculture, commerce and manufactures, of every district. If the work cannot be called a *multum in parvo*, it certainly is *plurimum in magno*! And yet, notwithstanding its apparent completeness, the editor announces "that he has been compelled to omit several papers for want of space, including memoranda on the Post Office, Customs, General Trade and Marine, which are reserved, however, for next year's issue." Perhaps some of the papers which have been retained, might have been excluded in preference,—such as the tabular view of Royal Dynasties, lists of the Queen's household, the Ministry and the Members of the House of Lords and Commons—occupying several pages of closely printed matter, the whole of which may be found in English Almanacs. We say not this captiously, for there is as little "book-making" displayed in these volumes as in any that have ever issued from the press;—but where it comes to a question of exclusion, articles of local interest and value should have been retained in preference to those relating to general details. By-the-bye, there are "secrets worth knowing," revealed in the second volume and the appendix, to which we call the especial attention of such of our fair friends as happen to be on the look out for eligible husbands! We allude to the synopsis of civil servants, surgeons and assistant-surgeons, with a tabular view of the monthly and yearly salaries, perquisites and allowances of each, expressed in Company's rupees, annas, and pice. As thus:—"Tobias Titmouse, writer of the 1st April, 1820, and so forth,—present appointment of civil and sessions judge of zillah Curry-bat, and commissioner of the Pilau division, total annual income Co.'s Rs. 38,000." We cannot help thinking that the utility of this part of the work would have been greatly enhanced, if another column had been added, specifying the *status* of each—whether benedict, bachelor or widower! We cordially recommend the *Guide and Gazetteer* to all sorts and conditions of men and women. We sincerely hope it may command an extensive sale, for nothing else at the very moderate price at which it is published, could possibly repay the enormous outlay—stated at Company's Rs. 30,000.

In conclusion, we have only to say, that the printing and the rest of the "getting-up" are highly creditable to the spirited and enterprising publishers.

(From the Agra Ukhbar, June 3.)

As an attempt to embody an useful and extensive mass of statistical information in a cheap and portable form, the work is, one of public interest, and we are glad to be able to say, that the attempt has succeeded to an extent that could hardly be expected from the many difficulties it was necessarily beset with, and above all, from its being the first of the kind hitherto made amongst us. The ability and zeal of the publishers, Messrs. Rushton and Co., have, however, overcome almost every difficulty, and they have presented us with two volumes full, to overflowing, of information well digested and arranged, and at a price which brings them within the means of every one. We cannot pretend to offer even the briefest abstract of the contents of the work, which comprises, we believe, every fact about India, that is worth knowing, besides a great deal of useful information on general subjects not particularly belonging to India. We have "statistics of the world," in which facts, scattered over hundreds of volumes, are condensed into a few pages; we are told when Canada was discovered, what is the army of the Emperor of Russia, and how many ships of war the United States had in the year 1840. But it is as regards British India that the fullest information is given, and it is our own fault now, if we are not as familiar with the state of India, as its Historians, Directors, Governors and Members of Council themselves. All the Acts of Parliament relating to the country, the constitution of its government, and the services; its institutions, fiscal, judicial, and commercial accounts of the different native states, independent and dependent; descriptions of our chief towns and roads, lists of the services and British inhabitants, and in short, every kind of information that has the slightest public interest or importance attached to it. Members of the civil, military, and mercantile body will find every information they can require:—whatever relates to our system of government, military establishments, and the military occupation of the country, as well as its commercial resources, may be learnt from the Gazetteer, which, with so much in its favour, needs but little recommendation from us.

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